"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, cooler today; Tuesday, fair; moderate west winds, becoming variable.
☞For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,715. • • • • NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1914.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

BELGIAN ARMY WITH BRITISH REACHES OSTEND; ANTWERP COWED, FACES BIG WAR INDEMNITY; ALLIES STORM POSITION IN GERMAN CENTRE

AIR RAIDERS KILL THREE IN PARIS

Fourteen Other Persons Hurt When Two German Aviators Drop Bombs on City.

NOTRE DAME ROOF SET AFIRE

But Cathedral Is Only Slightly Damaged—Nuns in Garden Narrowly Escape.

AIM AT RAILWAY STATIONS

Districts Near Gare St. Lazare and Gare du Nord in Line of Missiles—Twenty Projectiles Fall.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Two German aviators threw a rain of bombs upon Paris early this afternoon. It is officially announced that twenty projectiles were thrown. Three persons were killed and fourteen injured, while the Cathedral of Notre Dame was hit and slightly damaged, although it was first reported than the bomb had not exploded.

So far as I can yet discover the others fell in the following places: One in the square behind the cathedral, one near the barracks of the Republican Guard in the Place de la Republique, one in the Rue du Rocher, near the Gare St. Lazare, one struck a coal depot near the Nord Station, one fell near the Magasin de La Ménagère in the Boulevard Bonne-Nouvelle, one in the Rue Bourdalone near to the church of Notre Dame de Lorette, one in the populous Faubourg St. Antoine, and one in the Rue Lafayette. It was the one that fell in the Rue Lafayette that killed three and injured fourteen civilians. Otherwise only material damage was done.

I was in time to see one of the raiders making off. He was at a great height, but the aeroplane apparently was not of the usual light-brown color and seemed to me to have been painted a cloudy gray which helped to make it indistinguishable.

Aim at Railway Stations.

It would seem that the German aviators were aiming at the railway stations. The bomb that fell in the Rue Lafayette only missed the Gare du Nord by a few yards. Another, which fell in the Rue du Rocher, hit only a short distance from the Gare St. Lazare. In the Rue Lafayette considerable damage was done, thick plate glass windows being smashed into thousands of pieces and the surrounding walls pockmarked with bullet holes. The windows of a chemist's shop were completely blown out. On the other side of the road was a curiosity shop, which with its contents was completely wrecked.

There were some remarkable and extraordinary escapes from injury. Indeed, the wonder is that in the crowded thoroughfare in the middle of the day the loss of life was not greater. Later inquiry at the Cathedral of Notre Dame showed that three bombs were thrown there. One fell into the river, which is divided from the Cathedral only by the sacristy and the roadway. Several nuns, with some children, were in the garden behind the Cathedral. Hearing and then seeing the aeroplane, they fled into the neighboring street, thus escaping a third bomb, which fell in the garden. The second struck the roof of the north transept at the point where it meets the roof of the nave. The guardians of the church would not permit me to see the spot, but it would seem on later inquiry that the bomb did explode, for a large hole had been made in the parapet and the roofing and a pinnacle were broken, while many bullets or fragments of shell are imbedded in surrounding material. It was by accident and not by design that the damage to the venerable pile was not more serious.

French Pursue Raiders.

Several French aviators went up to pursue the raiders, with what result is not yet known. The bomb which did the most serious damage today was the one which fell about ten minutes to one o'clock very near the St. Antoine Hospital in the neighborhood of the Lyon railway station. It cut a trolley wire and falling on the tram lines exploded with great violence.

An old woman who witnessed the explosion tells me she heard the aeroplane first, but could not see it. Then she heard a loud whistle followed by a heavy concussion and she saw a young man who was standing on the pavement near by fall mortally wounded. A dozen other persons, men and women, fell similarly and two horses were killed.

PARIS, Monday, Oct. 12.—A pennant which was dropped the same time as the bombs from the German airships on Sunday bore the inscription in German: "We have taken Antwerp; your turn will soon come."

The bomb, which fell on the cathedral of Notre Dame, was filled with an inflammable substance as a joist on the roof quickly caught fire.

Brig. Gen. Hirschauer, commanding the engineers of the intrenched camp in Paris, has been appointed director of the military aeronautic corps, displacing Brig. Gen. Bernard, who has resigned his post on request.

ZEPPELIN OVER OSTEND.

Driven Away By Guns—People Speculate on a German Attack.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 12.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Ostend says:

"Saturday, soon after the news of the fall of Antwerp became known, Ostend was thrown into panic by a visit from a Zeppelin, which, however, was frightened away by the accurate fire of a British gun behind the fort.

"The one thought uppermost in all minds here concerns the prospect of the Germans setting foot on Ostend. But it is difficult to see, owing to the flatness of the country, how the Germans can be kept away from the remaining coast line unless the Allies make a successful turning movement on the main battle

"Zeppelin airships played a considerable part in the siege of Antwerp. They dropped more than 150 bombs on the city Thursday."

Summary of War News.

Following the German success at Antwerp, the censorship in connection with the campaign in France has again drawn a veil over the fighting there.

The French War Office's night bulletin says that the impression of the day was satisfactory. The day report, however, stated that cavalry engagements were still in progress near Lille. A vigorous attack by Germans near Arras was repulsed. Desperate fighting is taking place night and day at the centre, where the Allies have made slight advances to the north of the Aisne, particularly in the region of Soissons.

Antwerp is now under German rule. The new Government is said to be considering putting a $100,000,000 war tax on the city.

The Belgian Army, headed by King Albert and accompanied by British troops, has safely reached Ostend. A dispatch from The Hague states that the Germans are rushing a large force toward Ostend to capture the King.

One million Belgians are said to have sought refuge in Holland from the invaders.

German aviators again flew over Paris and dropped twenty bombs into the city, killing three persons and injuring fourteen.

The Russian General Staff reports that the army on the East Prussian frontier is engaged in the Province of Suwalki and southwest of Wirballen with the Germans, who are retreating on the Niemen River.

The Austrians announce that their army which is rushing to the relief of the beleaguered Przemysl, has inflicted a severe defeat on the Russians at Lancut and Dynow, and has occupied Rzeszow, Galicia.

The Japanese War Office announces that the Japanese forces have silenced one of the Tsing-tau forts.

JAPANESE SILENCE ONE TSING-TAU FORT

Tokio Reports Fleet Making Effective Attack—Drop Bombs in Town.

TOKIO, Oct. 11.—The following official statement relative to the Japanese operations around Tsing-tau, was given out here today:

"The German forts, warships and aeroplanes are trying vainly to arrest the Japanese advance. We are sustaining no damage.

"Japanese warships silenced Iltis fort and drove a warship out of range of their guns. Our aviators answered an [illegible] on Japanese mine draggers by flying over Tsing-tau and dropping bombs."

2,200,000 GERMANS ON THE FIRING LINES

In Addition, 1,500,000 Territorials Are Garrisoned in Germany and 500,000 Recruits Are Training.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 12.—The Rome correspondent of The London Daily Mail says:

"From reliable information I am able to give the strength of Germany's forces at present engaged. They consist of fifty-four army corps first line troops and twenty-seven army corps reserves, totaling about 2,200,000 men.

"These forces are distributed as follows: France, 24; Belgium, 6; on the line from Thorn to Cracow, 11; East Prussia, 13. In addition there are a million and a half territorials garrisoned in Germany and 500,000 recruits expected to be fully trained by November."

KAISER'S FOURTH SON WINS THE IRON CROSS

August Wilhelm Among First to Penetrate Antwerp Fortifications—Joachim Rejoins Army.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Hague correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says that Prince August Wilhelm, the fourth son of the Emperor, was among the first of the German officers to penetrate the fortifications of Antwerp. He sent an enthusiastic message to the Emperor, who replied, bestowing the Iron Cross upon the Prince and Gen. von Beseler.

The Amsterdam correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company says that a message has been received in Amsterdam from Berlin stating that Prince Joachim, who was wounded in battle, has recovered and rejoined the army.

Prince August Wilhelm of Prussia is perhaps the least military of the Emperor's six sons. His interests in time of peace were principally in economics and political science. He was before the war a Captain à la suite of the First Foot Guards, the Third Grenadier Guards, and the Second Landwehr Regiment of Grenadier Guards. Like the other Princes of the blood, he went to the front as soon as the war broke out, and is believed to have served in Belgium during the entire campaign so far. He is 27 years old.

Prince Joachim, the youngest son of the Emperor, was wounded at the time of Gen. von Hindenburg's victory over the Russians near Tannenberg early in September. He was attached to the staff as an information officer, and was galloping across the field with Capt. von Tahlzahn when a Russian shell exploded near him and a shrapnel bullet struck him in the thigh. The wound was severe, but not dangerous. He was removed to Berlin. The Empress took him to Bellevue Palace, where he has been convalescent. The Iron Cross for services in the East Prussian campaign was awarded to him by his father early in the war. Joachim is 24.

DUTCH COMFORT NATION IN FLIGHT

Rosendaal, Just Across the Border, a Haven for Unhappy People of Belgium.

ONE MILLION REFUGEES

Panic at Frontier Follows a False Rumor That Germans Are Coming.

MANY LOST "WAR BABIES"

Whom Dutch Women Are Ready to Adopt—Numberless Tragedies of the Helpless.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 11 (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle).—When the people of Antwerp had to fly at midnight by the light of their burning homes and to the death march of booming guns, they naturally sought the line of least resistance and for the majority that line led due north through Esschen to Rosendaal.

Though Rosendaal is little more than a village, it is an important railway centre, commanding all the main routes and, with a station nearly as large as all the rest of the town in which to handle the frontier traffic, it became an ideal clearing house for refugees. It is estimated that nearly 200,000 have passed through during the last few days thence to be distributed all over Holland.

The townspeople and troops alike threw themselves and all their resources into the work of helping the helpless. It became unfashionable in Rosendaal, as I saw during very painful days and nights spent there, to stand idle for a moment or to snatch an hour's sleep, if there were, as there always were, fresh streams of refugees to care for, and to eat while refugees stood unfed was unthought of.

We must write Rosendaal high in the list of places that have served the world by love and mercy. These days and nights on the frontier seem a hideous nightmare. I have already tried to give some idea of what they meant, but who can cover the 'whole story,' to use a journalistic phrase, when a nation is in flight.

Memories of the March.

There come to me in little flashes of memory blurred by fatigue and want of sleep pictures of weary women tramping along the country roads with babies and bundles ever pressing northward from the glare and suns and terrifying cry, 'The Germans are coming'; of mothers who sobbed in churches and railway waiting rooms, sobbed over the loss of little ones from whom they had been separated in the rush and confusion, and who would not be comforted; of children who cried for food after I had emptied my pockets of bread and chocolate, which I was always buying; of unknown mites only weeks or months old, who has been found unclaimed in the railway carriages, and had been carried to shelter by every splendidly tender Dutch soldiers.

But babies, who in the tidal wave of war have been washed out of their wrecked homes, are cast on no inhospitable shore, for there is hardly a mother in Holland who will not adopt a little Belgian war baby if efforts now being made to trace its parents fail.

Just now a young married Dutch lady has been telling me with tears in her eyes of unclaimed babies in Amsterdam and other towns, and I have suggested half jokingly that she should adopt one.

"I have offered to do so," she said, "but there are not enough to go around. We would all take one"—and that is the spirit in which Holland is working for the refugees today.

The Amsterdam Telegraaf is opening its columns free to refugees who wish to advertise for relatives from whom they have been separated in flight. The first notice appears on behalf of a baby girl five weeks old, and asks in her name, though she can give no name, if any one will claim her. There follows a description of her appearance and clothes.

I have just been up at the central station, where trainloads of refugees are arriving. Overcrowded, understaffed but ever willing Rosendaal motor lorries driven by soldiers meet them and hurry them off with their pathetic little bundles to shelter in the Bourse and in the diamond cutting factories which are standing idle, to private homes thrown open to homeless and to hotels that take them in for most trivial sums if they offer to pay and for nothing if they have no money.

On one lorry a woman suddenly threw up her arms, uttered a cry, and waved her hand to a group on another lorry. She was too overcome to speak, but on the other lorry a man heard her cry, looked across, and then burst into tears. They were husband and wife, and had seen nothing of one another since they left Antwerp.

Separate and overwhelming are the tragedies that every one of these tens of thousands represents. I have just been trying to utter some words of hope and comfort to a young mother who is hunting through every shelter in Amsterdam after vain searches in Rosendaal and Rotterdam for two of her children. During the flight from Antwerp her husband fell dead at her side under spattering fragments of German shells.

Refugees Fear Germans.

The feeling of terror is still on the frontier. In the early hours of yesterday a rumor ran around Esschen, on the Belgian side of the boundary, a little to the south of Rosendaal, that the Germans were coming. A panic set in among the thousands of refugees, and there was a stampede, the alarm being

Continued on Page 3.

BERLIN TELLS OF SIEGE

Conduct of Belgians Was Valiant But Resistance Was Futile.

QUICK WORK AT ANTWERP

Considered in Germany Without Parallel in History—Order of Merit for Commander.

GREAT MORAL EFFECT SEEN

All Artillerymen Told to be Careful Not to Damage the City's Historic Buildings.

BERLIN, Oct. 11, (via The Hague and London.)—The German official report on the capture of Antwerp says:

The first shot was fired on Sept. 28 against the outer line of forts. On Oct. 1 the first forts were taken by assault. The River Nèthe was crossed by the German infantry and artillery on Oct. 6 and 7.

On the 7th Antwerp was notified that a bombardment was imminent, and this was begun at 12:30 o'clock in the morning of Oct. 8. Simultaneously an attack was made on the inner forts.

On Oct. 9 two of the inner forts were taken. At 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon of Oct. 9 the City of Antwerp was occupied by German infantry without resistance on the part of the Belgians, whose conduct was valiant. However, the effect of the German artillery, infantry, and marine division in the final attack was such that resistance was futile.

A large quantity of supplies was taken by the Germans.

The efficiency of the German troops was recognized by the Emperor in conferring upon Gen. von Beseler the Order of Merit.

Berlin Greatly Impressed.

The taking of Antwerp has made a deep impression here, because it was considered one of the strongest fortifications in Europe. For the first time in several weeks flags are flying on public edifices and other buildings.

That one of the most modern fortresses should be taken in eleven days is considered without parallel in war history, especially since it was not necessary to invest Antwerp. Military experts assert that the experience at this city marks a new era in military operations as related to fortified positions.

The general impression has been heightened because of the efforts of the English to relieve the city with troops and heavy marine artillery and the assertions of the French press that Antwerp was irreducible, which was the prevailing belief even in Germany.

It is generally believed that the fate of Antwerp will have an invaluable moral effect.

Spared Historic Buildings.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—This dispatch was received here this evening from Berlin by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company:

"An official report from Antwerp says all the forts there are in our possession.

"Main headquarters reports that the Belgians accepted the German offer to arrange so that all historical monuments should be spared as much as possible and that the day before the bombardment a plan showing the positions of the principal architectural features of the city was handed to the German civil administration through the American Minister. Copies of the plan were given to every military commander, and the greatest possible consideration was shown. When the surrender of the city was negotiated no military could be found."

The dispatch adds that the Brazilian Minister in Berlin has requested his countrymen in the German capital to inform their relatives in Brazil that they are in full enjoyment of security and liberty and that conditions in Germany are absolutely normal, despite the war.

The Amsterdam correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company says that a message from Berlin brings the official announcement of the German Army Headquarters of the capture of Antwerp, with all its forts. The announcement adds:

"The number of prisoners cannot be estimated. We took an enormous amount of supplies of all kinds. The Emperor has awarded a decoration for merit to Gen. von Beseler."

The occupation of Antwerp was announced in Brussels by notices posted on the walls. The news caused astonishment on the part of the population, which had believed that Antwerp was impregnable.

GERMANS MARCHED IN WITH BANDS PLAYING

Five Trainloads of Wounded Sent Back After Operations Around Antwerp.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—According to the Handelsblad at noon on Friday four German officers suddenly appeared before the Hôtel de Ville at Antwerp and demanded the surrender of the town. After a short consultation this was agreed to. The Germans entered Antwerp through the gates on the east in the roads from Turnhout and Welryck. They entered an almost empty city with their bands playing.

At about 4 o'clock Friday afternoon the first body of infantry, with machine guns, arrived at the Place de Meir, where the royal palace is situated. The troops at once occupied all the public buildings as barracks.

Locomotives are waiting under steam at Esschen, a Belgian frontier village that is now a vast refugee camp, ready to carry the fugitives into Holland if the Germans approach.

Two German officers arrived at Putten yesterday afternoon in a motor flying a white flag. They called upon the commandant of the Dutch frontier troops and told him that Antwerp was in German possession, and asked him to urge refugees to return to their homes. Thousands immediately began to do so.

With their usual thoroughness, the Germans are tightening their grip on the country around the city by taking hostages in each village and suburb and by issuing stringent rules of behavior, with death the penalty if these rules are broken.

Five Trains of Wounded.

The Germans lost heavily in taking the city. Already five trains, each of forty carriages, have been sent back to Aix-la-Chapelle filled with wounded.

A Belgian Lieutenant among the refugees at Rosendaal said that help from England came too late, but even if it had arrived earlier they would have been unable to save the town.

"No forts in the world," he said, "can stand against the German guns save, perhaps, a few of the modern fortifications along the eastern frontier of France. The final bombardment was terrific. It lasted five hours and ended at noon on Friday. The shells rained down without ceasing. They wrought enormous destruction upon the inner forts. The Belgian guns seemed powerless against the German artillery. They were utterly outclassed.

"Moreover, the German Howitzers could not be seen nor their exact position discovered. On the other hand, the Germans knew, of course, the exact position of each fort and battery and exactly where to drop their high explosive shells, so as to cause the most havoc. Their captive balloons went up regularly and signaled to the gunners the precise points in the defenses where shells were most effective.

Left Only Ruins Behind.

"So heavy was the German shellfire that the defenders of the inner ring of forts dared not leave the shelter of the casements without meeting certain death. The firing ceased just before noon Friday, and the garrison made use of the lull to escape, leaving behind them nothing but ruins, broken masses of concrete, displaced cupolas, and disabled guns. Two of the forts had, in fact, already surrendered, giving the Germans access to the town, but defenders of the other forts were unaware of that fact.

"The police went at once to the walls with flags to notify the Germans that the town had been surrendered, but when they arrived they found most of the positions had already been evacuated.

"Many of the troops fled northward after the pontoon bridge over the Scheldt had been burned and the avenue of escape to Holland had thus been cut off. These troops the Germans pursued with artillery. The pursuit was pushed as far as Eeckeren, (seven and a half miles north of Antwerp.)

"In their flight the soldiers announced the fall of the town to the garrisons of the northern forts which had not been seriously in action. Here orders were at once given to destroy all powder magazines and to put all guns out of action. The bridges were destroyed over the deep moats that surround these forts."

Von Beseler's Proclamation.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Amsterdam says that Gen. von Beseler, commander of the German troops that captured Antwerp, has issued the following proclamation:

"To the inhabitants of Antwerp: The German Army has entered your city as conquerors. No citizen shall be harmed, and your property shall be spared if you refrain from hostile acts. All refractoriness will be punished according to the laws of war, and may lead to the demolition of your beautiful city."

The following dispatch received by the Amsterdam Handelsblad from Antwerp under date of Oct. 10 is forwarded to the Reuter Telegram Company:

"The few people who remained in Antwerp during the bombardment are now shyly leaving their cellars. The city is completely occupied by German soldiers. The German commander is quartered at the City Hall. He has made Burgomaster Jan de Vos his adviser in the administration of the city.

"The damage to the town by the bombardment was not very serious, as the Germans used shrapnel wherever possible in order to save the historic buildings. In view of the reported shortage of petrol in Germany it must have been a source of peculiar grief to the conquerors that all the tanks of Antwerp had been emptied before their arrival."

Germans to Levy $100,000,000 Tax on Antwerp? Refugees Must Return or Troops Will Take Houses

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Baron von der Schutz has been appointed Military Governor of Antwerp by the Germans, and it is reported that a war tax of £20,000,000 ($100,000,000) is to be levied on the city.

An official proclamation has been issued inviting the citizens to return. A promise has been given that their property will be respected and that no harm will be done them if they display a proper attitude toward the German troops.

The few citizens who have remained in town are instructed to warn all refugees to return within two days, otherwise their houses will be used for billeting troops, and their furniture will be removed.

ANTWERP FORCE SAFE AT OSTEND

British and Belgian Troops Arrive at Coast Town After Their Retreat.

KING ALBERT WITH THEM

Only a Few Captured by Germans, Who Drove a Brigade Into Holland.

GERMAN ADVANCE REPORTED

Aimed at Ostend to Seize King and Officials—Heavy Artillery Sent from Antwerp to France.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 11, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Belgian and English troops reached Ostend in safety. King Albert was with them.

The rear guard of the troops was cut off by the Germans, who succeeded in their advance on Friday afternoon, but few were captured, and the British and Belgian soldiers who could not reach the main forces arrived at the Dutch frontier villages, where they were disarmed and interned.

BERLIN, Oct. 11, (via London.)—The German heavy artillery used in the bombardment of Antwerp has already been started off for an unknown destination in France.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—If the report from Berlin is true that the heavy guns used against Antwerp are to be sent to France, probably the Verdun forts, along the French frontier, which are hindering the German advance, are to be attacked with them.

In this case, however, there is a big field army behind the forts, so that, while the destruction of them would make progress easier for the Germans, it would not absolutely insure their advance.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from The Hague, dated Saturday, says that, according to trustworthy information from Belgium, the Germans are advancing swiftly toward Ostend, with the object of making the King, Queen, and Government officials of Belgium prisoners. It is said that the Queen has left for England.

The Bordeaux correspondent of The Times has sent the following dispatch:

"News of lively fighting between Ghent and Termonde, Belgium, where the Allies repulsed 40,000 Germans, indicates the far-northward reach of the Allies' lines."

BANDSMEN OUT OF ANTWERP.

Say British Marines Didn't Get a Chance in Battle There.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 12.—Thirty British bandsmen who had been through the siege of Antwerp arrived in London last night. They were attired in Belgian overcoats and caps, having lost their own clothes when they escaped into Holland.

The musicians had been serving in the trenches as Red Cross helpers, and therefore were permitted to return home.

The bandsmen describe the effect of the great German siege guns as terrible, and say Antwerp suffered severely. The British marines, they declare, did not get a chance to do much, as the battle was chiefly an artillery duel.

"We had to escape on Thursday or we should not have got away at all. Our losses were not considerable."

DREW LOTS FOR RISKY POST.

Then Unmarried Officer Volunteered to Defend Fort to the End.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 12.—"Lots were drawn by four officers," says The Daily News Ostend correspondent, "to decide who should remain in command of Fort St. Marie, northwest of Antwerp, the officer thus chosen being sworn to fight to the death.

"The lot fell to a married man with a family. An unmarried officer immediately offered to take his place, and the officer who was originally chosen reluctantly accepted. The three officers then retired, bidding a touching farewell to their comrade who remained behind."

GERMANS USED A RUSE TO KILL 1,000 BELGIANS

Accidental Blowing Up of Fort Also Counted Heavily at Antwerp—British Aid Too Late.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 12.—The Morning Post correspondent who remained in Antwerp to the end of the siege says that on Friday, Oct. 2, the position was practically hopeless. The southern section of the forts had been subdued. The Belgian field artillery, for all its gallantry, could not stand out against the heavier and far more numerous field batteries of the Germans.

"I counted on surrender on Saturday morning," he says, "but instead came the news that British help was arriving and so great was the power of the British name in Belgium that at once spirits plucked up.

"On Sunday the first of the British forces actually arrived and at once took the trenches in the hottest corner of the defense position at Lierre. They had traveled all night, but were eager to be at the Germans at once.

"Very tough fighters these first of the British forces were, and their Sunday night's work was one of the bright incidents of the dismal week. They held their trenches under a galling artillery fire, which was so accurately and directly directed as to give the clearest proof that spies had indicated the positions of the trenches and Maxim stations.

"A long night of punishment had only one relief, when the German infantry ventured out into the open as if to make an assault. Hardly one German, who left his trenches, got back in safety, so accurate was the fire poured into them.

"The issue of the battle at this point was to hold the Nèthe River, little more than a canal. The Germans were committed so deeply to attack at this point that they could not radically change their plan, and the British had to bear the brunt of attack until the end.

"All during Monday the Nèthe was held and there seemed reason for hope, but the event proved that the powerful aid which would have been sufficient a week earlier was not sufficient now when a sector of the forts was already silenced and the Germans had been able to bring up and establish an extraordinary strong artillery force on their side of the river.

"The British infantry was shelled savagely and constantly. Without having artillery at its back powerful enough to reply, it had the hardest of all tasks—to stand the gruelling punishment without being able to see its enemy.

Germans Use a Ruse.

"The misfortune of Monday night was not due to any lack either on their part or that of the Belgians. A ruse of war, a characteristically German ruse, though lawful enough, was the actual cause. At the Duffel position on the east the trenches were held by a fine regiment of Belgian chasseurs. Late at night sentries saw approaching from along the river side men who they thought were English soldiers, and who called out 'Amis' when challenged. The Colonel of the regiment himself saw them go up as if to speak to the sentries, then found himself gagged, and saw the two sentries strangled.

"The Germans then rushed in on the men, who were mostly asleep in their trenches, and more than half destroyed the regiment of 2,000 men. Only 800 remained.

Fort Accidently Blown Up.

"This was the third misfortune of the defense. The accidental blowing up of Fort Wavre-St. Catherine was the first and the cutting of the city water channel by a shell the second.

"The hope which had come now fled. The Lierre position was outflanked and could be no longer held. The abandonment of the line of the Nèthe was inevitable and the defenders determined on a stand along the second line of forts. This partial retirement of the field force was accompanied by a reduction of other forts.

"The German superiority in guns was overwhelming. Our troops held their ground with marvelous tenacity, but finally had to yield. Little by little ground was lost and won back again, but ultimately it was a question of extrication. By Thursday night the British-Belgian force was successfully got across the Scheldt bridges and was on its way to Ostend."

CHAS. E. MATTHEWS, THE DESK MAN, Now 31 E. 28th St. Complete Office Outfitter.—Advt.

FIGHTING NEAR SOISSONS

German Attacks in Craonne Region Repulsed, Paris Bulletin Says.

APREMONT TWICE CAPTURED

It Remains in the Hands of the French After Two Days' Fighting.

GERMANS DRIVEN FROM AIRE

Give Up Positions on the Lys River and Retire to the Armentieres District.

PARIS, Oct. 11, 11:09 P. M.—An official communication issued by the French War Office tonight says:

There is no new detail to mention except the capture of a flag near Lassigny. The impression of the day is satisfactory.

The afternoon announcement was as follows:

First—On our left wing German cavalry, which had seized certain points of passage over the Lys River to the east of Aire, was driven off yesterday, and retired last evening into the Armentières district. Between Arras and the Oise the enemy made a very vigorous attack on the right bank of the Ancre, but without making any progress.

Second—On the centre, between the Oise and Rheims, our troops have made slight advances to the north of the Aisne, particularly in the region to the northwest of Soissons. Between Craonne and Rheims German attacks made at night have been repulsed. From Rheims to the Meuse there is nothing to report. In the Woevre district the Germans have delivered some very violent attacks. In the region of Aprémont, to the east of St. Mihiel, there was fighting during the night of the 9th and the following day, during which time Aprémont was taken and retaken, the town finally remaining in our hands.

Third—On our right wing—in Lorraine, the Vosges, and Alsace—there is nothing to report. To sum up, we have everywhere maintained our positions.

In the eastern theatre the fighting of the Russians with the German rearguard to the southeast of Wirballen, and on the line of the lakes to the west of Suwalki, continues.

STORM GERMAN POSITION.

Allies Win Victory in Centre, Also Capture Convoy Near Roye.

FROM THE BATTLE FRONT, (via Paris,) Oct. 11, 11:56 P. M.—A notable advance by the Allies occurred today in the neighborhood of the centre of the battle line, where they stormed and captured an important German position.

Near Lassigny also the fighting was very severe. The Allies and Germans came to close quarters, and a German regimental flag was taken in a bayonet charge. Lassigny forms an angle of the Allies' line, which from there turns almost directly north. The Germans are holding their ground tenaciously at this place, where they have a considerable number of big guns in strong positions in the quarries.

The allied cavalry, while a heavy mist prevailed, carried out a daring raid, in the course of which they cut off a German convoy proceeding to Roye. They captured 850 Germans, who constituted the escort, as well as several quickfirers and a large amount of ammunition. The French aviators, who are performing brilliant work along the front, indicated the approach of the Germans, who, when attacked, offered a long and fierce resistance, but eventually were obliged to surrender.

The allied commanders regard their position on the western wing and the centre as improving daily, and are thoroughly satisfied with the progress which is being made.

On the eastern wing the German bombardment of the French positions continues without interruption, and much material damage is being done. The cannonading is accentuated because of the echoing and re-echoing among the surrounding hills.

ARRAS FREE OF GERMANS.

But Important Developments Are Expected in the Northwest.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOWN IN NORTHWEST FRANCE, Oct. 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The chief interest of the far is again in this neighborhood. It was so before the fall of Antwerp, and now there is no doubt that within a radius of twenty miles from Lille events of vast consequence are developing. The release of perhaps three German army corps to interpose in the country between the coast and Valenciennes must make a difference to the Allies.

For some little time I suppose what is

now taking place between this coast and the German line of communications will remain as obscure as official communiqués can make it; but all the evidences I have been able to gather give no other reading than that here events as important, at least, as any that have happened hitherto are now unfolding.

A day or two ago I made a rather long journey to the east and saw enough to convince me that I had reached a distinctly unhealthy neighborhood. That region is now shut off from the world. So far as Arras is concerned, its immediate neighborhood two days ago was clear of the Germans. They had been driven considerably to the east and north.

Altogether, seeing that the Allies did not shut the door on Gen. von Kluck while a considerable part of his army was busy at Antwerp, there is evidently so much now interposed between the edge of the door and the post that one does not see it closing without a very great struggle. We here are hoping that it will not be forced open to any extent. That the Allies were ready for the new problem I have every assurance.

BATTLEFIELD AMENITIES.

Frenchman Aids a Bavarian, Who Helps Him Dress His Wound.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 11, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Capt. Wilhelm Müller, a wounded German officer who was taken to a hospital in Munich, told an interesting story of the fighting in the Vosges.

The battles, he said, owed much of their fierceness to the presence of French chasseurs. These hardy mountaineers concealed themselves in treetops and tied themselves to the branches, so that if they were killed or wounded they would not fall and disclose their position to the enemy.

When Capt. Müller, after receiving his wound, regained consciousness, he found himself lying in pools of blood, surrounded by the wounded and the dead. In a ditch was a Bavarian soldier with a wound in his thigh, powerless to move on account of the dead body of a comrade which pinned him down. Twenty yards away a French chasseur was vainly trying to bandage his arm, which was bleeding profusely.

The Bavarian called out, "Kamerad!" The Frenchman looked around and took in the situation at a glance. Walking unsteadily to the Bavarian, with an effort he removed the corpse. The Bavarian bandaged his thigh and then helped the chasseur to put his arm in a sling.

NO FOOD FOR BRUSSELS.

Dutch Refuse German Governor's Request for Supplies.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 11, (via London.)—The Belgian Legation asserts that conditions in Brussels are alarming, owing to a scarcity of food and other supplies.

During the siege of Antwerp, it is said, no Belgians were allowed to leave Brussels unless they had special passports. It is asserted that Burgomaster Max has been transferred from Namur to Germany.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A Rotterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says:

"Gen von der Goltz, the German commander in Belgium, recently sent several emissaries to Holland in an endeavor to obtain foodstuffs to counteract the famine threatening Brussels. These emissaries completely failed in their mission, and the Dutch Government is closely watching the export trade. The emissaries, who are Dutchmen, say that Brussels has no salt, yeast, or flour, scarcely any meat, and bread not fit to eat.

"Forty vendors of newspapers have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment by the German authorities for selling English, French, and Belgian papers in Brussels."

SAYS GERMAN DIVISION STRAYED INTO HOLLAND

500 Belgians Besides 2,000 British Are Also Said to Be Interned There.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—An undated dispatch received by Reynolds Weekly says that, according to Belgian soldiers near the Dutch frontier a German division unwittingly crossed the border into Holland and has been interned.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 11 (Via London).—The Courant gives some details of the arrival of 2,000 British and 500 Belgian soldiers on Dutch soil after their departure from Antwerp. It says:

"The British soldiers crossed into Holland near Clinge because they were cut off from the main body and they are now interned near Koewagt. Five hundred Belgians also were disarmed. The men appeared greatly fatigued and some were wounded.

"Thirty-six Belgians were interned at Rilland-Bath. About 500 Belgian artillerymen crossed into Holland, near Putten. They were interned at Assen. Among these were twenty wounded. Two hundred men were interned at Sluyskil and fifty at Sas. There are no figures available of the casualties among the Germans, Belgians and British, but it is thought that they were heavy.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Amsterdam says it is reported from Rosendaal that several trains carrying 5,000 Belgians and some English soldiers, who had crossed the Dutch frontier, proceeded today from Flushing northward to a military concentration camp.

ANGLO-FRENCH FLEET SINK 2 TORPEDO BOATS

One Austrian Craft Escorted Steamer With War Materials—Third One Damaged by Mine.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 12.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Rome says:

"It is reported here that the Anglo-French fleet off Ragusa, Dalmatia, Friday sank two Austrian torpedo boats, one of which was escorting a steamship laden with munitions of war. Their crews were saved.

"A torpedo boat destroyer is reported to have been injured by striking a mine."

TURKEY GATHERS TROOPS.

Observers Note Unwonted Activity in Syria and Palestine.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Athens says:

"The newspapers here say it is announced from an authoritative source that the Turks are showing much energy in Syria, Palestine, and North Arabia, where they are concentrating troops at a number of points and fortifying important places on the coast and on routes to the interior."

TELLS HORROR OF ANTWERP'S FALL

Eyewitness's Story of Bursting Shells, Crumbling Forts, and Frightful Panic.

200,000 FLED FROM CITY

Fought for Places on Boats, While Thousands Started Out on Foot for Holland.

FINAL NIGHT OF TERROR

Those Who Stayed Behind Crouched in Their Cellars, Dreading Burial in Ruins.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A Daily Chronicle correspondent who has just arrived from Antwerp tells the following story of his experiences:

Antwerp has been surrendered. This last and bitterest blow which has fallen upon Belgium is full of poignant tragedy, but the tragedy is lightened by the gallantry with which the city was defended.

Only at the last, to save the historic buildings and precious possessions of the ancient port, was its further defense abandoned. Already much of it had been shattered by the long-range German guns, and prolonged resistance against these tremendous engines of war was impossible.

Owing to this the siege was perhaps the shortest in the annals of war that a fortified city ever sustained. I have already described its preliminaries and the many heroic efforts which were made by the Belgians to stem the tide of the enemy's advance, but the end could not long be delayed when the siege guns began the bombardment.

It was at three minutes past noon on Friday that the Germans entered the city, which was formally surrendered by the Burgomaster, J. De Vos. Antwerp had then been under a devastating and continuous shell fire for over forty hours.

It was difficult for me to ascertain precisely how the German attack was being constituted, but from officers and others who made journeys from the fighting lines into the city I gathered that the final assault consisted of a continuous bombardment of two hours' duration from 7:30 o'clock in the morning until 9:30.

Airmen Directed Shell Fire.

During that time there was a continuous rain of shells, and it was extraordinary to notice the precision with which they dropped just where they would do the most damage. I was told that the Germans used captive balloons, whose officers signaled to the gunners the points in the Belgian defense at which they should aim.

The German guns, too, were concealed with such cleverness that their position could not be detected by the Belgians. Against such methods and against the terrible power of the German guns the Belgian artillery seemed quite ineffective. The firing came to an end at 9:30 o'clock Friday, and the garrison escaped, leaving only ruins behind them.

In order to gain time for an orderly retreat, a heavy fire was maintained against the Germans up to the last minute, and the forts were then blown up by the defenders as the Germans came in at the Gate of Malines. I was lucky enough to escape by the river to the north in a motor boat. The bombardment had then ceased, though many buildings were still blazing, and while the little boat sped down the Scheldt one could imagine the procession of the Kaiser's troops already goose-stepping their way through the well-nigh deserted streets.

Those forty hours of shattering noise, almost without a lull, seem to me now a fantastic nightmare, but the harrowing sights I witnessed in many parts of the city cannot be forgotten. It was Wednesday night that the shells began to fall into the city. From then onward they must have averaged about ten a minute, and most of them came from the largest guns which the Germans possess—"Black Marias," as Tommy Atkins has christened them.

Panic Falls Upon the City.

Before the bombardment had been long in operation the civil population or a large proportion of it fell into a panic. It is impossible to blame these peaceful, quiet living burghers of Antwerp for the fears that possessed them when the merciless rain of German shells began to fall into the streets and on the roofs of their houses and public buildings. The burgomaster had in his proclamation given them excellent advice to remain calm and he certainly set them an admirable example, but it was impossible to counsel the Belgians who knew what had happened to their fellow citizens in other towns which the Germans had passed through.

Immense crowds of them, men, women and children, gathered along the quayside and at the railway stations in an effort to make a hasty exit from the city. Their condition was pitiable in the extreme. Family parties made up the biggest proportion of this vast crowd of broken men and women. There were husbands and wives with their groups of scared children unable to understand what was happening, yet dimly conscious in their childish way that something unusual and terrible and perilous had come into their lives.

In many groups were to be seen old, old people, grandfathers and grandmothers of a family, and these in their shaking frailty and terror, which they could not withstand, were the more pitiable objects in the great gathering of stricken townsfolk. This pathetic clinging together of the family was one of the most affecting sights I witnessed, and I have not the slightest doubt that in the mad rush for refuge beyond the borders of their native land many family groups of this sort completely perished.

All day and through the night these pitiful scenes continued, and when I went down to the quayside early Thursday, when the dawn was throwing a wan light over this part of the world, I found again a great host of citizens awaiting their chance of flight.

Tragedy of Belgium Here.

In the dimness of the breaking day this gathering of "Les Misérables" presented, as it seemed to me, the tragedy of Belgium in all its horror. I shall never forget the sight. Words would fail to convey anything but a feeble picture of the depths of misery and despair there. People stood in dumb and patient ranks drawn down to the quayside by the announcement that two boats would leave at 11 o'clock for Ostend, and Ostend looks across to England, where lie their hopes.

There were fully 40,000 of them assembled on the long quay, and all of them were inspired by the sure and certain hope that they would be among the lucky ones who would get on board one of the boats. Alas for their hopes, the two boats did not sail, and when they realized this I fancied I heard a low wail of anguish rise from the disappointed multitude.

Other means of escape were, however, available in the shape of a dozen or fifteen tugboats, whose destinations were Rotterdam and Flushing and other ports of Holland. They were not vessels of any considerable passenger carrying capacity, and as there was no one to arrange a systematic embarkation a wild struggle followed among the frantic people to obtain places on the tugs. Men, women, and children fought desperately with each other to get on board, and in that moment of supreme anguish human nature was seen in one of its worst moods, but who can blame these stricken people? Shells that were destroying their homes and giving their beloved town to the flames were screaming over their heads. Their trade was not war; they were merchants, shopkeepers, comfortable citizens of more than middle age, and there were many women and children among them, and this horror had come upon them in a more appalling shape than it has visited any other civilized community in modern times.

Struggle to Board the Boats.

There was a scarcity of gangways to the boats and the only means of boarding them was by narrow planks sloping at a dangerous angle. Up these the fugitives struggled, and the strong elbowed the weak out of their way in their mad haste to escape. The marvel to me as I watched the scramble was that many were not crushed to death in the struggle to get on board or forced into the river and drowned. As it was mishaps were very few. One old lady of 80 years slipped on one of the planks and fell against the side of the boat, fracturing her skull. Several people fell into the river, and two were drowned, but that is the sum total of accidents as far as I could ascertain.

By 2 o'clock Thursday most of the tugboats had got away, but there were still some 15,000 people who had not been able to escape, and had to await resignedly whatever fate was in store for them.

I have endeavored to describe the scenes at the quayside on Thursday morning, and I now turn to the central station, where incidents of a similar kind were happening. There, as down by the river, an immense throng of people had assembled, and they were filled with dismay at the announcement that no trains were running. In their despair they prepared to leave the city on foot by crossing the pontoon bridge and marching toward the Dutch frontier.

About 200,000 Quit the City.

I cannot, of course, speak positively on the subject, but I should say the exodus of refugees from the city must have totaled 200,000 persons—men, women, and children of all ages—or very nearly that vast number, and that out of a population which in normal times is 321,821. One might estimate that fully 70 per cent. of those folk had little or no money.

There were three lines of exit. They could up to the time of the German invasion cross the pontoon bridge over the Scheldt; they could go along the countryside toward the Dutch frontier, or they could walk up the Scheldt toward the frontier and then cross by ferry to Belgian territory again.

Many of the aged women among the refugees, terrorized and hunger-stricken, died, I am told, on the way to the Belgian frontier. The towns were crowded with pitiful wanderers, fleeing from the ruthless invaders, and they begged for crusts of bread. They were simply starving, and householders did what they could to help, cottagers giving to their utmost out of their meagre larders, but still there was a cry for food.

I now return to the events of Thursday. At 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, when the bombardment had already lasted over twelve hours, through the courtesy of a Belgian officer, I was able to ascend to the roof of the cathedral, and from that point of vantage I looked down upon the scene in the city.

Looking Down on Antwerp.

All the southern portion of Antwerp appeared to be a desolate ruin. Whole streets were ablaze, and flames were rising in the air to the height of twenty and thirty feet. In another direction I could just discern through my glasses dimly in the distance the instruments of culture of the attacking German forces, ruthlessly pounding at the city and creeping nearer to it in the dark. At that moment I should say the enemy's front line was within four miles of Antwerp.

From my elevated position I had an excellent view also of the great oil tanks on the opposite side of the Scheldt. They had been set on fire by four bombs from a German taube, and a huge, thick volume of black smoke was ascending 200 feet into the air. The oil had been burning furiously for several hours, and the whole neighborhood was enveloped in a mist of smoke.

In all directions were fire and flames and oil-laden smoke. It was like a bit of Gustave Dore's idea of the infernal regions. From time to time great tongues of fire shot out from the tanks, and in this way, the flames greedily licking the sides of other tanks, the conflagration spread. How long this particular fire raged I cannot say, for I saw neither the beginning nor the end of it, but while I watched its progress it seemed to represent the limit of what a fire was capable of.

After watching for some considerable time the panorama of destruction that lay unrolled all around me, I came down from my post of observation on the cathedral roof, and at the very moment I reached the street a 28-centimeter shell struck a confectioner's shop between the Place Verte and the Place Meir. It was one of these high explosive shells, and the shop, a wooden structure, immediately burst into flames.

No Way to Check Fires.

The city by this time was almost deserted, and no attempt was made to extinguish the fires that had broken out all over the southern district. Indeed, there were no means of dealing with them.

As far back as Tuesday in last week the water supply from the reservoir ten miles outside the city was cut off and as this was the city's main source of supply, indeed practically its only source, great apprehension was felt. The reservoir is just behind Fort Waelhem and the German shells had struck it doing great mischief. It left Antwerp without any regular inflow of water and the inhabitants had to do their best with artesian wells. Great efforts were made by the Belgians from time to time to repair the reservoir, but it was always thwarted by German shell fire. The health of the city was thereby menaced, for there was danger of an epidemic.

Happily stricken Antwerp was spared this added terror. It had plenty of other sorts and some of these I experienced when after leaving the cathedral I made my way to the southern section of the city where shells were bursting at the rate of five a minute. With great difficulty and not without risk I got as far as Rue La Moière.

There I met a terror stricken Belgian woman, the only other person in the streets besides myself. In hysterical gasps she told me the Banque Nationale and the Palais de Justice had been struck and were in flames and that her husband had been hit by a shell just five minutes before I came upon the scene, his mangled remains lying not 100 yards away from where we were standing.

Houses Collapsing.

It was obviously impossible to proceed further, and so I retraced my steps toward the quay. As I was passing the Avenue de Keyser a shell burst within twenty wards of me. I was knocked down by the force of the concussion. A house not ten yards from where I was was struck and actually poured (I can think of no other word to describe what happened) into the street in a shower of bricks. A broken brick struck me on the shoulder, but its force was spent and I received no injury.

I had scarcely picked myself up and was hastening to a place of safety, if there were one, when a man about 40 years of age, almost half naked, rushed out of a house screaming loudly. He had gone mad.

At this time I was fortunate enough to meet Frank Fox of The Morning Post. Mr. Fox is an ex-officer of artillery, and he told me he had found a hotel which as long as the Germans fired in the direction they were then firing, was not within the reach of their guns. This was the Hotel Wagner, which stands behind the Opera House on the Boulevard de Commerce. It was the only hotel in the city except the Queens Hotel, in which some representatives of American newspapers had been staying, that was open. There I found Miss Louise Mack, an Australian authoress, and she, Fox, and myself were among the few British subjects left in the port.

As night came the city presented a fantastic appearance as I watched it from the Hotel Wagner. The glare from the fires that had burst out in all directions could be seen for miles around. The bombardment was proceeding furiously and German shells were bursting in every direction. I reckoned they were coming in that time at the rate of at least thirty a minute.

Trace of American Party.

I went to the Queens Hotel to ascertain what had become of the American journalists. I found they had left the city after having spent the night in a private house which had been struck three times by shells, and finally caught fire. Arthur Ruhl of the staff of Collier's Weekly had left for me this note:

> Donald C. Thompson, photographer of The New York World, fitted up for himself a cellar at 74 Rue de Peage, just by the Boulevard de Keyser, where shrapnel fell with terrible force during the latter part of Wednesday. With him were three other Americans. The entire population, including, of course, the Government of Antwerp, have made their escape across the pontoon bridge which still connects the River Scheldt with the road toward Ghent. Two shells demolished Thompson's retreat and at sundown it burst into flames. The American Consul General and Vice Consul General had gone by this time. The following Americans, all of them newspaper men, were known to have spent the night in Antwerp: Arthur Ruhl, Horace Green, staff of The New York Evening Post; Edward Eyre Hunt, correspondent of The New York World; Edward Heigel of the staff of The Chicago Daily Tribune, and Thompson himself.

Except for the glare of burning buildings, which lit up the streets, the city was in absolute darkness, and near the quay I lost my way in the byroads trying to get back to the Hotel Wagner. For the second time that day I narrowly escaped death by a shell. One burst with terrific force about twenty-five yards from me. I heard its warning whirr, and rushed into a neighboring porch. Whether it was from concussion of the shell or in my anxiety to escape, I cannoned against a door and tumbled down. As I lay on the ground the house on the opposite side crashed in ruins. I remained still for several minutes feeling quite sick and unable to get up. Then I pulled myself together, and ran at full speed until I came to a street which I recognized, and found my way back to the hotel.

As I hastened down the Avenue de Keyser shells were bursting in every quarter. Several fell into the adjoining street. At the hotel I found my friend Fox had been up to the Red Cross Hospital to inquire about a motor car in which we hoped to get away. It had gone, as had the entire personnel of the hospital.

Trying to Escape.

We began to wonder how we should escape. However, Fox had a bicycle, and Mr. Singleton, Chief of the Boy Scouts in Antwerp, had given me the key of a house not far off, in which he told me there was one if I wanted it in an emergency. I ventured into that dangerous part of the city again to get it. I got to the house safely and found the bicycle, but as there was no tube in the back tire it was useless. On my return journey I was startled to see in the street through which I had just walked a hole six feet deep, which had just been made by a shell.

On returning to the hotel I joined in a meal, eaten under the weirdest conditions imaginable. Descending into the cellars of the hotel with Miss Mack and Mr. Fox we found the entire staff gathered there uncertain what to do and not knowing what was to happen to them. We were all hungry, and one of the men dashed upstairs to the kitchen and brought down whatever food he could lay his hands on, and we all partook of pot luck. Considering all the circumstances we made a very jolly meal of it. We toasted each other in good red wine of the country, pledging each other with "Vive la Belgique" and "Vive l'Angleterre," and altogether we were a merry party, although at the time German shells were whirling overhead and any moment one might have upset our picnic and buried us in the débris of the hotel.

How many of the inhabitants of Antwerp remained in the city that night it is impossible to say, but it is pretty certain they were all in the cellars of their houses or shops.

The admirable Burgomaster, M. De Vos, had in one of his several proclamations made many suggestions for safety during the bombardment for the benefit of those who took refuge in cellars. Among the most useful of them perhaps was that which recommended means of escape to adjoining cellars. The power of modern artillery is so tremendous that a cellar might very well become a tomb if shells were to fall on the building overhead.

We went to bed early that night but sleep was impossible in the noise caused by the explosion of the shells in twenty different quarters of the town. About 3 o'clock in the morning a twenty-eight centimeter shell fell into the square in front of the hotel and broke all the windows in the neighboring house. In spite of the terrific din one got to sleep at last.

The Fall of Antwerp.

About 6 o'clock Fox roused me and said he thought it was time we got out as the Germans were entering the city. We hurried from the hotel and found in the square a squad of Belgian soldiers who had just come in from the inner line of forts. They told us it was not safe for us to remain any longer. The streets were now completely deserted.

I walked down to the quayside and there I came across many wounded soldiers who had been unable to get away in the hospital boat. On the quay piles of equipment had been abandoned, broken down motor cars, kit-bags, helmets, rifles, knapsacks, were littered in heaps. Ammunition had been dumped there and rendered useless. The Belgians had evidently attempted to set fire to the whole lot. A pile of stuff was still smouldering. I waited there for half an hour and during that time hundreds of Belgian soldiers passed in retreat, the last contingent leaving at about 6:30 A.M.

I went again to the Queen's Hotel to inquire what had become of the American newspaper men and it was just about this time that the pontoon bridge which had been the way of the Belgian retreat was blown up to prevent pursuit by the Germans. The boats and woodwork of the superstructure burnt fiercely and in less than twenty minutes the whole affair was demolished.

Safe exit from the city was now cut off. A Red Cross officer whom I met when standing by the quay had been a spectator of the blowing up of the bridge.

"My God!", he said, running toward me, "it is awful!"

"How are you going to get out?" I asked him.

"I'm going to stay here and look after my wounded," he replied.

In further talk with him I learned that the greater part of the second line of forts had fallen at midday the previous day, and that there was nothing then to stop the Germans entering the city save a handful of Belgian soldiers in three or four forts. At 8 o'clock a shell struck the Town Hall.

Fox had now joined me, and we took refuge in the cellars beneath the Town Hall. So far as I could gather, the remaining inhabitants of Antwerp must have assembled about this neighborhood, groups taking refuge in small and stuffy cellars where developments were anxiously awaited. There must have been hundreds of people sheltered underground, and they included the Mexican and Dominican Consuls. Why these stayed I don't know, as none of their people were left behind. They were the only Consuls remaining in Antwerp.

Town Hall Shattered.

About 8:25 o'clock another shell struck the Town Hall, shattering the upper story and breaking every window in the place. That was the German way of telling the Burgomaster to hurry up. There was a tense feeling as we waited for tidings of some sort or other. A quarter of an hour later M. De Vos went out in his motor car toward the German line to discuss conditions on which the city should be surrendered.

Another shell struck a furrier's shop opposite the Town Hall and the place burst into flames. Several of the gendarmes who had stayed behind were occupants of cellars and two of them immediately rushed out to force a way into the shop in order that they might extinguish the fire. They found the door locked. It took them ten minutes to force an entrance. By this time the fire was burning fiercely, and at great personal risk one of the gendarmes made his way to the top floor of the premises and there he endeavored to beat out the flames with a piece of timber torn from the roof. His efforts were futile and he called for water. Soon a Flemish woman brought him two pailfuls which Fox had carried to the house, and after half an hour's labor the fire was extinguished.

The proprietor of the shop was among the people in the cellars across the way. The news that his house was aflame was broken to him and he rushed into the street. He gazed for a moment on the scene and burst into tears like a child.

Bombardment Ceases.

At 9 o'clock the bombardment of the city suddenly ceased and we understood the Burgomaster had by this time reached German headquarters. Still we waited, painfully anxious to learn what would be the ultimate fate of Antwerp. The Belgian soldiers hurried by on their way to the front. A number paused just as they reached a tobacconist's shop which had been been wrecked by shells, scattering the stock in the street. There were cigars hurled across the pavement and roadway, and soldiers who had halted picked up a few of the cigars. A Belgian workman, taking advantage of this, entered the shop and began to stuff his pockets full of cigars and cigarettes, but immediately gendarmes hurried to the place and arrested him, the last arrest the Antwerp police will make for some time.

At 10:30 o'clock proclamations were posted on walls of the Town Hall urging all in the city to surrender any arms in their possession and begging for a calm demeanor in the event of German occupation. The list was also posted of several prominent citizens who were appointed to look after the interests of those Belgians who remained.

Just before noon a patrol of cyclists and armed and mounted gendarmes, who had escorted the Burgomaster to the gate of the city, informed Fox and myself that the Germans were entering by the gate of Malines. We hastily took our bicycles with the intention of making our way over the Dutch frontier. As we passed along the quay by a most timely stroke of luck we found a motor boat standing by. It was manned by a Belgian, and his mate.

"Can you take us to Flushing?" we asked.

"Yes," answered the Belgian.

"How much?"

"One hundred and fifty francs each."

We were in that boat in thirty seconds and in another thirty seconds had started down the Scheldt. By this time the Germans were in the city.

Last Sight of Antwerp.

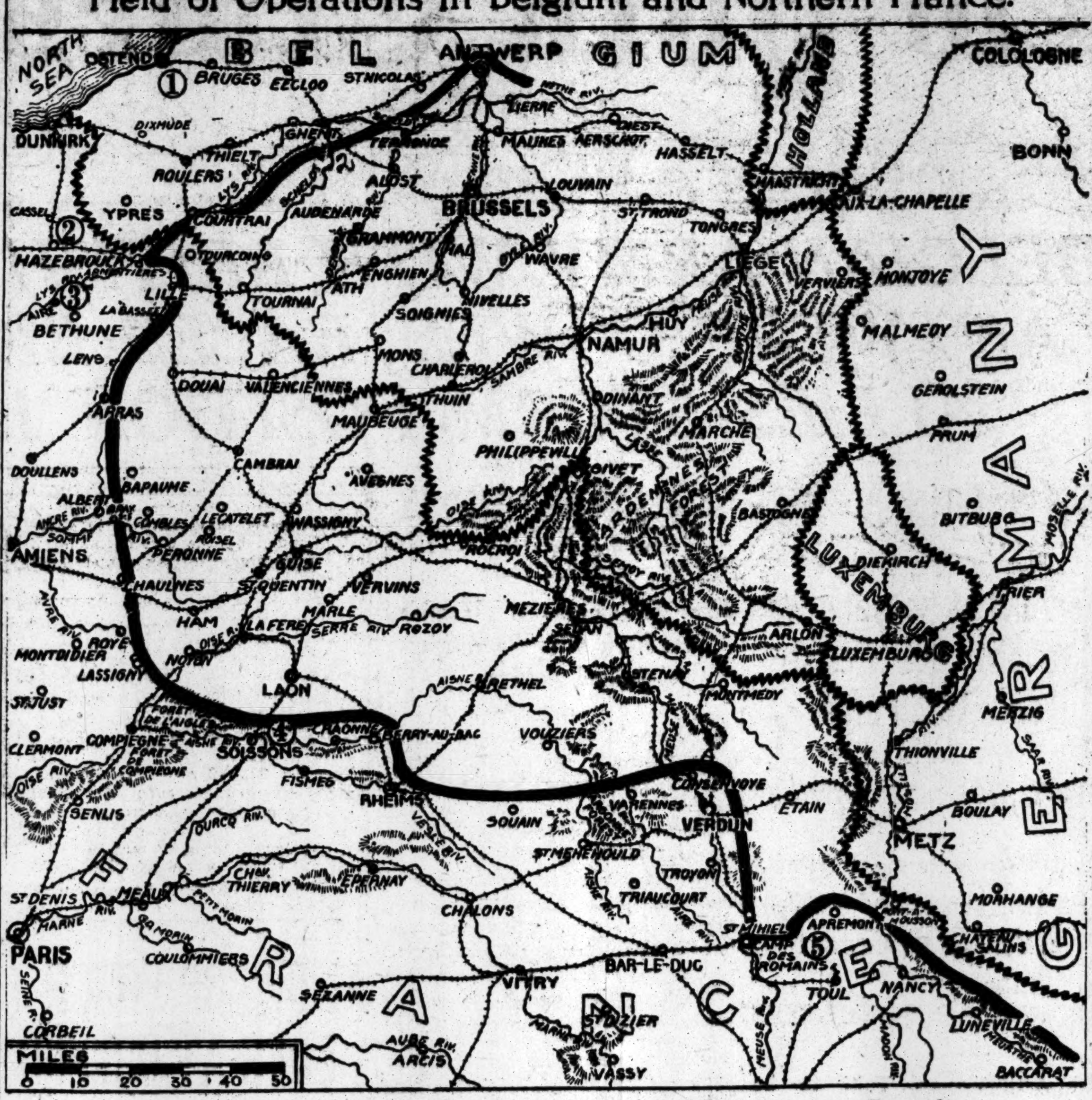
At a good ten knots we raced down the river. In twenty-five minutes we had reached the bend which blotted Antwerp from view. As we rounded the corner I turned for a last glimpse of the disappearing city. The cathedral was still standing, its tower dominating surroundings. Here and there volumes of smoke were rising to the sky.

It took us twelve hours to get to Flushing. On either side of the river thousands of refugees were fleeing from the invaders. They swarmed along the banks in continuous lines, a vast pilgrimage of the hopeless, many laden with household possessions which they had been able to gather at almost a moment's notice. Numbers were empty-handed and burdened at that in dragging their weary bodies along the miles which seemed never ending. It was a heartrending spectacle. Infinite pity must go out to those broken victims of the war, bowed veterans driven from home, going they knew not where; women with their crying children, famished for lack of food, all or nearly all leaving behind men folk who were still fighting their country's battle or mourning the loss of loved ones who had already sacrificed their lives.

Where the Scheldt becomes Dutch property we were stopped by customs authorities and submitted to a rigorous examination. Dutch officials for a time believed we were either Belgian or English officers escaping, but eventually they were satisfied.

Upon arriving at Flushing we found the town in a tremendous state of excitement. Great crowds of refugees were there, 10,000 or more, and the hotels were choked. Many wretched people had left their homes absolutely without any money and were forced to camp in the streets. There was a vast crowd waiting to get on the Flushing-Folkestone boat, and it appeared we would be balked in our endeavor to get to England that night. However, we discussed our position with the Superintendent of the line, and he very kindly got us a berth.

Field of Operations in Belgium and Northern France.



1. A French and British force is reported to have met and defeated 20,000 Germans near Termonde.
2. The Belgian Army and the British force sent to Antwerp (less the 2,000 British who entered Holland) are reported to have reached Ostend. Another report says a German force is marching on that city.
3. According to a report of the French War Office, the French troops dislodged the Germans from points of passage over the Lys River to the east of Aire. The Germans retired into the Armentières district.
4. To the north of the Aisne, notably northwest of Soissons, the French report slight advances.
5. In the fighting of last Friday and Saturday the town of Aprémont was taken by the Germans and recaptured and held by the French.

DIARY OF ANTWERP SIEGE.

Active German Operations Lasted Fourteen Days.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 12.—In the form of a diary the story of the siege of Antwerp and the German plan of attack are given in the following dispatch received by the Central News from its Ostend correspondent, dated Saturday:

Saturday, Sept. 26—The Belgians retired from their positions east, south and west of Malines to the line of outer forts.

Sept. 27—The Germans bombarded and occupied Malines.

Sept. 28—Bombardment of Forts Waelhem, Wavre-St. Catherine, and other forts on the southern line by eleven-inch howitzers.

Sept. 29—Magazine of Fort Waelhem blown up by shell fire. Fort Wavre-St. Catherine put out of action; forts at Lierre bombarded.

Sept. 30—Forts Waelhem and Wavre-St. Catherine completely destroyed. Waterworks behind Fort Waelhem blown up. The Belgian infantry continue to hold their intrenchments in the face of a veritable hell of shell fire. The water supply in Antwerp is greatly curtailed.

Oct. 1—The Lierre forts destroyed. The German infantry attacks were repulsed with heavy losses.

Oct. 2—There was a heavy bombardment of the Belgian trenches. The Belgians retired at night in good order and lined the River Nèthe. The Germans began to occupy the outer ring forts. A German aeroplane flew over the city and dropped pamphlets urging the inhabitants to surrender and save themselves suffering.

Oct. 3—Arrival of fresh British troops, who relieve fatigued Belgians on the southeastern section. Here the Germans concentrate their attack, which is now almost exclusively an artillery attack.

Oct. 4—Quiet until evening, when the Germans began a furious bombardment of Lierre and the river bank trenches.

Oct. 5—The Germans cross the river and occupy Lierre and Duffel. The main Belgian army began retirement westward.

Oct. 6—Departure of King Albert, the Government, and the Foreign Ministers. Heavy bombardment of the allied position. The allied troops retired during the night on the second line of forts.

Oct. 7—Governor General de Guise announces that a bombardment of the city is imminent. The Germans emplace batteries for their purpose, and at midnight a heavy bombardment begins.

Oct. 8—Exodus of the population. The bombardment of the town is continued with violence. The oil tanks are ablaze; Berchem, a southern suburb, is in flames as also are many houses in the city. The defending troops on the southwest section are offering violent resistance. It is decided to evacuate the city, and the British and Belgian forces leave during the night.

Oct. 9—The fall and occupation of Antwerp.

"It will thus be seen that the Germans took a fortnight to drive their wedge into the southeastern section of the defenses," the correspondent continues, "and this speaks volumes for the stubborness of the defense.

"British marines were hurried across last Sunday and conveyed to Antwerp with all speed. With them were some bluejackets. They came without overcoats or kits, but cheerfully endured the cold and rain as well as the pulverizing fire. Their reception all around was most enthusiastic.

"After Monday it was merely a question of enduring the terrible fire as long as possible. A large proportion of the Belgian troops went westward Monday and Tuesday to insure an eventual line of retreat. A large additional force of British marines arrived Tuesday morning.

"Eventually the Germans mounted their 42-centimeter guns. They were enabled to fire with great accuracy, thanks to their observation balloons, although owing to the cold and heavy rain their operations were sometimes suspended. The British naval gunners brought one balloon down with a round of lyddite, after shrapnel had proved ineffective.

"Ability to hit back weight for weight was the one crying need at Antwerp, whose fate points to one irresistible conclusion—that the day of forts is over. The supposed impregnable forts proved broken reeds against the giant howitzers.

"One of Brialmont's great works sank almost bodily from sight in consequence of the cavities made all around its foundations by the terrific explosions. The others are shattered beyond recognition.

"I understand that the British naval force saved all its wounded and guns. The Belgian Army is still intact."

GERMAN PRESS JUBILANT.

Sees Great Blow to Britain in the Capture of Antwerp.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Berlin press is jubilant over the capture of Antwerp.

The Zeitung-am-Mittag says:

"Englishmen know that the possession of Antwerp not only proves that Belgium is razed to the ground, but means the possibility of setting an army corps of artillery free to reinforce the Germans in France, and it is the key to German possession of the Belgian seacoast.

"It is understood in London as in Berlin that a great and highly important blow has been struck against England. Unlimited value is attached to this German victory, which surpasses all other single achievements of the war and will probably lead to an entire change in the whole situation."

Vandalism is the charge which the Vossische Zeitung brings against Britain. She was responsible, it complains, for the blowing up of the boilers of thirty-two of the most beautiful German ships in Antwerp harbor. Nothing, says the paper, can justify such an act, which was prompted by sheer lust of destruction.

The Kölnische Zeitung, containing an article written while the bells of Cologne Cathedral were ringing in celebration of the fall of Antwerp, has just reached here. It says that Germans heart and soul desire to destroy the power and prestige of the English people.

"With the Belgian people," it continues, "we desire to be friends. They are the people who have been reduced. But regarding the English we have no regrets, for we shall have no peace in the world until the might of England is destroyed.

"At Antwerp we hope the Belgians have not suffered severely, and now that their last bulwark has been leveled, we trust that Germany will push on toward the Straits of Dover, where we shall be nearer to the enemy we desire to fight."

THINKS FORTS ARE OBSOLETE.

French Military Expert Draws That Moral from Antwerp's Fall.

BORDEAUX, Oct. 11.—The occupation of Antwerp was discounted in Government circles, but nevertheless the news of the triumph of the Germans caused a painful impression.

It has long been realized that the German 42-centimeter guns render impossible the successful defense of any existing fort. Those at Antwerp, it is pointed out, held out long enough to enable the Belgian Army to evacuate the city.

The best military opinion here considers the event of no strategic importance, it is stated. It releases the German besieging force, but as this body numbers fewer than 100,000 men it is believed that its addition will have little influence upon the great battle line in Northern France.

FIRING IN THE NORTH SEA.

Guns Heard Off the Mouth of the East Scheldt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 10 (Dispatch to the Daily News).—My Terneuzed correspondent wires that he has heard during the whole evening sounds of heavy firing in the North Sea in the direction of Schouwen Bank which is thirty kilometers (about nineteen miles) off the mouth of the East Scheldt.

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GERMANS STRIVE TO HIT OFFICERS

Sharpshooters Detailed to Pick Them Off, Says British Official Report.

STILL BOMBARDING RHEIMS

Family of Eight Persons Recently Killed by One Shot in the Town.

CAPTIVES USED AS DECOYS

French Prisoners Said to Have Been Held in Trenches to Lure Their Comrades.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Official Press Bureau issued tonight the following descriptive account by an eyewitness with Field Marshal French's headquarters, supplementing the narrative of yesterday of the movements of the British force, and the French armies in immediate touch with it:

"On Oct. 9, in spite of the perfection of their arrangements for ranging and observation, there has been much waste of ammunition by the Germans. For instance, within an area of two acres on our side of the Aisne, there are more than 100 craters made by their high explosive shells. This shower of projectiles, which must have cost some £50,000, ($250,000) did absolutely no damage, for the locality never happened to be occupied while it was being bombarded. It also incidentally illustrates one weak point of direct fire when unaccompanied by observation.

"Another example of prodigality of ammunition is the continued shelling of Rheims. This is still carried on at intervals, and on the 6th resulted in the deaths of an entire family of eight people. On the 7th twelve of the inhabitants were hit.

"On the other hand, concealment of their own guns, as of all their troops, has been most carefully practiced by the Germans, and they construct alternative intrenchments, so that when one position is made too hot another can be taken up without loss of time.

"Ever since the South African War the desirability of rendering troops as invisible as possible has been generally recognized in all armies, and this war has thrown much light on the matter. It appears that at long ranges the uniform matters little, the blue coat and red trousers of the French infantry and cavalry not being any more conspicuous than the clothes of our own men or of the Germans. But at medium ranges the red trousers of our Allies show up very clearly. When the infantry are lying down, however, their kepis are not so easily seen as our flat-topped forage caps.

Pick Off the Officers.

"From interrogation of prisoners it has been ascertained that at medium ranges both French and British officers are very easily distinguishable from their men, and that selected marksmen provided with field glasses are specially told off from each platoon of German infantry to pick off the officers. The French officer is betrayed by the greater visible length of his red trousers and by his accoutrements, while the British officer is given away by his sword, his open jacket with low collar and tie, his Sam Browne belt, and absence of pack. Even such trifling differences as the color or cut of the breeches are said to be noticeable.

"The Germans certainly do employ snipers, and some of them have been found on church towers, up trees, and in houses. One of them succeeded in killing two of our officers and wounding two more before he was accounted for. Some of our prisoners report that their officers have been ordered to remove their distinguishing shoulder straps, but this may be in order not to convey information to the enemy as to the units to which they belong. At any rate, to judge from the officers already captured, the order has not been carried out generally.

Prisoners as Decoys.

"The following notification to his troops by one of the French Army commanders bears upon the German methods of warfare: 'The Germans have forced some prisoners of war to remain in their trenches. When the French advanced, under the impression that the trenches were in the possession of their own side, they were fired on at close range.'

"That this has actually been done is fully confirmed, with illuminating details as to German methods of war in the twentieth century, by an entry in a captured field notebook. It runs thus:

"'Sixteenth Sept.—At dawn shelling began. We retired with prisoners. My two prisoners worked hard at digging trenches. At midday I got an order to rejoin at village with them. I was very glad, as I had been ordered to shoot them as soon as the enemy advanced. Thank God, it was not necessary.'

"On the other hand, an example is given of an order which prescribes only legal and suitable precautions except as regards the shooting of hostages for self-protection in the enemy country. It was issued some time ago:

"'Aix-la-Chapelle, Aug. 10, 1914.

"'To protect ourselves from the extremely hostile attitude of the Belgian population it is necessary to take very vigorous and energetic measures against noncombatants who take part in the struggle. For this purpose no firearms or explosives must be retained by them. It is, therefore, ordered that before a locality is occupied a detachment of all arms will march in ahead of the columns and warn the population through the Mayor and local clergy to deliver up all arms, ammunition, and explosives. After they have handed over their arms the inhabitants will be collected outside the locality, and the houses and the gardens will be searched. If any arms are found the hostages will be executed and the place set on fire. When the inhabitants are summoned to surrender their arms they will be informed of the penalties to which they expose themselves by noncompliance. The arms will be destroyed and the explosives thrown into the water.

"'(Signed) VON QUAST,
"'Commanding I. X. A. C.'

Pick Up War Material.

"Another German order of the Second Army is quoted because it is possibly significant of the present state of Germany's military resources:

"'The Minister of War wishes to impress upon all the necessity for searching the field of battle with the greatest care for all warlike material belonging to our army, such as field glasses, water bottles, haversacks, rifles and cartridges, all limbers and supply wagons which can be used again for new formations. In addition to this, the units must take care to pick up unexpended ammunition and empty cartridge cases.'

"The lull in the operations on our immediate front, pending a general advance, affords an opportunity today, Oct. 9, 1914, for giving some further description of the country in which we are operating and of the Valley of the Aisne.

"The Aisne flows right across our front, following a tortuous course along the bottom of the valley, some hundred metres below the edge of the plateau on either bank. It is a placid stream, between 150 and 200 feet in width, and unfordable. The bottom of the valley down which it meanders consists of practically flat meadow land, intersected by various roads leading north and south over bridges which span the river. These roads are lined with poplars or fruit trees, whose military significance lies in the fact that they screen the movements of troops along the roads, though, on the other hand, they make the position of the latter conspicuous from afar.

Many Villages in Ruins.

"The chief place along the British front is Soissons, a town lying on the left bank at a pronounced bend northward. The villages on the river itself are of considerable tactical importance, since most of the bridges are close to them. They have therefore been the targets of the German artillery, and some are now no more than masses of ruins.

"Several of the hamlets at some distance from the Aisne and on its left bank have formed the objects of similar attentions from the enemy's guns, probably because they might serve as points of concentration for our troops, as have also the great number of roads winding down the hillsides facing north and leading across the meadows, which afford the only channels of approach to our troops on the North side.

"In regard to the villages, one point which strikes the eye is their compactness, for in most of them the houses are clustered together in one mass, outlying houses being rare. They line the roads sometimes almost entirely on one side. There are also outlying châteaus and farms quite isolated.

"The other main topographical features of the valley are two railways and a canal.

"Generally speaking, the slopes forming the north side of the valley are steeper than those of the south, but in other respects the two sides are very similar. Both are equally cut up into spurs and subsidiary valleys, the chief of the latter, on the south, being formed by the water course of the Vesle, which extends southeastward through Braisne.

"Both on the north and south the slopes leading down to Aisne are thickly wooded in patches, the woods in some places stretching away back and over the edge of the plateau for some distance. On account of the existence of these woods on the edges of the slopes on our bank of the river it is at many points only possible to obtain glimpses of the short trenches of the opposite slopes, while the woods on that side screen large portions of the top of the plateau on the north.

In Strong Position.

"Owing to the concealment afforded to the Germans' fire trenches and gun emplacements by the woods, and to the fact that nearly all the bridges and roads leading to them, as well as a great part of the southern slopes, are open to their fire, the position held by them is a very strong one.

"Except for these patches of woods the terrain generally is uninclosed. No boundary between the fields exists as in England. There are ditches here and there, but no hedges, wire fences, or walls except around inclosures in the villages. A large proportion of the woods, however, are inclosed by high rabbit netting, which is in some places supported by iron stanchions.

"A feature of this part of the country, one which is not confined to the neighborhood of the Aisne, is the large number of caves, both natural and artificial, and quarries. These are of great service to the forces on both sides, since they often can be used as sheltered accommodation for the troops in the second line.

"Other points worthy of note are the excellence of the metalled roads, though the metalled portion is very narrow, and the comparative ease with which one can find his way about, even without a map. This is due partly to the prevailing straightness of the roads, partly to the absence of hedges. There are sign posts on all cross roads, while the name of each village is posted in a conspicuous place at the entry and exit of the main highway passing through it."

DEFEAT 20,000 AUSTRIANS.

Montenegrins Inflict Heavy Losses and Take Many Prisoners.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Cettinje says that on Oct. 7 the Montenegrins engaged in the greatest battle with the Austrians since the beginning of the war near Kalenovitch, in Bosnia. The Austrians, 20,000 strong, tried to cut off the Montenegrin army operating toward Serajevo. The Montenegrins succeeded in surprising their foe as they were marching in column formation, and in the first day of fighting inflicted a loss of 1,500 men.

The Austrians, says the correspondent, seeing the impossibility of advancing in the direction of Serajevo, fell back on Kalenovitch, leaving behind 500 more men killed and wounded. The Montenegrins made a large number of prisoners and captured a large quantity of stores.

SHOOTING SPIES IN GHENT.

Crowds Assemble at Dawn to See One Put to Death by Troops.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

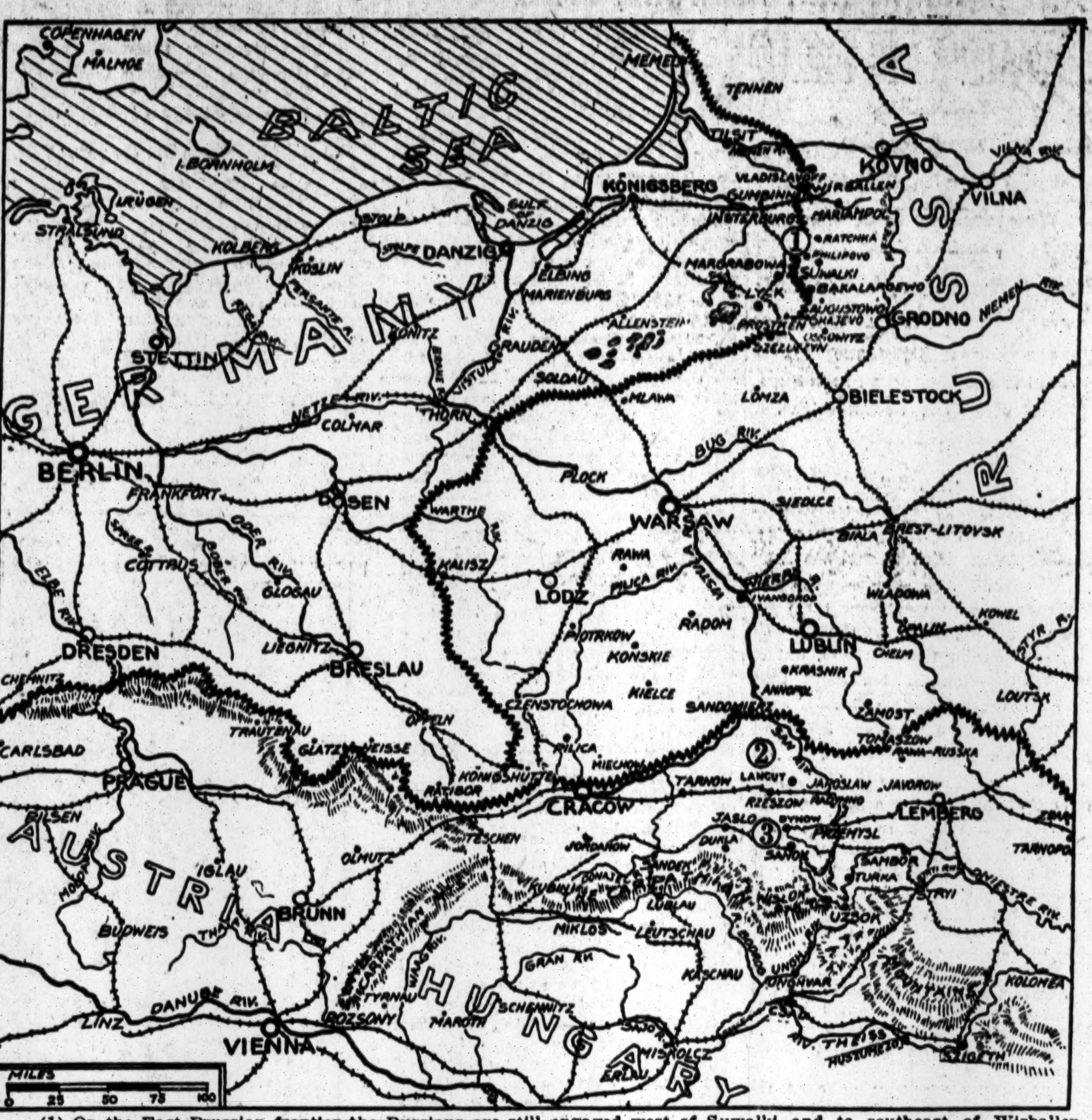
GHENT, Oct. 9, (Dispatch to The London Daily Standard.)—In peace times the Ghent station is one of the busiest in the country. Now it is deserted. When I arrived there today there was, however, something like liveliness at the station. Travelers were thronging around a motor car into which some gendarmes had pushed a spy, who had been caught between Antwerp and Alost. He was a boy about 20, dressed as a gentleman. With an insolent look he stared at the people, then amid the hooting of the bystanders he was taken away by his captors to meet the dread penalty.

A few days ago I witnessed the execution of a spy in the park. Although it took place at a very early hour, a large number of people had assembled there. After having received spiritual comfort the condemned man was blindfolded, and placed against the wall of the old citadel. A company of gendarmes was ordered to fire, and the man sank to the ground dead.

So without meetings or discussions, without referendum, without any weighty articles in the periodical press the war has reinstituted capital punishment here, which had never, it is true, been abolished, but had not been applied for forty years.

Ghent is the place of refuge for thousands of fugitives. In the course of a few weeks the population has increased from 160,000 to 250,000. By the bombardment of Alost its 30,000 inhabitants were robbed of all they possessed, and they have come to Ghent. The city is doing its duty. All fugitives have found food and shelter and words of compassion and love.

Scene of Operations on the Russian Frontier



(1) On the East Prussian frontier the Russians are still engaged west of Suwalki and to southeast of Wirballen with the German forces retreating after their defeat on the Niemen River line.

In Galicia Austrian columns hastening to the relief of the beleagured fortress of Przemysl are reported to have defeated the Russians at Lancut (2) and Dynow (3,) and to have occupied Rzeszow.

THE WAR SITUATION

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The vigorous pursuit by the Germans of the retreating Belgian Army indicates that there are going to be some hard blows struck during the next few days in the Germans' effort to capture Ostend. It is unlikely that they would use this port as a base for a move against England while the British fleet held the supremacy at sea. Any movement of transports across the Channel would be certain to result in disaster.

The advantage of Ostend to the German cause would lie in furnishing a harbor of refuge for their submarines, in case they should attempt a raid from Emden or Heligoland against the troop ships and freighters that are maintaining the British communications with their troops on the Continent. Such a raid, if successful, might cause great loss of life, and might have important influence in handicapping the British plan of operations. In any case, it would have an appreciable moral effect.

Great Britain may be expected to make a strenuous effort to defeat the progress of this German move. For fighting on the defensive, close to the base, such as would be the case in the defense of Ostend, half-trained troops can be depended upon to give a fair accounting of themselves. The protection of intrenchments helps greatly in giving them the confidence that they would lack in an open campaign.

It may be taken as certain that Great Britain is now rushing to Ostend every volunteer and every marine from home who is considered fit for service in the field. Just as Great Britain's naval defense consists in seeking the enemy's ships in their home waters, so does her land defense depend upon the fighting on the Continent. She has nothing to fear from invasion by airships; these may, however, succeed in bombarding various English towns.

Instead of detaching men to attack the lines at Ostend, Gen. von Beseler may pass Ostend by, and with the full force of his army fall upon the allied forces northwest of Lille. Such a move would seem to promise greater returns than would an immediate attack upon Ostend. If by such an accession of force the German flank could overcome its opponents the Germans could return later, and take up the question of Ostend.

Whatever may be the outcome of the move in the north, the German centre will probably be called upon to withstand especially vigorous attacks delivered by the Allies in the effort to counteract the success of the Germans at Antwerp.

The success of the Russian advance against the German Army in East Prussia has forced the German line back to the Russian border at Wirballen, while at the south end of the line of battle the Russians claim to have advanced to Lyck. Russia is practically cleared of German troops in this district, but in the south the Germans have made a successful advance nearly to the Vistula River at just the point where it would have the greatest strategic result. By pushing forward through Southern Poland they threaten both Warsaw to the north and the Russian invading force in Galicia to the south. So serious has the success of the Germans been in its effects on the campaign in Galicia that Russia has allowed no definite news to be given out from the Tarnow district in the last few days. While the Austrian reports claim victories in Galicia, the reports from Russia pass over this district and claim victories on the East Prussian border.

The advance of the Germans in the vicinity of Vistula makes so unsafe the position of the Russians at Tarnow that it is not at all unlikely that the Russians may have retired from this position in order to concentrate their forces against the threatening German move to the north. By drawing in their forces to concentrate them against the German invasion the Russians are following the principles emphasized by Napoleon—to keep their forces united and to bring up every detachment in order to overwhelm the enemy at the point of battle.

This ending of the tenth week of the war is a good time to summarize the positions of the contending forces in the French theatre of operations and in that of Russia. In seventy days the Germans have carried the war across Belgium and had advanced 100 miles into France before being forced back to the present lines. Four weeks they have held the line entirely on hostile territory, which at its most advanced point is 150 miles from Germany. In spite of being appreciably inferior to the Allies in numerical strength, they have been able to make the important gain of the capture of Antwerp, with the result of strengthening their general position.

After ten weeks of war the Allies in the field have proved that they can withstand the German attacks. Their present superiority in numerical strength will steadily grow, and it may be that in equipment and mounts they will steadily make a relative gain. They have survived the maximum development of the German strength without suffering any decisive defeat, and hereafter matters should be more and more in their favor.

At present, however, the advantage lies very largely with the Germans. They have put the major part of the strain of the theatre of operations upon hostile territory, while outside of the border districts of Alsace and Lorraine the Allies have not anywhere inflicted a loss upon the German population.

In the east the Russians hold a narrow strip at the southeast corner of East Prussia, while the Germans hold all of the western half of Poland and have advanced 150 miles from the border to the Vistula River. In the south the Russians have captured the eastern half of Galicia and have occupied the passes through the Carpathian Mountains. In amount of hostile territory occupied the opposing forces are nearly balanced. Germany is well ahead in her campaign, but the losses of Austria about even the count. In this district also it is believed that the Germans and Austrians are outnumbered by their opponents. If this is not the case already it must soon be so, as Russia gets her reserve corps up into the battle line.

Taking it all in all, the Germans and Austrians are so far well ahead in the fighting. Germany especially should feel well satisfied with the showing made for her by her military system.

DUTCH COMFORT NATION IN FLIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

quelled only by a parish priest, who ascended the church tower, scanned the countryside, and assured the people no troops were in sight.

Motors from Rosendaal are scouring the countryside as far south toward Antwerp as possible, picking up the sick and aged stragglers.

The Rosendaal correspondent of The Telegraph wires: "I have just driven as near Antwerp as possible. This is not easy with roads blocked with streams of refugees. South of Esschen the numbers decreased. From Bergen-op-Zoom I learn there are about 25,000 refugees in that town. The situation is desperate owing to lack of food, and doctors fear that concentration of so many people where insufficient accommodation is available may cause insanitary conditions and bring about an outbreak of disease. There are still thousands of refugees at Flushing. A special train is taking as many as possible to North Holland. The Belgian steamer Euphrates left with hundreds of refugees this afternoon for Bruges."

CAN'T CARE FOR ALL.

Estimated That 1,000,000 Belgians Have Entered Holland.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Rotterdam says:

"Refugees continue to arrive in Holland and the Dutch authorities are conveying them northward in automobiles, as there are not sufficient railroad coaches. The refugees now amount to close upon 1,000,000.

"The Dutch authorities are greatly embarrassed by the refugees who are incessantly streaming into Holland," adds the correspondent of the same agency at The Hague. "Owing to the lack of railway material thousands are forced to wait on the roads for transportation. The Dutch Government probably will take steps jointly with the German Government for the speedy return of the refugees."

The Germans have pushed up from Antwerp and are occupying villages in the direction of the Dutch frontier, forcing the inhabitants to flee into Holland, according to the Rosendaal, Holland, correspondent of The Weekly Dispatch. Towns near the frontier have been forced to close their gates owing to their inability to receive any more refugees.

"During the past months I have grown accustomed to the sight of streams of refugees trailing over all the roads of Belgium until the queer illusion has grown up that they are always the same refugees, they look so pitiably alike," says the Rotterdam correspondent of The Times in a dispatch to his paper. He continues:

"But all the scenes on all the roads of Belgium for weeks past must be added together and multiplied twentyfold to resemble the spectacle on the roads to Holland during the last two days. Hardly any migration in the history of the Israelites, Kalmucks, or Tatars can have equalled it. The two relieving features were the extreme kindness shown to refugees by people at the frontier, and the beautiful weather. These things reduced the mortality to a minimum.

"Besides the long exodus by the roads to Holland I saw a crowd estimated at 150,000 blocking the ferry and pontoon (at Antwerp) on their way to get trains to St. Nicholas and Ghent.

"No less wonderful than the scene on the roads was the scene on the river, where all day Thursday craft of every description were slipping downstream, loaded with human freight. At dusk, by the light of burning oil tanks, the civic guard sank six lighters so as to block the entrance to the inner basin of the docks. In the city the Belgians started many fires purposely, burning materials likely to be serviceable to the enemy.

"Some of the heaviest firing I heard during the entire bombardment of Antwerp occurred on Thursday night. Equally terrible was that on Friday morning. The Belgians continued blowing up forts and buildings likely to be serviceable to the enemy. A heavy pall of smoke obscured the sky.

"I left Antwerp on Friday. The report that the city has been burned is untrue, probably being due to the impression created by the smoke from numerous isolated fires in various parts of the city.

"The German entry into Antwerp was quite profitless, as no stores of munitions of any importance were left there. The Belgian forces, whose movements it is not permitted to disclose, are still full of fight. In fact, the German entry into Antwerp may prove disadvantageous to the Germans."

CARING FOR WAR REFUGEES.

France Has 1,000,000 — Germans' Consideration for Clerical Prisoners.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—The question of caring for refugees is becoming more difficult for all the belligerents. Those from Galicia are so numerous in Bohemia that it has been finally decided, it is said, to build a town to hold 25,000 temporary inhabitants. This town will be on the banks of the Elbe, near Chotzen.

In France the problem is serious. The French Minister of the Interior, Louis J. Malvy, announces that nearly 1,000,000 refugees from Belgium and the north of France are now harbored in different parts of this country. All, however, will be cared for.

In Hungary the number of refugees from the Carpathians is increasing daily. Already there are 35,000, it is reported, in Budapest alone. They are being supported by the State.

All the French and Irish Catholic ecclesiastics taken prisoners are receiving special treatment, according to the Prussian Minister at Rome, who has notified the Vatican that these prisoners have separate quarters where they can freely exercise their religious functions.

CHOLERA'S SPREAD RAPID.

Forty New Cases a Day the Average in Austria-Hungary.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Rome correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says that, according to a Vienna message, cholera is now spreading over the entire dual monarchy.

New cases average forty daily.

RUSSIAN BANKS SETTLE.

All Accounts Paid Promptly When the Moratorium Expires.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—A Havas Agency dispatch from Petrograd says:

"The moratorium expired on Oct. 9 and all the accounts of the banks were paid as punctually as in time of peace.

"An imperial decree, supplementing the laws already in force, prohibits the acquisition of real estate by subjects of nations at war with Russia."

RUSSIANS SWEEP THROUGH BUKOWINA

Austrians Dismayed as Transylvania Is Menaced—Rumania May Lose Expected Prize.

HELP RUSHED TO PRZEMYSL

Invaders Checked by Reinforcements Which Drive Them from Three Towns—Cholera Spreads.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 12.—The steady advance of the Russians through the crownland of Bukowina is striking dismay into the Austrians, according to advices received in Venice and forwarded to London by the correspondent of The Daily Mail. Rumania also feels that the Russian advance may imperil her chances of getting Transylvania, which she wishes to occupy as the price of her neutrality.

On the East Prussian frontier the Russians are still engaged with the German rear guard west of Suwalki and to the southeast of Wirballen.

Of the battles in Galicia and Poland the Russian staff has decided to say nothing for the present, but the Austrians declare that a recent attack on Przemysl has been repulsed and that the Russians have evacuated the western front which the Austrians occupied.

The Austrians also claim victories over the Russians at Lancut and Dynow by columns hurrying to the relief of the beleaguered fortress of Przemysl. Rzeszow also has been reoccupied. It is known that the Austro-German forces have received reinforcements, which Petrograd admits has compelled a change in the plans of the Russian Army.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 11.—The following official communication by the Russian official staff was issued:

"Our cavalry on the front attacked today and cut to pieces several bodies of German advance guards and took as prisoners all those who escaped extermination. (The place where the battle occurred is not mentioned in the statement.)

"During the fighting the Russian standard bearer, Prince Oleg, a son of Grand Duke Constantine, who reached the enemy first, was shot through the leg and slightly wounded."

"On the front in East Prussia the situation is unchanged. The Germans, profiting by their railroad communications, are trying to hold the positions they occupy in the vicinity of the frontier.

"Several engagements have taken place on the left bank of the Vistula during the transportation of troops from one side to the other.

"In Galicia the Austrians have split up in groups and are operating in various directions. In spite of the prudence of their offensive our cavalry succeeded in surprising an Austrian division in march, and, attacking it by a crossfire, dispersed part of it."

GREET AMERICAN RED CROSS.

Russians Everywhere Extend Hearty Welcome—To Go to Kiev.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 11, (via London.)—The American Red Cross detachment, reinforced by thirty-six members of the Russian Sanitary Corps, will proceed to Kiev on Tuesday or Wednesday to assume charge of a hospital containing 200 beds. This number will later be increased to 700. The Americans are studying work in the Kaufman Hospital in this city, and pronounce the Russian equipment and technique high class.

The Russian Red Cross is adding to the Americans' five carloads of supplies, beds, linen, and drugs.

Despite a rough sea voyage, all the members of the American party are in excellent physical condition and enthusiastic. They have been received at the principal stations along the route by delegations of physicians, some accompanied by bands. At Raumo, Finland, on the way from Stockholm, they were greeted by all the doctors in the city, who gave them an impressive welcome. At Petrograd they were escorted to the Emperor's waiting room, where they were welcomed by Count Bobrinsky, chief of the Russian Red Cross, as the only foreign Red Cross Corps sent to Russia.

Russian officials attach importance to the American expedition as likely to add to the cordial relations between the two countries. The American surgeons will probably be equipped with Russian uniforms, so that they can escape being made the target of unthinking soldiers.

RUMANIA'S NEW KING PROCLAIMED TO-DAY

Parliament Convoked by Ministry to Administer the Statutory Oath to Crown Prince Ferdinand

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Bucharest, Rumania, under date of yesterday, relative to the death of King Charles, says:

"The Council of Ministers met in extraordinary session today, the leaders of all parties being present. It was decided to convoke Parliament tomorrow to proclaim Crown Prince Ferdinand King and to administer the statutory oath to the new monarch."

The message adds the following concerning the events immediately preceding the death of the King:

"King Charles was seized with an illness last night. His physician was summoned and pronounced his condition grave. The Queen watched all night by his Majesty's bedside."

PARIS, Monday, Oct. 12.—A Havas dispatch from Bucharest, dated Oct. 10, says the Council of Ministers has decided to convoke Parliament Oct. 11 for the purpose of arranging for the assumption of the sovereign power by the Council until the new King takes the oath of office.

A proclamation just issued calls on all Rumanians to aid the King-elect to accomplish the difficult task to which he is called.

ROME, Oct. 11.—"The appalling tragedy now waging in Europe may have been the last blow to the heart of aged King Charles of Rumania," says The Tribuna. "Also, the relatives and intimate friends of Cardinal Ferrata say that the origin of his illness was due to the weaking of his organism by excessive work in his attempt to master the situation and co-operate with the Pope in trying to end the conflict.

"Thus the illustrious victims of the war, among the non-combatants, number already a Pope, a King, and a Cardinal, the Papal Secretary of State."

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UNITED CIGAR STORES

GERMANS AT ANTWERP NEARLY POTTED MARIX

British Aviator Who Destroyed Duesseldorf Zeppelin Escaped With the Loss of His Machine.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OSTEND, Saturday, Oct. 10, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—I received today from an unimpeachable source the details of the thrilling exploit of two young officers of the British Naval Flying Corps in making, as already announced, a successful attack on the Düsseldorf airship shed. The officers concerned are Lieut. R. L. G. Marix and Squadron Commander Spencer Grey. With them was Lieut. S. V. Sippe.

Leaving Antwerp on Thursday afternoon, after the bombardment of the city had begun, the officers decided to make for German territory and do what damage was possible before being forced to retire, as they would obviously have to do within a few hours.

Lieut. Marix made for Düsseldorf, flying at 5,000 feet to escape annoyance from the German fire, which was continuous at any lower elevation. From this height he succeeded in locating the Zeppelin sheds at Düsseldorf, over which he circled three times, dropping a thousand feet during his reconnaissance. Then he executed a steep volplane at nearly 120 miles an hour, falling to within only 200 feet above the hangars and releasing as he fell a couple of bombs.

The German response was a furious bombardment with Maxims, shots from which cut the steering wires, so that the rudder of the aeroplane jammed and also one of the elevation control wires. By warping the wings, it was still possible, however, to steer the machine in a wide arc, and the second elevation wire held. One bullet passed through the front of the Lieutenant's cap without hurting him, and the wings of his aeroplane were pierced in a dozen places.

Looking around when he got his machine under control, Lieut. Marix saw that the hangars were a sheet of flame.

He then returned safely to Antwerp, which he was ordered to leave the same evening.

Commander Spencer Grey was not so fortunate, being unable to locate the hangars at Cologne, but he dropped two bombs on the railway station there, which was a good deal damaged.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The British aviators who on Friday last made a successful flight to Düsseldorf and destroyed a Zeppelin lost their machines after they returned to Antwerp, it is said.

They landed between the outer and inner ring of forts just as the German artillery began firing. The machines, which were in the open, were blown to pieces, but the aviators escaped in an armored motor car.

BRITISH AEROPLANES BEST.

Outclass Germans', but the Latter Have Effective Anti-Airship Guns.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—"The English aeroplanes have proved to be more than equal to those of the Germans," says the Paris correspondent of The Times. "Especial success has been scored with the new type of English aeroplane called the 'chaser,' which is capable of developing a speed of 150 miles an hour, and which can rise from the ground at a very sharp angle.

"The German anti-airship guns are so effective that it is unwise for the British or French aviators to fly lower than 6,000 feet from the ground. The Germans are using a new type of bomb, which, when it explodes, leaves a smoke cloud that hangs in the air for several minutes, thus enabling the Germans to get the range of a hostile aeroplane very quickly and accurately.

"An airman when under fire has to keep up continual glides, sharp turns, and evolutions in order to prevent the enemy from getting an accurate aim. Looping the loop, however, is strictly forbidden."

ENGLAND NOT SCARED.

Runciman Says Zeppelin Attack Would Help Recruiting.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Walter Runciman, the President of the Board of Agriculture, speaking at a public meeting, discussed the possibility of airship attacks on London, and said the Germans could only drop bombs on the unfortified cities and innocent people would be killed and wounded.

If the Germans thought they could frighten the people by such raids, they had once more miscalculated the British character, he said, for nothing could do more to stimulate recruiting than a Zeppelin attack.

"The Zeppelins would not have it all their own way either," he added. "The British flying corps have already paid their respects to the Dusseldorf airship sheds, and have pledged themselves to dash their machines right through the hostile airships if necessary, even if both are brought to earth as a result."

ACTOR GOES TO THE WAR.

Gorst Leaves Mrs. Campbell's Company to Join the Colors.

Edmund Gorst, the English actor, who has been appearing with George Arliss in "Disraeli" and was to appear with Mrs. Patrick Campbell in "Pygmalion," has left the company and obtained a lieutenancy in the British Volunteer Army. He will sail for England this week. Mr. Gorst will join the Dorsetshire Light Infantry. Mr. Gorst has a sister with the Red Cross organization now with the British Army in France.

HOW ALLIES ROUTED GERMANS NEAR BRAY

Artillery Feint Enabled French Regiments to Cross the Somme Without Opposition.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Provincial newspapers, says the Paris correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company, publish details of the fierce fighting which has taken place in Picardy and Artois, particularly around Roye and Lassigny, since the last week of September.

After the occupation of Roye, he says, the German right was practically enveloped and made desperate efforts to escape. From Sept. 24 the German right wing stretched further and further northward, resting successively on Péronne, Albert, and Bapaume. On Sept. 26 Gen. von Kluck's army extended its front as far as Arras, which town marked the limit beyond which the Germans could not extend, because beyond the hills of Artois stretches the plain of lower Flanders, where no natural defenses exist.

From Sept. 23 to the beginning of October the Germans made numerous counter attacks in the hope of piercing the line of the Allies. The heaviest fighting took place between Amiens and Péronne. Seventeen miles northeast of Amiens is Bray, a large manufacturing and market town, commanding the roads to Bapaume and Arras. The Germans chose this point at which to attempt to arrest the pursuit of the Allies. Parallel with their progress northward on the morning of Oct. 1 were French troops coming from Roye and forming about three divisions, with a large amount of artillery to cover their crossing of the Somme.

While the bulk of the German forces waited for the Allies before Bray, the General Staffs of the Allies determined to attempt the crossing of the river on a front of three and one-half miles wide between Vaire and Méricourt. At this point the ground is low, swampy, and wooded, and would have been easy to defend if warning had been given of a hostile move; but the Germans never thought that the Allies would cross the river at this place. They neglected to fortify the position and brought all their artillery fire to bear on the Bray road.

At 10 o'clock in the morning French 3-inch guns were placed behind a hill at Méricourt and these opened fire. The German guns replied vigorously, but while the artillery duel was in progress the Allies' infantry swerved toward the west and descended to the Somme toward Corbie to attempt a crossing. At midday the troops, wading through the swamps and bogs, began the crossing, some of them using rafts, light canoes, and frail canvas boats. One regiment crossed by means of a rope stretched from bank to bank. The cavalry passed over a ford at Sailly.

The whole operation occupied only forty minutes. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon the three divisions were on the right bank of the Somme. When the enemy realized the meaning of the movement the Allies were in battle formation and marching to assault Bray. While the infantry made an attack on the rest of the village the cavalry were capturing the German position on the other side, and the French artillery was maintaining an incessant cannonade from the direction of Méricourt.

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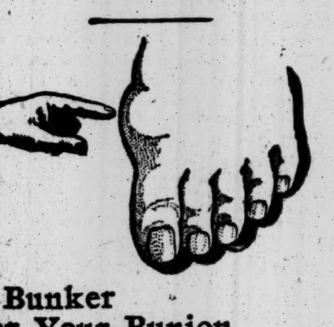

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On ascertaining loss of property, telephone 1000 Bryant and the following morning an advertisement will appear in the Lost Column of The New York Times.—Advt.

BRITISH SEA FIGHT MADE 500 WIDOWS

Duchess of Marlborough Among Those Who Tell Committee of Mercy of England's Need.

PRESIDENT LENDS HIS NAME

Sends His Approval of the Committee's Work—Noted Men Appeal for Red Cross Bazaar.

In a naval engagement, supposed to be the one in which the British armored cruisers Hogue, Cressy, and Aboukir were sunk by German submarines, 500 women in Chatham, England, were made widows. This information was contained in a letter made public yesterday by the Committee of Mercy, of which Senator Root is Honorary President, and August Belmont, Treasurer. The letter was sent to the committee by prominent American women in England, among them the Duchess of Marlborough, who was Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt; Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, daughter of Secretary of State Bryan, and wife of Capt. Owen of the British Army, and Mrs. Ava Willing Astor. Here it is:

Sunderland House, London, Oct. 2, 1914.

Dear Mr. Moffat: Realizing that the Committee of Mercy is an expression of American sympathy for the women and children who are suffering because of this war, we are sending you a few facts concerning the extent and cause of their distress in England, and the lines upon which our committee of American women is working to alleviate these conditions.

The war has already made many widows, and each battle, with its dreadful casualities, will increase the number of women left in need. In a single naval engagement last week more than five hundred women in Chatham alone lost their husbands.

One of these widows, left with three little children, feared lest her lack of any sign of mourning might be misunderstood, and explained "I couldn't bear to buy any black clothes, for it would mean so much food taken from the children. We have only five shillings ($1.25) a week."

Statistics show that employment among women is twice as great now as in the same month of last year, while it is only 2 per cent. greater among men, such numbers of whom are at the front. In many cases, where the necessary raw materials are not obtainable, owing to the war, numbers of industries have been obliged to close down. Eight hundred girls were thus thrown out of work in a single day in one London district.

Believing employment to be, economically, the soundest basis of assistance, the American Women's War Relief Fund has opened workrooms where women may make a living wage, and the products of their work, such as useful garments, are given for charitable distribution. The need for this work is obvious, and its scope will be bounded only by our funds. We hope to make creches to care for the workers' children a part of our workroom scheme.

In the Spring we propose to employ women at market gardening in the vacant lots, an employment scheme which can be made widely helpful with proportionately small outlay. To utilize all our sympathy and energy to practical helpfulness has been our committee's aim, and we appeal for financial support for the Committee of Mercy to the American people.

Yours faithfully,
CONSUELO MARLBOROUGH,
Chairman of the American War Relief Fund.
AVA ASTOR, Vice President.
LOU HENRY HOOVER,
RUTH BRYAN OWEN.

President Approves Committee.

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Vice President of the Committee of Mercy, has received this letter from President Wilson:

My Dear Mrs. Harriman:

Thank you for your letter of Sept. 29. of course you may say in the circular that I approve of the plan for the Committee of Mercy. Cordially and sincerely yours, WOODROW WILSON.

The letter from the President was in response to one from Mrs. Harriman asking permission to use Mr. Wilson's name in connection with an appeal for funds sent out by the committee.

Figures compiled yesterday showed that since the war started New York City has contributed to the relief funds for the soldiers and non-combatants of the warring countries more than $730,000 in cash. This sum is distributed in this way:

Red Cross	$230,000
German	133,000
Belgian	130,000
Prince of Wales Fund	59,000
Swiss Fund	60,000
French women and children	18,000
American Hospital, Paris	71,000
Committee of Mercy	4,000
Austrian	20,000
Belgian Dollar Fund	5,000
French artists	1,200
Total	$731,700

Appeal for Red Cross Bazaar.

On behalf of the bazaar that is to be held at the Grand Central Palace from Oct. 22 to Oct. 31 in aid of the European fund of the American Red Cross, Mayor Mitchel, the Honorary Chairman, and Cardinal Farley, Bishop Greer, Oscar S. Straus, ex-Mayor Seth Low, Senator O'Gorman, William A. Marble, James Speyer, Gen. Howard Carroll, Robert W. de Forest, John D. Crimmins, E. P. V. Ritter, W. Fellowes Morgan, and Luther B. Wilson have issued this appeal:

To the Citizens of New York:

In this hour of need abroad the American Red Cross, both for the sake of humanity and as a practical expression of the gratitude of the people of the United States for the aid given them in their times of trouble, has decided to do all possible to assist in mitigating the sufferings of the men of the armies of the several nations now battling in Europe.

The spectacle unfolding itself in Europe is one that appeals to all American citizens when they but think of the wreckage, the devastation, and the desolation to which so many not long since happy and prosperous lands are doomed.

Under the flag of the Red Cross unselfish, patriotic men and women (physicians, surgeons, nurses, and co-workers) have and will go across the seas to give comfort and relief to the sick and wounded soldiers without discrimination. They will leave behind them a loyal and unselfish army of contributors.

The American Red Cross appeals earnestly to all our people for contributions to carry on its labor of mercy—as emphasized by its motto, "Neutrality—Humanity."

Realizng the need of an opportunity for a popular movement, one that will be reckoned as a tribute from all the people, the Grand Central Palace, at Lexington Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, has been secured for the purpose of conducting a bazaar and "universal market," beginning Oct. 22 and continuing until Oct. 31.

Anything of a salable nature will be gladly accepted. The artist and the artisan, the manufacturer, exporter, and importer, the wholesale and retail merchants, the farmer, the mechanic, and the women and the children no doubt can and will contribute, and the public is hereby invited to make its purchases at the booths that will be installed and managed by the members of the ladies' committees. By this method many can help with the noble work who could not otherwise assist.

New York has given promise by the already recorded assistance that it will prove true to the best traditions of its civic generosity, and now stands ready to again lend a helping hand to others in need and distress. We therefore beg of you to enlist under the flag of the Red Cross and assist in making the proposed bazaar and "universal market" the medium of general contributions and a notable and historical event in the annals of humanitarianism.

All contributions and communications should be addressed "Red Cross Bazaar and Universal Market, Grand Central Palace."

The American Red Cross nurses now with the armies of the warring nations have adopted the prefix "sister" to their names, thus conforming to the European custom.

"It will be easier," a statemet issued by the Red Cross said, "for wounded and sick men to remember first rather than last names. So Miss Hay, the General Superintendent of the nurses in Europe, is called Sister Helen."

Miss Hay has gone with the Russian unit, because it will go to the most distant place, and she thinks she may be of the most assistance there.

Aid for Artists' Families.

The Harriman National Bank announced yesterday that about $1,100 was contributed last week to the Fund for the Relief of Destitute Families of Artists in France. Checks to this fund should be made payable to and mailed to the Harriman National Bank, 527 Fifth Avenue.

Mrs. Leonard Wood, wife of Major Gen. Wood, commanding the Eastern Division of the army on Governors Island, is preparing boxes of clothing, which will be forwarded through the Red Cross to those made destitute by the war in Europe. Packages marked "for Red Cross" should be sent by prepaid express to "Mrs. Leonard Wood, Governors Island, New York Harbor," or by parcel post similarly addressed.

Mrs. V. E. Arnesen, President of the Chopin Club, announced yesterday that 100 pianists and singers would be heard at a concert to be given under the club's auspices at the Waldorf-Astoria on the afternoon of Oct. 30. The proceeds of the concert will be used for the benefit of children made orphans by the European war.

RED CROSS PARTY DEPORTED.

Germans Send British Doctors and Nurses from Belgium to Denmark.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Saturday, Oct. 10, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail).—After a three days' journey through Belgium and North Germany in a closely guarded train with drawn blinds, a party of members of the British Red Cross and the St. John Ambulance arrived safely at Copenhagen last night, enroute to England.

The party consisted of thirty English doctors and 120 nurses who went to Brussels at the outbreak of the war. They remained at their posts until last Tuesday, when they were turned out of Brussels by the German military government on the ground that there was no further occasion for their services.

"When we left Brussels last Tuesday," one of the nurses told me, "the city was calm, but subdued. There was a feeling of alarm that something was going to happen. Troops were perpetually passing backwards and forwards. After our imprisonment we were treated fairly well except on the journey through Germany, when soldiers stood fully armed in the corridors all the way to Hamburg. We were thankful to be free. At a place near the frontier the doctors and nurses were searched and our knives, scissors and surgical instruments were taken from us.

"We only knew when we were passing the Kiel canal by the increased rigor of the military guard. All blinds and peepholes were guarded by soldiers on the foot board. Any one who had attempted to look out would have been shot.

Some members of the party have decided to proceed to Petrograd. The people of Copenhagen gave the doctors and nurses an enthusiastic welcome.

GUARD PANAMA NEUTRALITY.

Republic Signs Agreement with Us as to Coaling Ships.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—A protocol has been negotiated between the United States and Panama, under the terms of which a belligerent warship coaling or taking on supplies in Panama waters is not again to receive similar hospitality in the Panama Canal Zone for a period of three months. Acting Secretary of State Lansing made the agreement public today.

The effect of the protocol, for the purposes of the agreement, is to treat Panama, both the Republic and the Canal Zone, as if they were part of the United States. The object of the agreement is to avoid complications should a belligerent warship attempt to coal at a Panama Canal Zone port less than three months after having coaled at a Panama Republic port.

ITALIAN CREWS STRIKE.

Fear Mines in Adriatic—American Passengers Held Up.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A message to The Weekly Dispatch from Chiasso, Switzerland, says:

"The crews refused to work on vessels of the Adriatic because of the fear of floating mines. Americans who spent a night on board the Sardenga bound for Alexandria, are indignant, as the Italian Government offered a torpedo boat to convoy their steamer to Ancona, and the shipping company had promised compensation in the event of disaster. All passages have been canceled and traffic in the Adriatic is again at a standstill.

JAMES SPEYER MISQUOTED.

He Did Not Say That England Was the Enemy of Peace In This Crisis.

James Speyer, the banker, denied yesterday that he made any reference to any of the belligerents in a conversation with a reporter at the Ritz-Carlton on Saturday while calling upon Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador.

Yesterday's newspapers contained a news agency story quoting Mr. Speyer as having said that England was "the enemy of peace in the present crisis." The news agency reporter who talked with Mr. Speyer supported yesterday his disclaimer of this utterance, and attributed the misquotation to a misunderstanding over the telephone in reporting the interview to the news agency office.

LOSS OF OFFICERS BRITAIN'S BIG PERIL

One-sixth of Total Commissioned List of 6,500 Killed, Wounded, or Missing.

FOUR GENERALS ARE DEAD

Kitchener's Most Strenuous Efforts Devoted to Furnishing a Fresh Supply of Efficient Commanders.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—British troops took their place in the firing line on the Franco-Belgian frontier for the first time on Aug. 23. In the seven weeks from that day to this Gen. Sir John French has been bereft of the services of no fewer than 1,146 officers, out of a total approximating not more than 6,500 at most. Of that number 267 have been killed, 550 wounded and 329 missing or taken prisoners of war by the Germans.

It is difficult even for a military man to appreciate what a frightful loss it must be to an army to have more than one-sixth of its leaders wiped away in so short a period. Probably there is only one man in England who is fully alive to the gravity of the problem entailed by this fearful toil of battle, and that is why Lord Kitchener is devoting his greatest energies to building up a fresh corps of officers to fill up the frightful gaps that have been and are being torn in the British lines by the enemy.

When, during the first days of the fighting, rumors were bandied about concerning alleged total destruction of certain units in the expeditionary force, London awaited in breathless fear the issuance of the casualty lists that would confirm or deny those awful rumors. The first list contained the names of three officers—Major Arthur Hughes Onslow of the Tenth Hussars, killed, and Brig. Gen. A. H. Shot of the Royal Artillery and Col. M. W. J. Edye, wounded—in an automobile accident.

That was on Aug. 19, before the British got under fire at Mons. But everybody in England believed they were facing the foe at that time, and the long delay from Aug. 19 to Sept. 2, when the second list was made known through the War Office, bore down very heavily, indeed, upon the nerves of an anxious public.

First British Soldier Shot in War.

Before the arrival of that second list, long heralded in Sir John French's dispatches and briefly mentioned by Lord Kitchener in the House of Lords as being under way several days before, the name of one officer wounded in a skirmish with Uhlans on Aug. 22 leaked through to England—Lieutenant the Earl of Leven and Melville of the Royal Scots Greys. So far as can be learned, he was the first member of the expeditionary force in any rank to get a taste of the enemy's bullets.

There was many a pale face among those millions of folk who scanned the tragic lists in the newspapers of Sept. 3. Parents and wives and sweethearts of the men in the ranks found no relief from their suspense, for it was impossible for the press to print more than the names of officers in the "roll of honor"—there were 155 of those alone in that second list. Two days later came another depressing array; 170 officer casualties that time. Then there was a brief lull—the interval between Mons and Amiens—and after that the lists rolled up almost every day, and every day Britain's aristocracy invested more deeply in crepe.

"Next of kin," whether of officers or of the rank and file, are supposed to receive the sorrowful tidings from the front before the lists are given to the press, but the War Office is overworked, and in many cases an officer's wife learns that she is a widow only when she reads her newspaper in the morning. Nowadays, she and her thousands of sisters in sorrow are the only persons deeply affected by the published lists. Lord Kitchener, being Lord Kitchener, is not affected by them in that sense, but he is watching them very carefully, and probably he already has foreseen the day when a substitute will stand in the place of almost every officer now on the field of battle.

Military experts have hinted—and Kitchener knows—that it is more than likely every one of the 10,431 officers now in the British Army will be either killed, wounded, or a prisoner of war before Germany is brought to her knees.

In the meantime, that which is of interest to the lay student of war in his perusal of the casualty lists is the opportunity they afford him of understanding the business of battle. Only through them can he obtain an inkling as to the movements of individual bodies of troops. One day he finds heavily sprinkled through the "roll of honor" the legend "Gordon Highlanders" opposite the names of officers dead or wounded or missing. He knows then that the Gordon Highlanders have been in the thick of the fight.

The next day the Coldstream Guards bulk large among the German shrapnel's prey, and he sees, as clearly as if he had been in the trenches himself, how the General commanding withdrew the gallant Gordons from the point of most exposure and sent the Coldstreams forward in their stead.

Crack Regiments Heavy Sufferers.

True to their traditions, the Highland regiments and those of the Foot Guards appear to have been in the forefront of the fray through all that long retreat from Mons to the gates of Paris. All of them—the Gordons, Camerons, Argyll and Sutherlands, Black Watch and the Coldstream, Grenadier, Irish and the Scots Guards—have suffered dreadfully. To the Coldstreams goes the mournful glory of enduring the heaviest losses of all among their officers, forty-three of a total of eighty-three of whom are ineffective at present. The Gordons and the Irish Guards share second place, the former unit having lost twenty-five of its fifty-six officers, the latter thirteen of its thirty.

It is probable the percentage of casualties is even greater than those statistics show, for there is no way of knowing whether the full complement of officers accompanies each unit, and the figures given above have reference to the full strength in the Army List. In fact, one cannot state with certainty even how many battalions of any regiment have gone to the front—except in the case of the Irish Guards, which has only one battalion.

For instance, the total of eighty-three officers of the Coldstream Guards means the full number of officers supposed to be attached to the three battalions of that regiment. But one cannot know whether all three battalions are in France. Thus, instead of the casualty percentage being more than 50 per cent. among the Coldstream officers, it would be more than 70 per cent. if only two battalions had been in the fighting.

Including Lieut. Gen. Sir James Moncrieff Grierson, who died of heart disease in a troop train in France before the expeditionary force was engaged with the enemy, King George has lost four of his Generals in the seven weeks of war. The other three were Brig. Gens. A. H. Stuart, R. Scott Kerr, who was killed while commanding the Grenadier Guards, and N. D. Findlay of the Royal Artillery. In the "fog of war" that still hangs over the battlefields of Europe, the manner in which Gens. Kerr and Findlay met death has never been revealed.

VAN DYKE CENSORS MAIL.

U. S. Minister at The Hague Warns Against Misuse of Legation.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 11 (Via London).—The American Minister to The Netherlands, Dr. Henry van Dyke, has issued a statement warning all persons who may be attempting to use the legation as a medium for the transmission of hostile communication or partisan war matter to desist.

He made public a letter which he had written to the London addressee of a communication received at the legation, but which the Minister refused to forward because of the nature of the contents. The original communication was destroyed.

In discussing the matter Dr. van Dyke said that the legation had been greatly troubled by American newspapermen who were under the impression that his mails were open to news dispatches while he considered that the transmission of war "copy" of American newspapermen would be a violation of the neutrality of the United States. The statement of the Minister follows:

"It must be distinctly understood that the United States as a neutral country does not allow its diplomatic service to be utilized for the transmission of hostile communications or war news. For this reason the following letter has been given to the press. I wish it to be a warning to all persons of whatever nation that the United States will resent and punish every attempt to make an improper use of its diplomatic service."

Here is appended the following letter:

E. F. B.,
American Embassy,
London.

Sir—Some one has sent to this legation in a sealed envelope addressed to you as above, printed documents, some of them apparently from official German sources and all of a distinctly partisan and belligerent character. I have opened the envelope because it is contrary to the announced rule of this legation to forward sealed envelopes except on the official business of the United States.

I have destroyed the contents because our neutral government of the United States does not permit its diplomatic representatives to be used as forwarders of belligerent propaganda.

DEATH HALTS PEACE WORK.

Ferrata's Demise Ends Temporarily Efforts of the Vatican.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A dispatch from Rome to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that the death of Cardinal Ferrata, Papal Secretary of State, has temporarily ended the Vatican's peace negotiations which had been begun with the powers at war.

ROME, Oct. 11.—The funeral of Cardinal Farrata will be held on Tuesday. The diplomatic representatives of Austria, Spain, Brazil and Argentina have made official calls upon the family of the Cardinal who also have received many telegrams of condolence.

ITALY'S NEW WAR MINISTER.

Gen. Zupelli Appointed by the King to Succeed Gen. Grandi.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—A Havas Agency dispatch from Rome says that King Victor Emmanuel has named Gen. Zupelli to succeed Gen. Grandi as Minister of War. Gen. Grandi resigned because of newspaper criticism.

WAR TALKS AT COLUMBIA.

Series of Lectures Arranged by University Institute.

The Columbia University Institute of Arts and Sciences will include in its programme the following lectures on the war:

"The Larger Meaning of the War," Prof. Franklin H. Giddings.

"Hidden Causes of the War," Prof. William Milligan Sloane.

"The Hague Conventions," Prof. John Bassett Moore.

"The Peace Movement Versus the Present European Struggle," Hamilton Holt.

"Australia and the Partition of the Pacific," Dr. E. E. Slosson.

"Philippine Education and Independence," Prof. Paul Monroe.

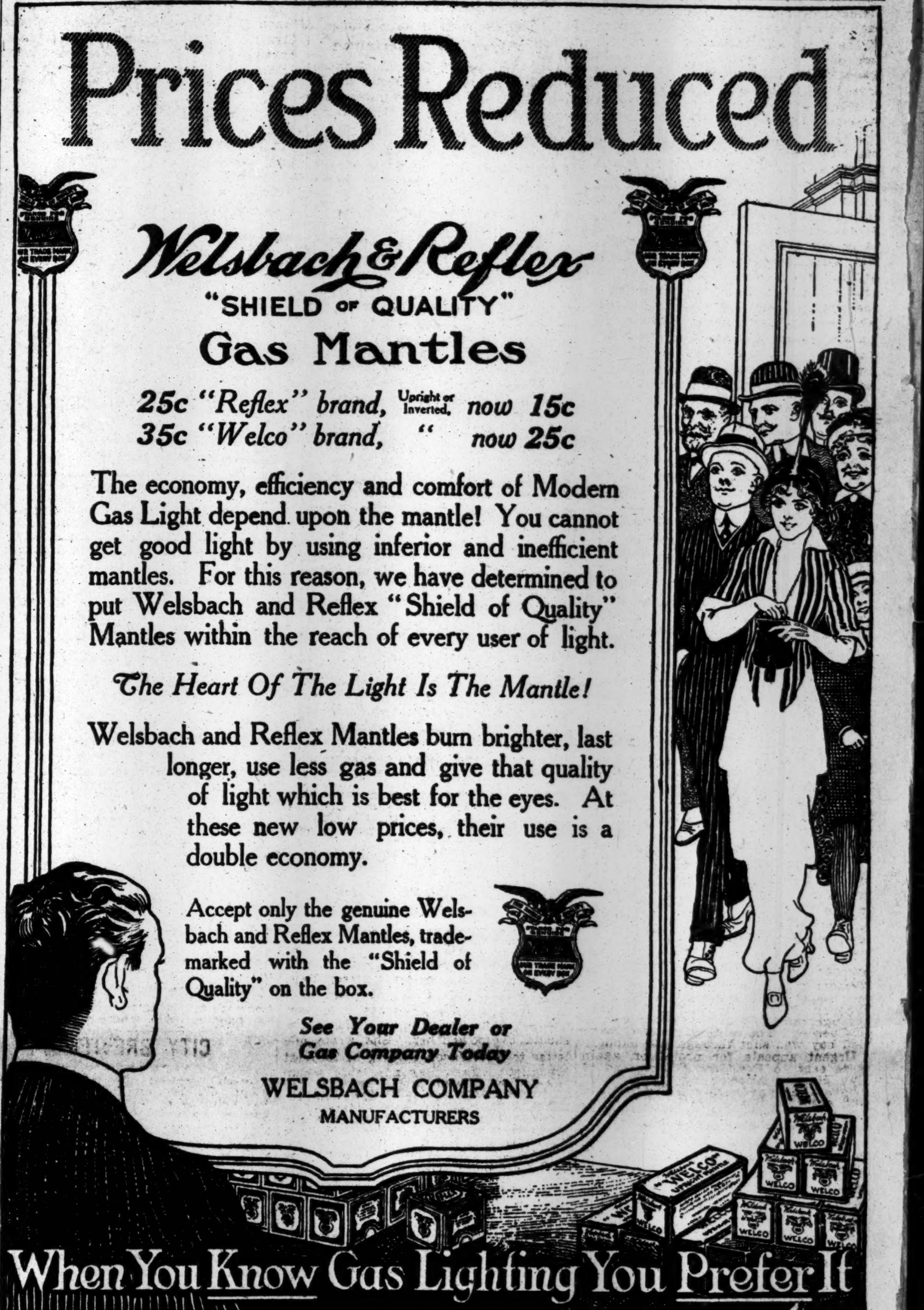
The conditions in Mexico will be explained also in lectures by Frederick Monsen and Andre Tridon, while in the series of dramatic recitals by Bertha Kunz Baker there will be two on "Ideals of Peace in Modern Drama," which will include readings from Hauptmann's Festspiel, which aroused a storm in Germany last year. The institute opens tomorrow evening, with an address on "The Co-operative Spirit," by Prof. Harry Amerson Fosdick.

We take pleasure in notifying the public that we have overcome all the difficulties attending the shipments of

MARTINI & ROSSI VERMOUTH

and that there is no shortage or delay in supplying the demand in the United States regardless of the continued unsettled conditions abroad.

W. A. TAYLOR & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR UNITED STATES,
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.



Prices Reduced

Welsbach & Reflex
"SHIELD OF QUALITY"
Gas Mantles

25c "Reflex" brand, Upright or Inverted, now 15c
35c "Welco" brand, " now 25c

The economy, efficiency and comfort of Modern Gas Light depend upon the mantle! You cannot get good light by using inferior and inefficient mantles. For this reason, we have determined to put Welsbach and Reflex "Shield of Quality" Mantles within the reach of every user of light.

The Heart Of The Light Is The Mantle!

Welsbach and Reflex Mantles burn brighter, last longer, use less gas and give that quality of light which is best for the eyes. At these new low prices, their use is a double economy.

Accept only the genuine Welsbach and Reflex Mantles, trademarked with the "Shield of Quality" on the box.

See Your Dealer or Gas Company Today

WELSBACH COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS

When You Know Gas Lighting You Prefer It

CHARITIES. CHARITIES.

A MESSAGE TO THE PUBLIC
AND THE
Men and Women Merchants of Greater New York

You are invited to send immediately at least one article from Your Stock
AS A DONATION TO BE SOLD AT THE
BAZAAR and UNIVERSAL MARKET
TO BE HELD AT THE
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE
FROM OCT. 22 TO 31
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
AMERICAN RED CROSS WAR RELIEF FUND
For SOLDIERS, WOMEN and CHILDREN,
and you are earnestly requested to do so by the

CIVIC COMMITTEE:
Hon. JOHN PURROY MITCHEL,
Mayor of the City of New York,
Honorary Chairman.

ROBERT W. de FOREST, *(Vice-President American Red Cross.)*	Hon. JAMES A. O'GORMAN, *(United States Senator.)*
WILLIAM A. MARBLE, *(President Merchants' Association.)*	Rt. Rev. DAVID H. GREER, *(Bishop Protestant Episcopal Church.)*
CARDINAL JOHN FARLEY.	W. FELLOWES MORGAN, *(Pres. Young Men's Christian Associat'n.)*
Rev. LUTHER B. WILSON, D. D., *(Bishop Methodist Episcopal Church.)*	Gen. HOWARD CARROLL.
Hon. OSCAR S. STRAUS.	JAMES SPEYER.
Hon. JOHN D. CRIMMINS.	E. P. V. RITTER, *(President Merchants' and Manufacturers' Exchange.)*
Hon. SETH LOW, *(President Chamber of Commerce.)*	

The Bazaar and Universal Market will be conducted under the auspices of the "Women's Committee of One Hundred," of which Mrs. Martin H. Glynn is Honorary Chairman; Mrs. Nelson Herrick Henry, Chairman; Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Secretary; Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Treasurer; Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Honorary Chairman of Executive Committee; Mrs. Florence M. Stowell, Executive Secretary.

If you cannot deliver your Donation to the Grand Central Palace, it will be called for upon request. All communications should be addressed "Red Cross Bazaar and Universal Market, Grand Central Palace." Forty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue.

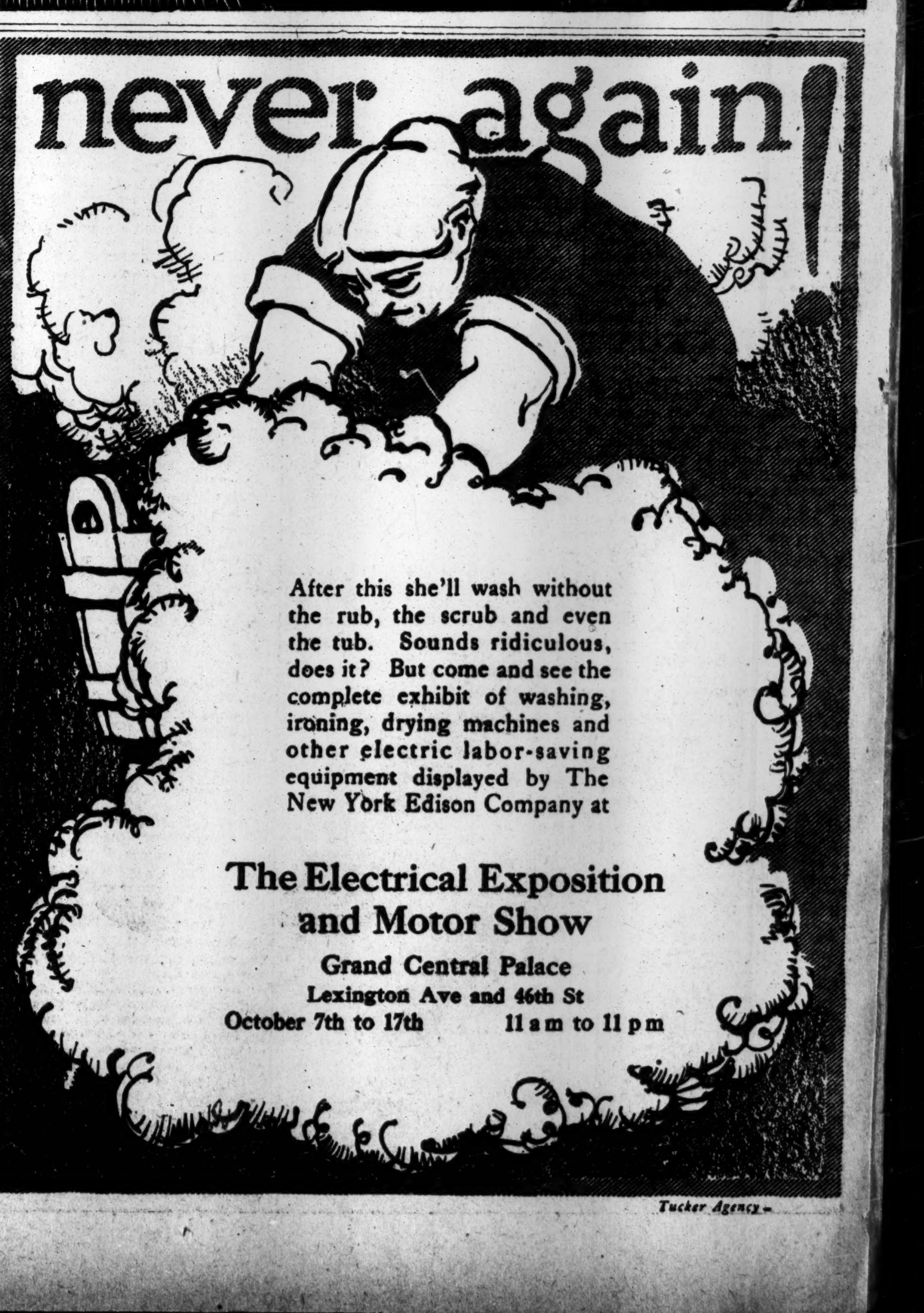
Donations of a perishable nature should not be sent until Oct. 21 and during the Bazaar.

Stern Brothers
42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

Have prepared for Today, Monday, unusually interesting sales in

Oriental Rugs and Hall Runners,
Portieres, Lace Curtains,
Women's Suits and Blouses,
Dress Goods, Laces,
French Underwear and Gloves,
Fans and Handbags,
Men's and Women's Umbrellas,

All of which will be offered at exceptional price inducements.



never again!

After this she'll wash without the rub, the scrub and even the tub. Sounds ridiculous, does it? But come and see the complete exhibit of washing, ironing, drying machines and other electric labor-saving equipment displayed by The New York Edison Company at

The Electrical Exposition and Motor Show
Grand Central Palace
Lexington Ave and 46th St
October 7th to 17th 11 a m to 11 p m

Tucker Agency

AMERICAN TROOPS FIRE ON MEXICANS

Drive Back Villa's Yaquis Attempting Flank Movement Across the Border.

SHELLS DAMAGE NACO, ARIZ.

Carranza's General, Hill, Claims Victory Over Besiegers There, as Well as at Agua Prieta.

Special to The New York Times.

NACO, Ariz., Oct. 11.—American and Mexican troops have been sniping at each other all day since the negro troops of the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry opened fire on a detachment of Maytorena's Yaqui Indians and drove them back across the border when they attempted a flanking movement which invaded American soil. It is with difficulty that Col. Guilfoyle has been able to restrain his dusky troopers from crossing the border and driving both Carranza and Villa troops back toward Cananea.

The international friction here resulted from a night attack on the Naco, Sonora, trenches by Maytorena's troops early this morning. A frontal assault was attempted by Villa's commander, and the Yaqui Indians as usual led the attack. In the darkness they crossed the line, probably by mistake. Those who crossed were promptly interned by Lieut. Drake's command of the Ninth Cavalry. This angered the Maytorena forces, and many shots fell on the American side during the battle which followed. This morning the same tactics were undertaken, and Maytorena was again warned and threatened with invasion by the American troops to clear the atmosphere on the border.

At 11 o'clock the sniping started, and more than 500 bullets fell on Main Street here. In the handling of the cannon by Maytorena's artillerymen, commanded by a German gunner, shrapnel burst and fell in the Arizona border town. One struck the American Custom House, another fell on a mercantile establishment, a third struck an occupied residence, and a fourth landed in a field, but no one was injured.

In the fighting last night Gen. Hill, commanding the garrison, lost 8 killed and 57 wounded. Maytorena's loss is reported to be from 20 to 200.

Maytorena's Yaqui Indians attacked Gen. Hill's troops, intrenched in Naco, shortly before midnight. Hand-to-hand fighting in the trenches resulted. The engagement continued an hour before the Indians finally retired. It was reported that a band of Yaquis was pursued east of Naco by Gen. Hill's soldiers.

Two Americans—Lee Hall, a prominent citizen, and Corporal McAllister, Troop B, Ninth United States Cavalry—were struck by stray bullets. Hall was shot in the head and seriously hurt. McAllister was shot through the hand while on sentry duty in the stock yards.

Hall and McAllister bring the total number of American victims of the Mexican fire up to five. Corporal Wilson, shot last Monday, died later. Trooper Leroy Danford was shot through the chest and seriously wounded Tuesday. The same day an unidentified boy was shot through the hand.

Urgent appeals for protection again were sent to President Wilson and to Gov. Hunt of Arizona.

Several Yaquis were captured by Hill and executed this morning.

Special to The New York Times.

JUAREZ, Mexico, Oct. 11.—Gen. Villa is getting quantities of ammunition across the border in spite of the protests of the Carranza faction. Efforts are being made along the border, as well as at Aguascalientes, to patch up the differences between the Villa and Carranza factions. The attitude of the United States regarding the Vera Cruz troops has caused the Carranza agents here to warn Villa that "the Colossus of the North" still threatens, and that it is necessary that the factional differences be adjusted to prevent further interference by the United States.

EL PASO, Texas, Oct. 11.—Late reports from Gen. Hill today stated that the Yaquis were in full flight, pursued by his troops, and that Gov. Maytorena was speeding by automobile to Tucson, Ariz. An attack of Maytorena troops on Agua Prieta also was reported repulsed. The Carranza officials hailed the dual victory as the quietus of the Indian uprising in Northwestern Mexico.

Border officials of the Carranza Government are preparing a report on the violation of American soil by Yaqui Indians during last night's battle, which probably will be offered to the American Government. Gen. Hill says that 500 Indians crossed the boundary, but that only twelve were captured and disarmed by the American troops.

It was stated here that Gen. Carranza would make representations to Washington to secure Vera Cruz for his forces pending the outcome of the Aguascalientes peace conference.

The Department of Justice at Mexico City was reorganized yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The Constitutionalist Agency today received from the Mexican Consular Agent in Douglas, Ariz., this telegram:

"Last night the towns of Naco and Agua Prieta were simultaneously attacked by Maytorena's Yaqui Indians. At Naco they were entirely repulsed, with the loss of a banner, munitions of war, and a number of men. Seven prisoners were taken by the Hill forces.

"No less than 500 Yaquis entered American territory adjacent to Naco, and, after assuming a position along the border line, fired upon Gen. Hill's troops. Twelve of the Indians were captured by American troops patroling the American boundary, and, after being disarmed, were sent back to the Mexican side.

"In Agua Prieta the fighting still continues."

The caucus of Generals at Aguascalientes, held for the purpose of arranging a programme for the Mexican Constitutionalist Convention of Generals scheduled to begin at that place yesterday, has failed to reach an agreement, with the result that the meeting of the convention has been postponed. There are indications that Gen. Carranza is demanding a major voice in the peace parleying as a result of the refusal of the Generals at their Mexico City meeting on Oct. 3 to accept the resignation of Gen. Carranza when it was tendered. It is likewise understood that Carranza and his Generals are impressed with the offers of support that have been given to them by several of the Generals in Villa's division.

PEACE CONFERENCE RESUMED.

Villa Representative Says Hopes of Agreement Are Entertained.

EL PASO, Texas, Oct. 11.—The second Carranza-Villa conciliation conference opened its formal sessions yesterday at Aguascalientes and continued deliberations today, said a message received here tonight. So far the work consisted in naming officers of the meeting, who were drawn from the delegates of the central Government at Mexico City and the Division of the North. A statement issued by Luis Aguirre Benavides, first secretary to Gen. Villa, said:

"We have very profound hopes to come to an agreement which will be satisfactory to the aspirations of the people."

"TO DRIVE AMERICANS OUT."

Herrera Volunteers to Lead Mexican Force to Recapture Vera Cruz.

Special to The New York Times.

PARRAL, Chihuahua, Mexico, Oct. 11.—Gen. Maclovio Herrera, who is in revolt against Villa in the north, has issued a proclamation calling on all patriotic people of Mexico to turn against Villa, "the bandit traitor," who, Herrera declares, is compromising his country to the United States.

The proclamation also appeals to the Mexican people to unite under Herrera's leadership "to drive the American troops from Vera Cruz." The manifesto says that the time has come for these invaders to be driven into the sea, and that Herrera will lead the forces that will do it.

Herrera has 5,000 men at Parral and is gaining recruits daily.

SPANISH CONSUL ARRESTED.

Mazatlan Constitutionalists Accuse Patron of Interfering with Mines.

ON BOARD U. S. S. WEST VIRGINIA, Mazatlan, Oct. 10, (via San Diego, Cal., Oct. 11.)—Señor Patron, Spanish Consul at Mazatlan, has been arrested for reported interference with mines controlled by the Constitutionalists.

Order has been restored in Santa Rosalia, where Constitutionalist mutineers shot Mayor Aguayo, looted the Custom House, seized a steamer, and put to sea.

WRITES AS LIFE IS EBBING.

Woman Dying by Gas Philosophizes on Suicide.

After pasting strips of paper over all the cracks by which air could enter her room in the home of Mrs. Mary Blumenthal at 118 West Nineteenth Street, Bayonne, Miss Clara Shor, 36 years old, turned on the gas yesterday afternoon and sat down to write until the fumes should overpower her. She wrote one letter to Mrs. Jacob Felberg of 76 West Twentieth Street, Bayonne, with whom she formerly lived, and another to her "relatives and friends." She was finishing a third letter, also addressed to "relatives and friends," when the gas overcame her. The last few lines of it were illegible.

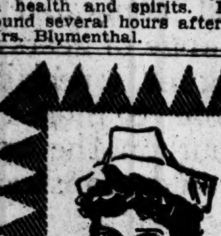
Loneliness and ill-health caused Miss Shor's suicide.

"This is the way it is in this world," she wrote in the second letter. "People are prejudiced against those who commit suicide, and yet many take the lives of others to make their own livings. When one attempts suicide the authorities try every means of bringing him to life so that they may punish him; but those who take the lives of others are not punished."

In the last letter Miss Shor wrote:

"I must end my life—and it is a curious thing to me. I have no life, and still it is hard to end it. I am sick, lonesome, and poor. I need a home and have none. But everything will be finished soon. I will be a dead corpse. That is better than being a live one."

In the letter to Mrs. Felberg Miss Shor referred to herself as a "heap of burned ashes." The letters were written in Hebrew. Miss Shor came to this country from Russia ten years ago and prospered, but in recent years had failed in health and spirits. Her body was found several hours after her death by Mrs. Blumenthal.



Are You Anaemic?
Is your face pale? Are your lips bloodless? Do you feel fatigued? If so, you need Wincarnis. It contains three great blood-building, vitalizing elements—no drugs.
WINCARNIS
shows quick results. $1.50 & 85c a bottle.
FOR SALE BY LEADING DEALERS.
SAMPLE and BOOKLET sent for 10 cents
EDWARD LASSERE, U. S. Agent, 400 W. 23rd Street, N. Y.

FAKES AUTO MISHAP TO TRAP MURDERER

Farmer Brings Man Wanted for Killing Mrs. McVeety to Help Extricate Sleuth's Car.

HE CONFESSES THE CRIME

Metscher Hit Woman in Whose Flat He Was at Work, Because She Resented Improper Remarks.

Frederick Metscher, who was charged by a Coroner's jury with killing Mrs. Helen McVeety on Aug. 18 in her apartment at 655 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday on a farm near Medford, L. I. He confessed after his arrest, according to the police, that he had struck Mrs. McVeety on the head with a hammer, and that he had had no provocation except that she had "annoyed" him. He had been drinking heavily for several days before he committed the crime, he said, and did not realize what he was doing. He had gone to Mrs. McVeety's apartment to repair a parquet floor. Mrs. McVeety died in the Swedish Hospital in Brooklyn on Aug. 28.

Mrs. McVeety was left unconscious in her apartment by Metscher, who escaped before the assault was known in the apartment house. The police found that the man had visited his home at 476 Harman Street, Brooklyn, after attacking Mrs. McVeety and had then disappeared. A search up and down Long Island and in New York revealed no trace of him, but about ten days ago the police learned that before coming to Brooklyn Metscher had worked on a farm near Sayville. They watched in that neighborhood, and yesterday the Postmaster at Medford told Detective Hutchinson, who is attached to the staff of District Attorney Greene of Suffolk County, that a man who answered the description of Metscher called regularly for the mail of Jacob W. Jansen, a farmer living near Medford.

Hutchinson yesterday afternoon with the Sayville farmer, for whom Metscher had formerly worked; District Attorney Greene, and Detective Devon of Babylon, went to within half a mile of Jansen's farm in an automobile. He ran the auto into a ditch by the roadside, and then, using a false name, telephoned to Jansen that he had met with an accident and asked that several men be sent to help him.

In a short time Jansen arrived with two of his farm hands, one of whom the Sayville farmer identified as Metscher. The two detectives seized the man, who did not resist them, and charged him with the murder of Mrs. McVeety. He asserted that he was innocent at first, the police said, but confessed later. He was locked up for the night in the Suffolk County Jail at Riverhead.

According to the testimony taken at the inquest, Metscher was in the employ last August of G. E. Hollander, a parquet floor maker, of 292 Livingston Street, Brooklyn. On Aug. 18 Hollander sent him to repair a floor in the apartment of Mrs. McVeety, whom he found alone about 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Metscher made improper remarks to her which she answered sharply. Her replies angered Metscher, according to the testimony, and he hit her with his hammer, which he snatched up from a table where he had put it.

CITY BREVITIES.

Joseph Loetz of 507 East Eighty-first Street yesterday identified the woman who was killed by an automobile in First Avenue on Saturday afternoon as his wife, Bertha, 20 years old. Their 8-months-old baby, which she was carrying when the car struck her, was not seriously hurt.

Marion Walner, a hotel maid, 18 years old, and George La Vigne, an upholsterer, of 51 East Thirty-first Street, were arrested last night charged with stealing house furnishings from the Hotel McAlpin valued at $750.

John Rudick, 25 years old, of 97 North Fourth Street, Williamsburg, was found insensible with a scalp wound and concussion of the brain at Berry and North Fourth Streets early yesterday. He had been attacked by highwaymen, who were frightened off before they robbed him.

Alonzo Bell, 26 years old, colored, of 83 West 153d Street, was held in the West Side Court yesterday on the charge that he murdered James Watts, colored, of Atlanta, a canvassman with Barnum & Bailey's circus, early in June. Bell and Watts had quarreled over a crap game.

Anthony Teta, 22 years old, of 2,052 Sixty-third Street, Brooklyn, was found in Gold Street near Frankfort yesterday morning with nine stab wounds in his head, neck, and left side. He refused to name his assailant. Teta went to the penitentiary in 1913 for stabbing Patrolman George Brown. The police say he declared then that he would get even with the men who deserted him after the attack on Brown.

AVIATOR FAILS TO APPEAR.

Crowd at Battery Waits for Him to Start South.

Two thousand persons, including several in their automobiles and many in two sight-seeing cars, assembled at Pier A, on the Battery, yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and waited two hours to see George W. Gorman start for New Orleans in a 200 horse power biplane at 100 miles an hour.

Neither the aviator nor his machine was to be seen at the pier. A young woman dressed in blue who looked very cross said that she had come to the pier to give Gorman a piece of her mind. She said that her friend, R. F. Patterson, who was described as the chief mechanician of the biplane, was really the aviator, and Gorman was taking the credit for it.

When Gorman called at the offices of several New York newspapers on Saturday to have his picture taken he said that he was stopping at the Hotel McAlpin. The clerk in charge there yesterday said he did not know any one of the name of George W. Gorman. At the Aero Club it was said Gorman was not a licensed pilot nor a member of an Aero Club in this country.

A representative of the Glenn Curtiss Company said he did not know Gorman nor any aviator of that name, and was equally ignorant of the news that his firm had built a machine on the lines of the America to travel 100 miles an hour.

The crowd expressed disappointment at the non-appearance of the aviator, and the guide in one of the sight-seeing cars shouted through his megaphone: "Ladies and Gentlemen: We will now pass on to Broadway and view old Trinity Church. The aviator will not appear, nor his machine. This is the way the good-natured people of New York are stung every day by politicians, financiers, and others, but they do not mind it because they are good-natured."

SAFE ROBBERS GET $3,000.

Smoke Victim's Cigars While at Work in Newark.

Thieves broke upen two safes early yesterday in the wholesale and retail paint establishment of the J. J. Hockenjos Company, at 829 Broad Street, Newark, and stole about $3,000. Half the sum was in old coins, the property of George W. Jagle, President of the concern. The intruders also carried away $15,000 worth of building and loan certificates, and three $100 4 per cent. water bonds of the City of Newark.

The Hockenjos concern is situated in the heart of the business district not far from Police Headquarters. Entrance to the place was effected by a light shaft, through which the burglars dropped down into the store. They went into the cellar, where they cut a hole through a wall near the safes.

The intruders left the rear store littered with cigar butts. The cigars had been taken from Mr. Jagle's desk.

ALBANY ARTIST KILLED.

W. D. Wood Pinned Under Automobile When a Wheel Collapses.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 11.—William D. Wood, head decorator at the New York Central's car shops at West Albany and a local artist of note, was instantly killed last night through the collapsing of a wheel on the new automobile of Bertrand H. Billman, Superintendent of the American News Company, in which he was riding.

Mr. Billman was taking to their homes a party of friends. He had discharged George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., President of the Metropolitan Trust Company of New York, and Thomas H. Behan of the State Insurance Department. While proceeding through Washington Park, on a steep road, the accident happened. Mr. Wood was pinned under the overturned car. The others escaped serious injury, but were badly bruised and shaken up. They were John A. Stephens, former law partner of David B. Hill; A. E. Brainard of New York, traveling agent of the New York Central Railroad, and Capt. John C. Good.

TREED ALL NIGHT BY A 'COON

Boy Feared to Climb Down Past Nest He Had Disturbed.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST LIVINGSTON, N. J., Oct. 11.—While his parents and neighbors searched the woods for him all of last night Henry Dickinson, 15 years old, was held a prisoner in the top of a butternut tree by a raccoon that had lodged with her brood in a hollow of the same tree.

Henry climbed the tree to get nuts late in the afternoon and disturbed the 'coon by sticking his foot into her home. When the angered animal stuck her head out the boy climbed higher. All night long the 'coon kept guard and Henry was afraid to climb down past her.

After daybreak this morning he called to Edwin Carter, a farmer, driving a herd of cows to pasture, and Carter got a shotgun. Carter was afraid of hitting the boy if he shot at the 'coon, so he tied a rock to a string and threw it up to Henry, who then hauled up the gun. The next time the 'coon stuck her head out of her hole Henry shot and killed her.

Pinochle Under a Synagogue.

A pinochle game in the janitor's apartment under a synagogue at 292 Madison Street prevented a meeting of the trustees of the synagogue last Saturday, Samuel Kaplan, President of the synagogue, testified yesterday in the Tombs Police Court at the examination of the janitor, Washel Copalavis. Mr. Kaplan said he protested against the noise and the janitor finally struck him. Magistrate Freschi found the janitor guilty of disorderly conduct, reserving sentence until today.

GIMBELS
Broadway and 33d Street
Store Open All Day Today.

Men's Oxford Gray Sack Suits, Braid Bound Special at $17.50
We'll leave it to the men to discover for themselves this Columbus Day, what splendid all-around suits these are:—
Dignified and proper for business wear.
Quite in place at an afternoon The Dansant.
Plenty "dressy" enough for the unexpected dinner in town, or theatre party.
And sure to be liked by men who never climb into a dinner coat if they can possibly avoid it.
Futhermore, there's a cool saving of $10 on the price of these suits over what they would sell for ordinarily.
But only 175 of them—in all proportions.

Men's Silk-Lined Overcoats, Another Columbus Day Special at $17.50
200 of these Coats just arrived in time. Oxford gray, with plain cloth lapels. Made in very good style, and fully worth $25.
Fourth Floor

Men's Fall Derbies at $1.95
Samples and "Seconds" of $3 and $4 grades; self conforming featherweights. Also Sample Soft Hats at $1.95.
Fourth Floor

Men's $6 Shoes, $4.75 Pair
Newest Fall Models
Such leading style favorites as—
The new tan mahogany; Russian calf shoe with blind eyelets and made over a Popular English last.
Low, broad heels, Blucher and plain models. All sizes and widths.
Men's $5 GIMBEL Shoes at $3.95
12 styles of the most popular lasts, including tan mahogany Russian calf with blind eyelets and lace tops; gun metal calfskin and patent coltskin with mat kid uppers. Lace and button styles.
For tender feet; Black vici kid with low broad soles.
Second Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS
Bankers
(Under the supervision of the Banking Department, State of New York)
Open All Day Today
From 9 A. M. Until 5 P. M.
For the Transaction of Business.
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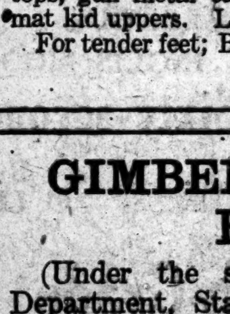

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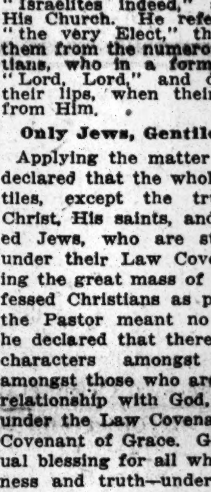
INTERNATIONAL BIBLE STUDENTS ASSOCIATION.

Why Jehovah's Wrath Upon the Nations of Earth

Eager Crowds Throng the Temple to Hear Pastor Russell's Exposition of the Justice of the Day of Vengeance and of the Controversy of Zion—Explains How Jehovah Balances the Books—Preparations for the New Dispensation of World-Wide Blessings to the Church and the World.



PASTOR RUSSELL

Last evening a splendid congregation listened spellbound to Pastor Russell at The Temple, W. 63rd street. His address inquired into the reason why in God's providence the world is being ushered into "a Time of Trouble, such as was not since there was a nation." What special sins call upon Justice for extraordinary penalty? The Pastor's text was, "And the nations were angry, and Thy wrath is come."—Revelation 11:18.

After some introductory comments upon his text, the speaker read a number of corroborative Scriptures—Isaiah 34:1-6; Jeremiah 25:15, 16, 27-33; Isaiah 66:15, 16; Luke 21-24, 26; Revelation 6:9-11; 2. Thessalonians 1:3-10. Commenting on these Scriptures as he went, the Pastor claimed that their united testimony referred to the present time, mistranslated the end of the world; properly interpreted, the end of this Age, lapping upon and inaugurating the New Age—"the world to come."

God's people Israel typified Spiritual Israel. All others were called the nations, the people, the Gentiles, and were outside covenant relationship with God. Many of the Scriptures quoted had a double application: in a smaller sense, to the affairs of Typical Israel; in a large sense their fulfillment belongs to the end of this Age. Of Natural Israel it was written, "They are not all Israel who are of Israel"; and similarly we might say today, not all are Christians who profess to be. Jesus emphasized this same thought when He referred to "Israelites indeed," and speaking of His Church. He referred to some as "the very Elect," thus distinguishing them from the numerous mass of Christians, who in a formal manner say, "Lord, Lord," and draw nigh with their lips, when their hearts are far from Him.

Only Jews, Gentiles and Saints.

Applying the matter now, the Pastor declared that the whole world are Gentiles, except the true followers of Christ, His saints, and the loyal-hearted Jews, who are still God's people under their Law Covenant. In classing the great mass of Jews and of professed Christians as part of the world the Pastor meant no unkindness; for he declared that there are many noble characters amongst the Gentiles—amongst those who are not in covenant relationship with God, who are neither under the Law Covenant nor under the Covenant of Grace. God has an eventual blessing for all who love righteousness and truth—under the blessing of Restitution.—Acts 3:19-23.

However, to understand God's dealing in the present time, nominal Christians, or mere professors, must not be confounded with the "little flock" who have responded to the Gospel Call, "Gather My saints together unto Me saith the Lord; those who have made a Covenant with Me by sacrifice"—self-sacrifice. (Psalm 50:5; Romans 12:1.) If we shall recognize these saintly Christians of every nation and denomination as being the one true Church, "whose names are written in Heaven," and if we shall recognize all others as Gentiles, we shall be getting the eye of our understanding into true alignment with the mind of God as expressed in the Bible. From this standpoint only can the prophecies of the Bible be understood.

Thus seen, God is not merely calling nations to war, to battle, as nations; but in a more particular sense the call is to all Gentiles irrespective of national boundaries. And it is worthy of note that throughout the Scriptures the great masses of India, China, etc., are comparatively ignored. Because they have not come into particular contact with God's Messages they are not so particularly included in the judgments, chastisements, troubles, foretold to be coming upon the earth at the close of this Age. In other words, unintentional ignorance of God is not a crime to be punished, but a defect to be corrected in due time by the blessings of Messiah's Kingdom.

The blow of the Divine rod is therefore to be expected upon the so-called Christian kingdoms—upon nominal Christian people. The responsibility of those and their punishments will be in proportion to their knowledge and their failure to live up to the knowledge possessed. Ignorance is not wickedness in God's sight.

Wrong Thoughts of God's Wrath.

When thinking of the wrath of God coming upon the world, we are not to think of the Almighty as having exercised great patience for centuries and finally losing His temper and wreaking vengeance upon His creatures. Such a thought might be gathered from some of the expressions of the Scriptures, because of adaptation of language to human comprehension, and because of more or less loss of the true sentiment in translating and through the mental gloss of the translators. In any event let us remember that this wrath of God and the judgments coming upon the world are wholly different from the legends—namely, eternal torture at the hands of demons, taught us by our creeds. Instinctively, a part of the dread we have of death in every form—by war, famine and sickness—is the fear, that eternal torture nightmare thrust upon us from childhood, inculcated by all the creeds of Christendom, but wholly without Bible foundation when the latter is properly translated and rightly understood.

Furthermore, we should remember that while God has foretold the troubles of the Day of Wrath for centuries and indicates that He will have to do with their precipitation upon the world, nevertheless elsewhere He also shows us that these troubles really come from ourselves, that they are the outgrowth of human wrong-doing, and that these dire penalties of sin would have wrecked our social and religious fabric long, long ago, had not Divine Providence forfended us—holding back the storm of human passion and avarice, and permitting it to come only now, in the end of the Age, at the time when Divine Providence has Messiah's Kingdom in full readiness to take control. Just so soon as the storm of human passion shall have taught humanity its needed lesson and shall have liquidated the long standing accounts, Messiah's Kingdom, with a clean slate, will be inaugurated.

We have reached the end of this world—the end of this Age. The long promised Day of blessing and Divine favor is already dawning. God through Jesus' sacrifice has provided for all human sins and frailties traceable to original sin. These are all to be forgiven absolutely. Certain wilful sins have been more or less punished during the lives of the sinners; and some of these, recorded in human weaknesses, mental, moral and physical, will be gradually gotten rid of during Messiah's Kingdom, under the Restitution processes which will then prevail. All will have an opportunity of rising up, up, up to human perfection; and those who have wilfully degraded mind and body will have the steeper path to climb and the longer one. Nevertheless, they will be able to come to the fullness of human perfection and everlasting life if they will, under the blessings and with the aid of Messiah's Kingdom.

Accounts Yet to Be Squared.

At first this might seem to be a full settlement for all of the world's sins; but not so, according to the Scriptures. In Jesus and in His saintly followers all down through this Gospel Age, the world has had God's Cause, the Cause of Righteousness and truth, more or less clearly manifested. Every persecution against these members of the Body of Christ is a crime against God and against righteousness. Of such sufferings the Apostle says, "If any suffer as a Christian, let him glorify God on this behalf; for the spirit of glory and of God resteth on such."—I. Peter 4:14, 16.

As a blessing rested upon all the Lord's faithful people who have suffered unjustly, so correspondingly a Divine curse, or penalty, has rested upon all persecutors of these, their responsibility being gauged by the degree of their knowledge, and their punishment proportionate. On the books of Justice, however, God represents that the lives of all of His faithful ones cry out for vengeance; and that while mercy comes to all mankind through the sacrificial death of the Saviour, this does not alter the fact that Justice calls for certain punishments for crimes more or less wilful and therefore not included in the Saviour's atonement.

Thus it was in the end of the Jewish Age, which may serve us as a pattern or illustration of the ending of this Age. St. Paul, writing of that time, says, "Wrath is come upon this people to the uttermost, that all things written in the Law and the Prophets concerning them should be fulfilled." The great Time of Trouble with which the Jewish Age ended was a righteous retribution for unsettled claims of Justice. The Just One had been slain; and although the merit of His sacrifice will yet avail for every Jew and for every other member of Adam's race, nevertheless Justice visited a punishment upon the people who said, "His blood be upon us and upon our children." (Matthew 27:25.) Notice, however, the vast difference between these Bible judgments and the eternal torment judgments falsely declared by every one of our creeds, which indirectly tells us that every Jew at death goes to eternal torment because he is not a Christian.

But the Scriptures declare that the punishments upon the Jews which culminated in the destruction of Jerusalem in A. D. 70 were, some of them, for sins committed long before. Notice Jesus' words, "The blood of all the Prophets, which was shed from the foundation of the world, shall be required of this generation; from the blood of Abel unto the blood of Zacharias, who perished between the Altar and the Temple."—Luke 11:50, 51.

Wherein was the justice in exacting all that of the people living in the close of that Age? We reply that those people had far more responsibility than all who preceded them. They had a great Light amongst them, shining from Jesus and the early saints. In their treatment of these lightbearers, crucifying them and variously injuring them, that last generation of the Jewish Age partially exonerated their forefathers, who had done similar things with much less enlightenment; and upon the enlightened ones fell the "wrath."

"The Recompenses of Zion."

The Bible intimates that similar aggregations of punishment are to be expected in the end of this Gospel Age. The great Time of Trouble, or Day of Wrath, is the "recompense of the controversy of Zion"—the saints, the true Church. For eighteen hundred years has Jesus prophetically foretold that the Kingdom class would suffer violence; and the violent have usurped the place of the true by force. (Matthew 11:12.) All the while, the violent have outwardly been posing as the True Church of Christ, while the saints of God in every epoch and in every century have suffered—"as deceivers and yet true as poor, yet making many rich; as having nothing, yet possessing all things." (2 Corinthians 6:8.) "Heirs of God and joint-heirs with Christ" (Romans 8:17), they have been counted "the filth and offscouring of the earth," "of whom the world was not worthy." Their names have been cast out as evil, and as Jesus prophesied it has been true, "They shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for My sake." (Matthew 5:11.) These are bid to rejoice and be exceeding glad, knowing that their reward in Heaven is great.

But the sin of their persecutors must be liquidated, even though the persecutors themselves will all eventually be forgiven. From this viewpoint, the "Time of Trouble such as was not since there was a nation," and which is now beginning gradually to be consummated, will be the squaring of God's accounts with the world, preparatory to handing the Kingdom over to Messiah, for all to be blessed by His rule; as it is written, "I will give Thee the heathen [the Gentiles] for Thine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for Thy possession." (Psalm 2:8.) First must come the breaking in pieces as a potter's vessel, and the great lessons which that tribulation will bring, in order that the world may be prepared properly to appreciate and "love righteousness and hate iniquity."

As illustrative of this principle, note the lesson of Revelation 6:9-11. Following a great persecution, the Lord figuratively represents the martyrs of that period as crying out to Him, even as the blood of Abel is said to have cried out for vengeance. The cry is, "How long, how long, O Lord, holy and true, dost Thou not judge and avenge our blood on them that dwell on the earth?" White robes were apportioned to them as indicating that from the Scriptural standpoint they were pure, holy, justified, through faith and obedience; and the message for all the martyrs of Jesus was, Wait a little season, the vengeance will come, but not until all of this class shall have experienced their share of "the sufferings of Christ."

To these martyrs the suffering brought polishings of character, testings of faith, Divine approval and an increased glory on the spirit plane as members of the Bride of Christ—the blessings to be given to them in the First Resurrection—the chief Resurrection, referred to by our Lord in Revelation 20:6. The closing of the Gospel Age will witness the martyrdom of the last members of the Body of Christ. Then the glory of the First Resurrection will signify the establishment of Messiah's Kingdom, the time for the recompensing of Zion's wounds in the Great Tribulation. Then will be accomplished the binding of Satan; and then Messiah's Kingdom, with all its blessed and uplifting influences, will bless the whole world with the long-promised "Restitution of all things which God hath spoken by the mouth of all the holy Prophets since the world began."—Acts 3:19-23.

Modern Persecutions Differ.

We do not say that the persecutions of the last members of the Body of Christ will be by literally cutting their tongues out, by literally burning them at the stake, by literally crucifying them or beheading them, as was done with some of the other members of the Body in the past. In our day there is a more refined process often used. Some are gibbeted by the pulpit, some are roasted in the public press, some have their tongues cut in the sense that their words are misrepresented, and that they are denied a hearing. And yet there are things in the Scriptures which seem to imply that there may be a literal assassination and destruction of God's faithful people in the end of this Age, as well as a figurative one. But the Lord's grace will be sufficient for them; and the more they shall suffer for His sake, for the Truth's sake, the greater will be their glory and station in the Kingdom.

Who shall be punished for these crimes against the Saints of God? We answer, Babylon; and Babylon signifies what is today known as "the Christian world"—a very anomalous term; for the world has no identification with Christianity nor Christianity with the world. The so-called "Christendom" of our day corresponds exactly to the Jewry of Jesus' day. Then Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites, were banded together with the Sadducees and the Herodians, the worldly and infidel politicians. Their object was one, namely, the perpetuation of their own institution, regardless of God's arrangement. So here, the civilized world, misnaming itself "Christ's Kingdom," is intent upon the preservation of the great Babylon which it has constructed, and willing to do anything to avoid the destruction which the Bible declares. But nothing that Babylon can do can avert the overthrow of present institutions and the establishment of the new order of things which God has foreordained for the blessing of the world through Messiah's Kingdom, for which His saints have long prayed, "Thy Kingdom Come!"

Hypocrisy the Greatest of All Sins.

Taking into account the persecutions endured by God's saints throughout this Gospel Age, there must be a heavy account on the book of Justice to be settled. Saintly Catholics, saintly Presbyterians, saintly Baptists, saintly Methodists, saintly people in and out of all denominations have suffered; and Jesus' words still stand true—namely, that whosoever would give to the least of His followers even a cup of cold water would not fail of a reward, and that injury to even the least of these would be punished.

Are we asked what are the special sins of our day reprehensible in God's sight? We reply that here, as in Jesus's day, hypocrisy is the greatest of all sins. There were thefts, murders, adulteries, and injustices of various kinds in Jesus' day; yet while denouncing all these in spirit, He practically ignored them all in His denunciations of the hypocrisy of the religious rulers of His time. We believe that His judgment of so-called "Christendom" today is of the same order.

There was a time when the world ignorantly thought that the kings of earth were ruling as part of Christ's Kingdom. There was a time when men really believed that their everlasting destiny was in the hands of the clergy, Protestant and Catholic, and that unless they had the good offices of these in baptism, marriage, funerals, &c., they would be eternally tormented. There was a day when all were so deluded as to believe that the entire human family was going down to eternal torment, except the mere handful, the elect saints. There was a time when such atrocious doctrines were fully believed to be of God; but that day has passed—a more enlightened day has come.

Our Bible is better understood; the clergy are no longer deceived. They know that the word Sheol of the Old Testament and the word Hades of the New Testament represent the state or condition of death, into which the whole world goes—good and bad. They know that these words could not represent torture or fire in any sense of the word. They see God's character more clearly; they perceive that the kingdoms of this world are merely political institutions permitted for a time, in the same sense that God permits famines, pestilences, etc., waiting for the glorious epoch of Messiah's Kingdom to bring in the New Order of things.

But notwithstanding this knowledge, the Divine character is still blasphemed; The kings of the earth, told during the "dark ages" that they were the sword of the Lord and servants of the Church, have not been undeceived. Hence the Czar of Russia, the Head of the Greek Church, believes he is working out a Divine destiny; the British under King George are equally convinced that they are working out a great destiny as God's Kingdom. The German Kaiser is similarly deceived into thinking that he is the sword of the Almighty. Mark his latest reported proclamation to his army in Poland, which reads:

"I AM JEHOVAH'S SWORD, SAYS KAISER."

"Remember you (my army) are God's elect. God's spirit has descended on me because I am Emperor of Germany. I am Jehovah's sword, His representative, the instrument of the Most High. Woe and death be to those who resist my will! And to all who do not believe my mission and to cowards in my army! The enemies of the German people shall perish! God demands their destruction! He it is Who through me commands you to fulfill His will!"

These false doctrines of the "dark ages" are bearing a terrible fruitage in the present war. Similarly the teachings of eternal torment, misrepresenting and blaspheming God's character, are bearing an evil fruitage. Millions of people are being turned away from faith in a God of Love and from faith in the Bible as His Message by the most monstrous blasphemies of the "dark ages." I charge the responsibility of all this against the sects and creeds of Christendom. I charge that the ministers, whose eyes are now open to a saner comprehension, have neglected the Bible, have neglected the people, and, instead of helping them out of the darkness, are now leading them into darkness in an opposite direction—into Evolution and Higher Criticism and everything contrary to the Word of God.

God is still misrepresented in the world. The creeds of the Dark Ages are still hugged to the bosom in outward pretense, while inwardly they are loathed.

A great fraud, a great hypocrisy, you say? I answer. Yes; the most astounding the world has ever known. Two hundred thousand professed ministers of God and of Christ are standing before the world today telling the legends of the Dark Ages and seeking to hinder the people from coming to a knowledge of the Truth, meanwhile receiving the people's money and reverence. Does not such hypocrisy, such blasphemy against God, such deception of the people, such keeping of them in darkness, deserve a great punishment, and is it not nigh, even at the door?

What shall we do, do you ask? I answer: Be honest! Be true! Come out of Babylon. Stand free from all such slandering of the Almighty God and His gracious provisions. Stand for the Bible, the Truth, the God of Love and Wisdom, Justice and Power. "Come out from among them, and be ye separate, saith the Lord, and touch not the unclean thing; and I will receive you."—2 Corinthians, 6:17.

Upon Great Babylon (Gentiles falsely calling themselves "Christendom") is to come a settlement of all the unrequited crimes against God's saints throughout this Age, "a Time of Trouble such as was not since there was a nation." "Reward her even as she rewarded you, and double unto her double, according to her works; in the cup which she hath filled, fill to her double. How much she hath glorified herself and lived luxuriously, so much torment and sorrow give her. . . . Therefore shall her plagues come in one day [speedily], death, and mourning, and famine; and she shall be utterly burned with fire [destruction]; for strong is the Lord God who judgeth her."—Revelation 18:6-8.

The forecast of the present distress of nations is graphically set forth in the volume "The Battle of Armageddon," cloth, 660 pages, written in 1897 by Pastor Russell. This coupon with 25c. will secure to you this valuable book post free. Its chapter expounding the 24th Chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel is worth many times the price of the volume. Address, International Bible Students Association, 17 Hicks street, Brooklyn, N. Y., and principal bookstores.

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RECTOR'S WIFE SUES; BISHOP'S PLEA FAILS

The Rev. Burton Howard Lee of St. Paul's, Ossining, Is Charged with Cruelty.

WIFE INDISCREET, HE SAYS.

Alleges That She Spent Much Time with Boarder—Bishop Greer's Mediation Fruitless.

The Rev. Burton Howard Lee, assistant pastor of Sing Sing Prison and rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Ossining, is the defendant in a suit for a separation begun by his wife, Margaret. An application for $50 a month alimony and $500 counsel fee was made before Supreme Court Justice Donnelly last Friday. The hearing was adjourned for a week to give Mr. Lee an opportunity to submit an answer. It developed at the hearing that Bishop Greer had endeavored to bring the clergyman and his wife together and had suggested that Mrs. Lee leave home for a time. But the differences between the couple were too serious for so simple a remedy.

Mrs. Lee accuses her husband of cruelty and immorality and he has retorted by charging her with indiscretions, with having a violent temper, and with being addicted to the use of a drug. Mrs. Lee left home in May last, and is now living with her mother, Mrs. Isabel Hallock, at 2,678 Valentine Avenue, the Bronx. The story of the courtship and marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Lee is set forth in the papers. They met in New Haven, where Mrs. Lee was reared, while Mr. Lee was a student in the Yale Divinity School. They were married on June 27, 1901. Mrs. Lee's lawyers, Slade & Slade, say in the complaint that less than a week after the marriage Mr. Lee began to treat his wife cruelly. Going into particulars, the complaint says that on July 1, 1901, Mr. Lee cursed his wife, threatened to assault her, and called her harsh names. In November he again used abusive language toward her, called her a woman with a guilty conscience, and in the following year, while they were at Lakewood, accused her of improper conduct.

Among other specific acts of cruelty recited by Mrs. Lee was the letting down of a window upon her body and refusing to release her until she was thoroughly chilled and frightened. While they were at Sloatsburg and Tuxedo Park, in 1905, Mr. Lee refused to recognize her as his wife, she says, and pretended to be a single man. Coming down to 1912, Mrs. Lee says her husband threatened to use the influence of his place at Sing Sing to have her adjudged insane and committed to an asylum.

Would Not Speak to Her.

Mrs. Lee says that for days together her husband would not speak to her, or sit at the table with her, and that she strove to put up with this treatment for the sake of her sons, Burton, 6 years old, and Templeton, who is 3, but that her health became so impaired that she was compelled to leave home on May 11 last. Mrs. Lee says that her reason for bringing the suit in this county instead of in Westchester County, where he lives, is to spare her husband as much publicity as possible. In the papers originally prepared to accompany her application for alimony, Mrs. Lee made no very serious accusations against her husband except that he was cruel to her.

In his answer to the application Mr. Lee denied all of his wife's charges, and declared that she had abandoned him and that her conduct, previous to the abandonment, had been such as to humiliate him in the community in which he lived, and to make him jealous. He said that a man named Thorpe Sturgis, an assistant engineer employed by the New York Central Railroad, had once boarded at the parsonage, and that Mrs. Lee had been seen in his company in the city and in Ossining since last September. He also said that his wife had spent much time in the society of Sturgis to the exclusion of himself and his children, and that this had caused unfavorable comment. Mr. Lee also said:

"I love my wife and children. I want my wife to come back to me and take her accustomed place as my wife and the mother of my children. She would be heartily welcomed by me. I would extend her my love, confidence, trust, and support to the fullest extent."

Mr. Lee said he had ordered Sturgis from his house. He said his wife became overwrought and excited because her sister Ruth had attempted to commit suicide, and by overindulgence in the use of a drug which she originally took as a medicine. Mr. Lee doesn't charge his wife with anything worse than indiscretion, but he says that when he ordered Sturgis out of his house she said to him: "I hate you for this." He says that Sturgis came to live at the parsonage in May, 1913, and that his attention was especially attracted to him by his wife calling him "my boy." Concerning Mrs. Lee and Sturgis, Mr. Lee said:

"They spent their time playing and singing at the piano. Their favorite song seemed to be, 'Loving and Still Divided, All Through the Years We Go.' Their favorite book was 'The Inside of the Cup,' which is an arraignment of clergymen of the Episcopal Church, of whom I am one."

Mr. Lee said that just before the Christmas holidays in 1911 his wife bought a hat and sent it to the office of Sturgis with a tag reading, "For Mrs. Sturgis." He also said that one time Sturgis and Mrs. Lee came home together on a train, and that his wife said she was sorry the train wasn't taking them to California. While his wife's sister Ruth was in St. Luke's Hospital recovering from her attempt at suicide "because a certain man wouldn't marry her," Ruth told him his wife had said to her: "If I can get him put out of the ministry I can get a divorce more easily."

Bishop Greer Fails.

Mr. Lee said that on May 6 last he and his wife called on Bishop Greer. It developed that Mrs. Lee had written a letter to the Bishop saying she could no longer live with her husband, and the Bishop asked her what she wanted, and she replied, "I want my freedom." Then, according to Mr. Lee, the Bishop replied: "Why, Mrs. Lee, you and Mr. Lee cannot well separate. You have no grounds. Such a course would hurt both you and Mr. Lee."

Mr. Lee says he told the Bishop: "Bishop, Mrs. Lee is upset and nervous because I requested Thorpe Sturgis to leave. She has been sitting up nights with him in the kitchen, taking long walks with him at night, and meeting him in New York, without my consent. Her present condition is also due to the fact that she has been taking too much valerian."

The Bishop suggested that Mrs. Lee take a short vacation away from home. Mr. Lee said he would allow her $10 a week. The Bishop made an affidavit to the effect that Mr. Lee had borne a good reputation during the nine years he had been in the diocese.

Then Mrs. Lee made an additional affidavit in reply to the statements of her husband concerning her alleged indiscretions. This reply mainly accused her husband of attempting to assault her mother and her sister. She also says that a nurse girl resented his conduct toward her by slapping his face, kicking him in the stomach, and refusing thereafter to go to his church. Mrs. Lee says she wants no more of her husband's money than just enough to support her children until she can find employment. In answering the affidavits of the members of Mr. Lee's church favoring him Mrs. Lee said:

"They are village gossipers, scandalmongers, and mischiefmakers." She said that she had purposely left out of her affidavit statements that, if proved to be true, would have entitled her to sue for divorce.

Mr. Lee was formerly rector of St. Mary's Episcopal Church in the Bronx, and members of that church made affidavits testifying to his good character.

DANIELS INDORSES GERARD FOR SENATE

Urges Ambassador's Election to Hold Safe Democratic Majority in Upper House.

SENATOR STONE JOINS IN

Says Democrats All Over Country Would Hail Success of the Former Justice.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels came out yesterday with a strong indorsement of the candidacy of Ambassador Gerard for Senator on the Democratic ticket, thereby following in the footsteps of Secretary of State Bryan, John W. Kern, Democratic leader in the Senate; Senator Charles S. Thomas of Colorado and others. Senator William J. Stone of Missouri also issued a statement indorsing Mr. Gerard yesterday.

Secretary Daniels, who had already gone on record as favoring Gov. Glynn's election, said:

> The eyes of the Democracy of every part of the country are turned to New York, following with deepest interest the campaign your committee is waging to secure the election of the Hon. James W. Gerard to the United States Senate. That body has too long been the citadel of privilege. The victory in 1912 gave to the Democrats a slight majority; too small, however, for promptly carrying out the mandates of the people. The strengthening of Democratic control in that body is the big issue of the present campaign. There is no doubt that the Democrats will control the House by a majority large enough to effectively pass other measures of reform and relief. It would be hurtful to progressive policies if the Senate should be held by only a narrow margin.
>
> In New York's Democratic nominee for the Senate our party has chosen a learned Judge who enjoys the confidence alike of the bar and the public; a diplomat who in the most trying period has shown wisdom of the highest order, and a gentleman whose devotion to the cause of the people, together with his equipment and experience, fit him to serve the Empire State and the whole republic acceptably and ably in the Senate.
>
> A vote for Gerard in New York is a vote to send to Washington as Senator a distinguished appointee of the Wilson Administration, who, in another sphere, will add to the laurels he has won as Ambassador to Germany.

Senator Stone had this to say:

> In common with all Democratic Senators, I take great interest in the candidacy of Honorable James W. Gerard for United States Senator. The high reputation achieved by Mr. Gerard as Judge and as diplomatist, and his high standing as an American citizen, have attracted a widespread attention to him as the Democratic candidate for Senator of the Democracy of the Empire State. His varied experience in public affairs, his superior learning, and his high character especially qualify him for effective service in the Senate. The need of such men in important and responsible positions in the national service has never been more imperative than at this time. The people of New York have a fine opportunity to honor their State and the nation by electing to the Senate a man of such exceptional qualifications. His election would be hailed by Democrats all over the country.

The number of influential Democratic leaders in the country who have indorsed Ambassador Gerard's candidacy has given local Democratic leaders great satisfaction. It means, they say, the bringing together for the first time of the old stand-pat Democrats and the Wilson Democrats. Their indorsements also leave little doubt, it is argued, that President Wilson does not consider Mr. Gerard is closely allied with Tammany Hall, as friends of Franklin D. Roosevelt maintained he was before the primaries. All that is needed to make the circle of independent Democratic indorsers complete, one Tammany leader said, was an indorsement from Secretary Roosevelt himself.

GLYNN AND WHITMAN REPLY.

Answer Question About Legislation on Taxing Buildings.

The question whether they were in favor of the proposition to reduce the tax rate on buildings in New York City to 1 per cent. of the rate on land was submitted to Gov. Glynn and District Attorney Whitman by organizations favoring legislation of that character and yesterday both candidates replied.

In a letter to Allan Robinson, President of the Allied Real Estate Interests, Gov. Glynn intimated that it was very questionable for any candidate to make such a pledge. He cited adverse action on the scheme by the Legislature for four years and opposition to it by the Merchants' Association and the Board of Estimate.

Mr. Whitman's reply was sent to Benjamin C. Marsh, Executive Secretary of the Society to Lower Rents and Reduce Taxes on Homes, and he said:

"In reply to your letter of Sept. 1, let me say that should I be elected Governor and should the Legislature pass a bill submitting to a local referendum the question of gradually reducing the tax rate on buildings in New York City to 1 per cent. of the tax rate on land, I, as Governor, would do nothing to interfere with such a referendum."

Mr. Robinson expressed surprise that any organization should have demanded such pledges from candidates.

760 More Election Districts.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 11.—There are 760 more election districts this Fall than a year ago, making the total for the State 5,702. Of this increase 239 are in Greater New York, whose total number is 2,019. The election districts by counties range all the way from Hamilton, with 11 to New York (Manhattan) with 815. Bronx County has 248, Kings 744, Queens 171, and Richmond 45.

REPUBLICANS CLAIM MOOSE AS CONVERTS

George Friedlander, the Bronx Leader, Quits Progressives to Vote for Whitman.

THINKS DAVENPORT BEATEN

Roosevelt's Efforts for Hinman an Excuse for Followers to Support Another Republican.

Progressives who are dissatisfied with the condition of their party are daily going over to the Republican Party, both in the city and the State, according to leaders who were about Republican headquarters yesterday. It was announced that one of the latest to go over, for this campaign at least, was George Friedlander, one of the founders of the Progressive Party in the Bronx and who represented that party in last year's Fusion Committee of 107. A statement given out by Mr. Friedlander read in part:

"After the most careful consideration of what the Progressive Party should do in this election—yes, even after reading Col. Roosevelt's speeches—I have decided that, as a public-spirited citizen and a Progressive, I should support Charles S. Whitman and the Republican ticket. Col. Roosevelt, in using all his great influence to have Mr. Hinman, a Republican, named as the candidate of the Progressives, has given every Progressive an argument for voting for another Republican if he sees fit. I am going to vote the Republican ticket because I think it is a clean, able ticket. It is opposed to Tammany Hall and a vote for Davenport is a vote thrown away.

"We Progressives, because of our numerical inferiority, have become a party of opposition and we cannot elect our own ticket. We Progressives have already delivered a crushing blow to the reactionaries of the Republican Party two years ago. Mr. Barnes is no longer the Chairman of the Republican Party in fact or in name and the liberal element of the Republican Party is in control. We Progressives will not serve our cardinal principle of boss destruction if we become the allies of Boss Murphy in this campaign. If we vote against the Republican ticket we are a most effective ally of Tammany Hall.

"Three major parties cannot exist within this nation and the Progressive Party is bound to suffer the fate of all minority parties and disappear. I wish to say unequivocally that the future of Theodore Roosevelt does not lie with the Progressive Party, but with a liberalized and reunited Republican Party. I refuse to aid Murphy by voting for Davenport and I advise every good Progressive to do likewise."

Frederick C. Tanner, Republican State Chairman, was at headquarters yesterday going over the registration figures. He said he would not analyze them or make any comment on them until registration was over.

McCOMBS ASKS FOR FUNDS.

Wants All Who Uphold Administration to Contribute to Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—William F. McCombs, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, spent the day in Washington. He was in conference with Chairman Doremus of the Congressional Campaign Committee and other leaders regarding the election of Senators and Representatives. Before returning to New York tonight he issued the following appeal to the American people:

"The Democratic National Committee needs money with which to meet the necessary expenses of the present campaign. The splendid record of the President and Congress is its own best advocate, but it is our manifest duty to spare no effort to place the facts clearly before the people in order to insure the return of a Democratic Congress. The cost of printing and traveling must be met. I therefore appeal most earnestly to all citizens who would uphold the President by winning a vote of confidence in his Administration to send contributions immediately to Rolla Wells, the Treasurer of the Democratic National Campaign Committee, St. Louis, Mo."

POLICE SUBDUE FIRE 'HERO.'

Arrest Ends His Mistaken Efforts to "Save My Wife."

A billboard in three lots in Broadway, between 122d and 123d Streets, was set ablaze by a bonfire last night. A crowd of 3,000 persons congregated, police reserves were called out, and Leon Argetsinger of 3,089 Broadway, who thought the house at that number was on fire, was arrested for disorderly conduct growing out of his more or less frantic efforts to reach his wife on the third floor of the house. He said he thought that his wife was in danger of being burned to death.

The sign, which was 12 feet high and 75 feet long, burned like tinder, and the reserves established fire lines. It was through these lines that Argetsinger, shouting "Save my wife!" forced his way. He ran to the house in which he lived and started to ascend a fire ladder that stood against a wall there. Policeman O'Neil pulled him back and told him the house was not on fire. Argetsinger persisted, and his efforts to get to his wife ended with his arrest on a charge of disorderly conduct. He was released in $500 bail.

HOTTEST OCT. 11 SINCE 1893

Heat and Humidity Drive Crowds to City's Resorts.

According to James H. Scarr, forecaster at the Weather Bureau, yesterday was the hottest Oct. 11 since 1893, when the mercury went up to 81 degrees, as against 80 degrees at 2 P. M. yesterday. The heat was made more oppressive by the humidity, which registered 83 degrees at 8 A. M.

Battery Park was thronged all day with men, women, and children in Summer costume, on their way to the excursion steamboats or the municipal ferries to Staten Island and South Brooklyn.

It was estimated that 75,000 visited Coney Island in the afternoon, and 200 went in bathing. Ocean Parkway was full of vehicles, and the frankfurter and lemonade stands did a roaring business. Central Park and other open spaces in and around New York were crowded.

Today would be cooler, the forecaster said, with bright weather and moderate west winds.

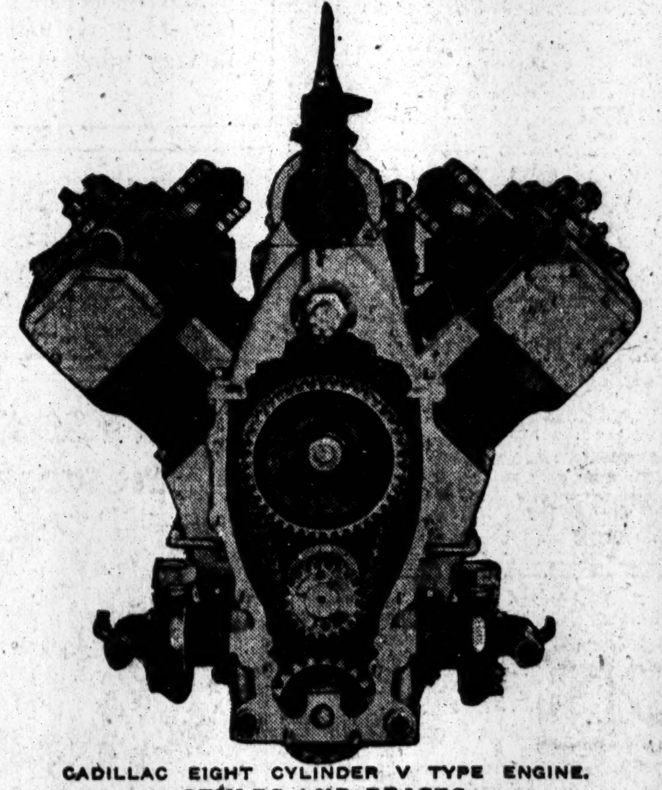
THE MONEY
That is wasted in speculative "fliers" is precisely the odd $50 or $100 that doesn't seem worth investing. But with $50 you can buy a Guaranteed Mortgage Certificate netting you 5%.
LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY
160 B'way, N.Y. 188 Montague St., Bkn.
383 E. 149 St., N.Y. 1354 B'y, Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
120 Central Av., Wh. Plains, N.Y.

FOUNDED 1856
BROKAW BROTHERS
MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS
The demands of particular dressers and the preferences of men keen for all that makes clothes wearing pleasurable rather than a social necessity, have been met and mastered by us. While other clothes makers have made clothes with the price conditions uppermost in mind, our efforts have been restricted to quality and service.
Fall Sack Suits $18 to $50
Fall Overcoats $16 to $38
Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY — SUBWAY AT DOOR

B. Altman & Co.
will commence this day (Monday)
The Great Autumn Sale of
ORIENTAL RUGS
in all sizes, including
Over 2,000 Oriental Rugs
in Room sizes
(Wearing qualities fully guaranteed)

B. Altman & Co.
An extraordinary Offering of
Choice Dress Silks
commencing this day (Monday), will consist of over 25,000 yards of Silks, arranged in Blouse and Dress Lengths and specially priced at per yard, 55c., 70c., 90c., $1.40 & 1.85
Misses' and Small Women's
Tailor-made Suits
in five distinctive and entirely new models, will comprise a special offering for this day (Monday) in the recently extended Department on the Second Floor, at the extremely low price (considering styles and qualities) of $25.00
Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Another Cadillac Standard of the World Epoch
The Eight Cylinder Cadillac Is Here
Most Compact and Flexible Motor in the World
An invitation is hereby cordially extended to everyone interested in Automobiles to call and see this New Epoch-Making Car.
When we make the claim "Epoch-Making", we do so knowing that the Eight Cylinder "V" Type Motor is the ultimate in motor construction, the most flexible and compact motor in the world. Not since the introduction of electric cranking and lighting system by the Cadillac Motor Car Company has any manufacturer made an announcement of such a far reaching and ultimate nature.
This is not a new engineering proposition, by any means, but heretofore considered beyond the reach of the motoring public, reserved as it were to only a few privileged persons in the old world (at a rather prohibitive price), and developed by the Cadillac Company for American motorists at a price made possible only by years of experience in manufacturing high grade cars on a quantity basis.



CADILLAC EIGHT CYLINDER V TYPE ENGINE.

STYLES AND PRICES
Standard Seven passenger and Five passenger cars, Four passenger Salon and Roadster, $1975. Landaulet Coupe, $2500. Five passenger Sedan, $2800. Seven passenger Standard Limousine, $3450. Berlin type Limousine, $3600. Prices F. O. B. Detroit.
In operation you enjoy the widest flexibility. From less than three miles an hour in crowded city streets and congested traffic—without change of gears and without nursing or especially skillful manipulation—to more than sixty miles an hour on the open highway has been demonstrated to be the range.
Comfort is subserved in the highest degree by the absence of vibration, the soft upholstery, the yielding springs, the large wheels and tires, the easy control, the unusual flexibility, the extreme smoothness accentuated by the worm bevel driving gears, and the quietness of motion. We have substantial reason for predicting that the New Cadillac, Eight Cylinder Car will set a standard by which all high-grade cars of the future will be judged.
Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Company
INGLIS MOORE UPPERCU, President
Broadway at Sixty-second Street, Phone Columbus 7700
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See the Lightest High-Grade Car Per Horsepower in the World.

BOSTON LOOKS FOR STRAIGHT VICTORIES --- ATHLETICS --- CYCLING

STALLINGS BEST OF ALL MANAGERS

Capt. Evers Says the Braves' Leader Inspires Confidence in His Players.

HANDLES MEN WITH SKILL

Athletics Regarded Bostons as Inferiors, but Now Realize Their Great Mistake.

By JOHNNY EVERS,
Captain of the Boston Braves.
Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—Even the ordinary follower of baseball must have noticed in past world's series how most clubs, especially a young club, will appear to lose confidence. They break under the strain. George Stallings realized this fact, and he set about it a month ago to offset this danger. How well he has succeeded is indicated by the result of the first two games of the present series.

As I said in a previous article, I have worked for three big league managers during my career, and Stallings, to my mind, is the greatest one of them all. He is more like Selee, except that he is more aggressive. He has the knack of inspiring confidence in a player, and making him believe that he is as good as any man that ever put on a uniform without letting him lose his head.

As soon as it was reasonably sure that we were going to win the National League pennant, Stallings set about his work of filling his players with confidence for this series, and causing them to believe that the Athletics were no better than teams that they had been facing and beating in the National League all Summer.

"I know," he would declare, "for I have played in that league."

Stallings repeatedly pounded on how little the Athletics amounted to until he had his whole team anxious to get at them. He is a genius at handling men, and he has the information which shows them how they are sure to win, and they generally do.

"You know how long it has been since a left-hander has beaten this club," he told the players yesterday morning when we were considering Plank. "I don't figure any left-hander has a chance against this club."

As a result, Plank was beaten, but beaten only after a tough battle, which reflected nothing but credit on the veteran side-winder, who pitched good enough to win most ball games. That was the real test of the Boston Club yesterday, for a game of the sort we went through would tear apart most teams, but throughout Stallings was exhorting and encouraging and working with his players, and nowhere was a crack discernible. The Boston manager was reaping on his previous preparations.

Stallings handles men very skillfully. First he sizes up a player, and if he thinks he is of the type that will have his spirit broken by "riding" he encourages him, jollies him along, and does little scolding. But with the other type of player he is different. If a man is inclined to take things too easy or be careless, he can give him one of the best tongue lashings I have ever heard, and I have listened to a good many. He gets these men so that they will go out and fight to the finish, fearful lest they may do something which will displease their boss. I could name two or three men on the Boston Club who were inclined to loaf until Stallings took after them. Now they have developed into some of the best ball players in the business.

The Boston boss is an optimist about ball players. No matter how bad a man looks, he generally has a good word for him.

"I believe something could be done with him if he were handled right," I have heard Stallings say frequently about a man, and he sticks to his views in the face of any sort of adverse criticism. The newspapers criticised some of the ball players in the Spring that they are praising to the skies now.

Understand that these statements are not a chortle of victory, for we all know that we are not out of the woods yet and that perhaps the hardest part of the fight is in front of us. I'll bet that there have been some stiff talks among the Athletics since the finish of the game yesterday, and they are not going to be beaten without a battle. But every man on the Boston club is ready to fight along, and there has been no talk of the final winning. We are not taking anything for granted. We know that we have an awakened ball club to meet, one that had regarded us as inferiors and now knows its mistake. However, we have the jump now, which means a lot in a series of this sort, and I think we will come through.

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QUAKERS STILL HOPE.

Followers of Athletics Cover Boston Money at Odds of 10 to 7.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 11.—Despite the fact that the Boston Braves have the first two games of the world's series to their credit, considerable Boston money was covered here today at odds of 10 to 7 in favor of the Boston team, while a number of bets at even money were made on tomorrow's game. Supporters of the Athletics have not by any means lost hope. They figure that if Bender is Mack's pitching selection tomorrow, he will surely win his game, and that Plank would be in condition for Tuesday's game.

Neither have Philadelphias lost sight of the younger members of the Athletics' pitching staff. Either Bush, hero of last year's world's series; Bressler, Shawkey, or Wyckoff, local fans believe, would give a good account of themselves. It was realized, however, that the present world's champions must do better work with the bat if they are to retain their title, provided the National League champions maintain the form they showed in the first two games of the series.

Hamilton Out of Baseball.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11.—Earl Hamilton, pitcher for the St. Louis Americans, probably never will be able to play baseball again. This opinion was expressed yesterday by physicians who attended the injured player at St. Mary's Hospital in East St. Louis, Ill., where he was taken, together with five women, all of whom were injured when his automobile was wrecked on Eads Bridge before dawn today. A broken collarbone, two broken ribs, a fracture of the left arm, a laceration puncturing his right cheek, and probable internal injuries sums up Hamilton's condition. The police are holding the injured prisoners at the hospital, while trying to place the blame for the accident. Physicians have given up hope of recovery for Miss Pearl Kelly, one of the women who had been in Hamilton's machine.

Brave Smith to See Games.

"Red" Smith, the injured third baseman of the Boston Braves, will have his left leg put in a plaster cast this morning at St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn. Smith has accepted the invitation of Manager Dykeman of the electric scoreboard at Madison Square Garden to witness the remainder of the games of the world's series and will be taken to the Garden this afternoon in an automobile to witness the game on the scoreboard. Under an X-ray examination it was discovered that Smith had broken a small bone in his left leg about three inches above the knee, after a hook slide into the bag. Smith expects to be on the bench with the Braves Wednesday, unless the Boston team wins four straight.

Hillcrest Leads at Tennis.

In the interclub tennis tournament between the Knickerbocker and Hillcrest teams yesterday at Richmond Hill, L. I., the latter captured the series, three matches to two. Hillcrest won two singles and one doubles, while Knickerbocker landed one match in each section.

BROWNS BEAT CARDINALS.

St. Louis Americans Win the City Series and Blank Opponents.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11.—The St. Louis American League team today won the city series by defeating the Nationals 2 to 0 in the first game of a double-header.

The second game was tied at two runs when called on account of darkness after the seventh inning. The last game of the series is to be played tomorrow, but the Browns, with four games won and one lost, have victory assured. A series of singles, aided by an error, gave the Americans the winning runs in the third inning of the first. The scores:

BROWNS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, cf.	4	0	0	1	0
Austin, 3b.	2	1	0	1	2
Pratt, 2b.	4	1	2	2	3
C.W'k'r, lf.	4	0	2	3	0
Wil'ms, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
How'd, 1b.	4	0	0	11	1
Lavan, ss.	3	0	1	4	4
Agnew, c.	3	0	2	4	2
Hoch, p.	2	0	0	0	4
B'g'ner, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	2	7	27	18

CARDINALS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rig'rt, lf.	1	0	0	1	0
Dolan, lf.	0	0	0	1	0
H'g'ns, 2b.	4	0	0	2	3
Magee, 1b.	2	0	0	10	0
J.M'ler, ss.	3	0	1	1	0
Wilson, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
Wingo, c.	1	0	0	2	0
Snyder, c.	2	0	0	4	3
Cruise, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
Beck, 3b.	2	0	0	0	3
Doak, p.	2	0	0	0	2
*Roche	1	0	0	0	0
Total	24	0	1	24	11

*Batted for Doak in ninth inning.
Errors—Huggins, Snyder.

Browns	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	.	—2
Cardinals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Double plays—Snyder to Huggins; Agnew to Austin. Stolen bases—Williams, Walker. Bases on balls—Off Hoch, 5; off Doak, 2. Struck out—By Hoch, 8; by Doak, 6; by Baumgardner, 1. Pitching record—Off Hoch, 1 hit, no runs in 8 1-3 innings. Left on bases—Cardinals, 2; Browns, 7. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Brien and Johnston.

SECOND GAME.

BROWNS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, cf.	3	1	1	1	0
Austin, 3b.	3	1	1	2	3
Pratt, 2b.	3	0	2	4	3
C.W'k'r, lf.	3	0	1	1	0
Wil'ms, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
E.W'k'r, rf.	2	0	1	3	0
How'd, 1b.	3	0	0	4	0
Lavan, ss.	3	0	1	2	2
Agnew, c.	2	0	0	3	1
Wellm'n, p.	2	0	0	1	1
Total	24	2	2	21	10

CARDINALS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rig'rt, lf.	4	1	1	2	0
Nash, 3b.	4	1	3	2	2
Dres'n, 1b.	4	0	0	12	1
J.Mil'r, ss.	3	0	1	2	3
Wilson, rf.	2	0	0	0	0
Snyder, c.	3	0	0	2	1
C.Mil'r, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Cruise, cf.	2	0	0	0	0
Beck, 3b.	3	0	0	1	3
Perdue, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Nieh's, p.	1	0	1	0	2
*Roche	1	0	1	0	0
Total	28	2	7	21	14

*Batted for Cruise in sixth inning.
Error—Pratt.

Cardinals	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Browns	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Pratt, J. Miller, Austin, Lavan, Roche. Sacrifice Hit—E. Walker. Hit by pitched ball—By Wellman, (Wilson.) Bases on balls—Off Wellman, 1. Struck out—By Wellman, 1; by Perdue, 2. Pitching record—Off Perdue, 6 hits, 2 runs in 5 innings. Left on bases—Cardinals, 7; Browns, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Brien and Johnston.

RECRUIT HELPS CUBS.

Knisely Ties Score Against White Sox and Victory Follows.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Pete Knisely, a minor league recruit, called upon to bat in a pinch delivered today, tied the score and enabled the Chicago Nationals to defeat the Chicago Americans in the fourth game of the city championship series, 4 to 3. The game went ten innings, and was a thriller from start to finish.

The standing of the clubs in games won now is: Chicago Nationals, 3; Chicago Americans, 1.

The Americans led up until the ninth inning. They had scored one run in the first inning on Weaver's single and Collins's double, and another in the sixth inning on Weaver's double and Collins's single. These two runs seemed likely to win the game, but in the ninth Cicotte, who had been pitching wonderful ball, allowing only two hits in eight innings, began to weaken. The score:

CUBS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	4	0	2	3	0
Good, rf.	4	1	1	0	0
Saier, 1b.	4	0	0	17	1
Zim'n, 3b.	4	1	2	0	1
Sch'lte, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
Wil'ms, lf.	1	0	1	0	0
Der'ck, ss.	4	0	0	3	3
Sw'n'y, 2b.	3	0	0	1	5
‡Knisely	1	0	1	0	0
§Johnston	0	1	0	0	0
Br'hn', c.	3	1	1	5	4
Vaughn, p.	2	0	0	0	0
¶Archer	1	0	0	0	0
Lav'd'r, p.	0	0	0	0	1
‖Corriden	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	4	8	30	15

WHITE SOX.	AB	R	H	PO	A
W'ver, ss.	5	2	2	3	4
B'k'rn, 2b.	2	0	0	0	2
Col'ns, cf.	4	0	2	2	0
F'nier, 1b.	4	0	1	11	1
Roth, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Bodie, lf.	3	0	0	2	1
Dem'tt, lf.	1	0	0	0	0
Schalk, c.	4	1	1	9	2
Bret'n, 3b.	3	0	0	1	1
†Kuhn	1	0	0	0	0
Berger, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0
Cicotte, p.	3	0	0	0	3
Total	34	3	6	*29	14

*Two out when winning run was scored.
†Batted for Breton in tenth inning.
‡Batted for Sweeney in tenth inning.
§Batted for Knisely in tenth inning.
¶Batted for Vaughn in eighth inning.
‖Batted for Lavender in tenth inning.
Errors—Fournier, Derrick, Lavender.

Cubs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	—4
White Sox	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—3

Two-base hits—Collins, Fournier, Weaver, Zimmerman, Schlak, Knisely, Bresnahan. Sacrifice hits—Blackburne, (2,) Cicotte. Struck out—By Cicotte, 8; by Vaughn, 6; by Lavender, 1. Bases on balls—Off Cicotte, 1. Double play—Schalk and Weaver. Hits—Off Vaughn, 5 in eight innings; off Lavender, 1 in two innings. Balk—Lavender. Hit by pitcher—By Cicotte, (Bresnahan.) Left on bases—White Sox, 4; Cubs, 3. Time of game—Two hours and thirteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley, O'Loughlin, Chill, and Eason.

CLOVER PATCH IN LEAD.

Veteran Pacer Wins Fast Class on the Harlem Speedway.

I. V. Hunt's brown mare Clover Patch, with three years of hard racing to her credit on the Harlem Speedway, demonstrated yesterday that she is still able to hold her own on the drive by her straight-heat victory in the Class A pace. In this event Herbert B. Clarke was behind his big gaited pacer, Dick Mason, and at the start it was predicted that the Hunt mare was in for a hard race. The prediction came true, but Clover Patch, when called upon, answered the call and showed the way home in two close and highly exciting finishes.

In the first heat Mr. Clarke made the pace stiff for Hunt and was always at his side, but in the last few strides Clover Patch, after being on even terms with Dick Mason, came on with a rush and won by a nose. Huertha, driven by William O'Neil, the only other starter, was a good third.

In the second meeting Dick Mason failed to show his staying qualities and left the task of forcing Clover Patch to Huertha, the heat also a spirited one, with Huertha second by less than a neck. The two heats were caught in 1:03 and 1:02¾, being the fastest two of the card.

Dead heats now seem to be a weekly occurrence, and another was recorded in the Class B trot when, in the initial meeting, Kinney McGregor and Acoro came under the wire on even terms in the good time of 1:09¼. In the second and deciding heat Kinney McGregor, driven by W. Wilson, although closely pressed by Acoro, with E. O. Binzen in the wagon, finished first.

Nathan Straus, who last week made his bow as a driver in the regulation classes, added another victory to his list by taking the Class A trot with Fair Maiden. The event required three heats for a decision, with Mr. Straus finishing second to H. Crossman behind Vermont Bellini in the first heat. The three horses were closely bunched at the finish. In the two succeeding heats he kept a safe margin between himself and the others and won handily.

Fordham Athletic Meet.

There is considerable interest in the big athletic meet to be held at Fordham University Oct. 24 at 3 o'clock. The 1917 class expects to gather in the point honors. It has Walter Barry and John Lee for the 220, and Al Travers in the century sprint. P. J. Feerick, who anchored the winning freshmen relay at the last indoor meet of Fordham, will be the favorite in the quarter-mile event. John Reidy is entered in the half mile. Donald Painton will start in both the 100 and 200. The 1917 relay will be composed of Edmund Dale, Al Travers, John Lee, and P. J. Feerick.

Ex-Gov. Griggs Wins at Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 11.—In the third round of the club championship of the Arcola Country Club, played this afternoon, ex-Gov. John W. Griggs of Paterson defeated J. A. Brinkerhoff of Hackensack, 4 up and 2 to go; R. A. Cunningham beat J. R. Marshall, 3 and 2; Francis Scott beat E. J. Luce, 3 and 1; C. P. Eddy beat C. N. Jones, 4 and 2, and Fred W. Cook beat Alex P. Gray, 1 up, in 19 holes.

BOSTON CONFIDENT OF STRAIGHT WINS

Battle for World's Championship to be Resumed Today at Fenway Park.

OFFER 2 TO 1 ON THE BRAVES

Rival Managers Uncertain as to Pitchers in Third Game—No Ticket Scandal.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—The Philadelphia Athletics and Boston Braves, contending teams in the world's championship baseball series, rested here today and tonight while the scenes of the contests were shifted. The champions of the American and National Leagues respectively will meet tomorrow and Tuesday at Fenway Park, in the third and fourth games of the series which was begun in Philadelphia last Friday.

With two victories gained toward the four necessary to obtain the world title, the Boston nine faced with confidence the two games to be played here. They had gone to Philadelphia a short-end chance in the appraisal of baseball followers generally; they returned today to a tremendous reception, favorites for the world honors.

The Athletics, fighting with their backs to the wall to defend the world championship from a continuation of the remarkable rush which brought the Braves to victory in the National League, were outwardly still confident. All expressed hope that they would yet win. "We are far from beaten yet," said "Stuffy" McInnis. "All we need is a little hit once in a while. And we'll get those tomorrow."

Manager Stallings of the Braves, in discussing his pitching possibilities for tomorrow, thought otherwise. "It may be Tyler, or it may be Rudolph," he said, "but whichever it is, I am sure the boys will outhit their opponents. And with the fielding we have shown, the result is certain." In answer to a question from an enthusiast as to whether the Braves were likely to take four straight, the "Miracle Man" smiled and said, "We've got a team."

The identity of Manager Mack's choice for pitcher tomorrow was the element of greatest uncertainty tonight. Would he send the Indian Bender, batted from the box in the first game at Philadelphia, back to retrieve his defeat, or choose a youngster to bear the burden of directing almost a last stand?

Those were the questions among the crowds gathered about the hotel lobbies tonight.

In the event of a cloudy day tomorrow it was thought Manager Mack would decide upon Bender. As possibilities among the younger pitchers Bressler was considered most likely. The Braves have shown that they could hit the speedy delivery of Bender and Plank. They have yet to be tried on a fast breaking curve in this series.

Bressler, a left hander, was thought to be favorite on account of his ability to combine a portside delivery, which reduces somewhat Boston's offensive powers, and his use of a baffling curve. Overhearing a conversation among newspaper men on this subject, Billy Martin, one of the Braves' substitutes, interjected the statement, "If Joe Connolly ever gets hold of one of those curves he'll hammer it. They all look alike to him."

Bush, hero pitcher of the world's series last year, and Wyckoff, who pitched with some success after Bender was retired Friday, were also mentioned as possibilities. The uncertainty as to the pitchers influenced betting tonight. Two to one on the Braves to win the series was most quoted, but there were few takers.

The biggest crowd that ever saw a world's series game in this city is looked for tomorrow. The celebration of Columbus Day as a holiday will relieve thousands of "fans" from stores and shops to attend the contest, and it is expected that the limit of the seating accommodation at Fenway Park—37,000—will be reached.

Sixteen thousand reserved seats in the grand stand, boxes, and the left field pavilion already have been disposed of. The speculators got a few of the tickets, but it was estimated tonight that there were not more than 500 in their hands all told.

It would be impossible to reduce this number, according to Robert McRoy of Chicago, representing the National Commission. Mr. McRoy said that he believed the experiences in Philadelphia, where thousands of seats sold at public sale were obtained by speculators, would result in abolition of this form of distribution of the tickets in future years.

Mr. McRoy had the disposal of 1,500 seats allotted the National Commission for the games here. Tonight they were all gone, and he was refusing countless requests. Even President Gaffney of the Boston club and Manager Stallings sought him out in the hope of obtaining a few more seats for friends, but without success.

Seekers for the choice of the 20,000 unreserved seats appeared today. Shortly after noon two men who would not give their names went to the bleacher gate and hired two boys to remain there until tomorrow morning, sitting on boxes. By sundown a long line had formed, in which boys were most numerous.

A cool breeze which sprang up after dark, following a day of unseasonable warmth, threatened discomfort to the ticket line, but promised better playing conditions to the teams. There were some indications that light showers might fall during the morning hours, but the prospect of a fair playing day was considered a good one.

The reception to the Braves on their return this morning was enthusiastic. Mayor Curley headed an official committee, backed by 8,000 people who crowded the great trainshed at the South Station. Every player was shaken by the hand or patted on the back before he could escape.

Manager Mack and his players came in quietly and went to their hotel. They remained there during the day.

Entries for United Hunts Racing.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; about six furlongs. Coreopsis, 150 pounds; Johnny, 148; Culvert, 145; Lad of Langdon, 150; Bergamot, 135; Devoter, 142; Scotch Laddie, 156; Bellmaster, 135.

SECOND RACE.—The Piping Rock Subscription Serial Handicap, for three-year-olds; about seven furlongs. Election Bet, 130 pounds; Delegate, 121; Virginia Lass, 112; Bergamot, 98; Lily Orme, 105; Knick Knack, 102; Rosa, 106; Armament, 112. Also eligible: Sandow, 102; Piping Hot 112; Cagliostro, 107; Arrington, 118; Peg o' My Heart, 110; Bombay, 100; Some Kid, 122; Burgrave, 95; Optimist, 102; Overyonda II., 100; Aurora, 102; Lakomis, 97; Andes, 122; Babiss and Golden Prime, 108 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Hamsah Cup, handicap steeplechase, for hunters; about two and a half miles. Herculoid and Cherry Malotte, 170 pounds each; Web Carter, 156; The Elephant, 148; Duke of Duluth, Lampblack, and Ben Cabell, 150 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The United Hunts Road Riders' Plate Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; about two miles on the flat. Cherry Malotte, 172 pounds; Meshach, 140; Brosseau, 146; Overseer, 140; Caswine, 132.

FIFTH RACE.—Between the Flags Plate Handicap, steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Cherry Malotte, 160 pounds; Winkle, 144; Cagliostro, 136; Footlights, 155; The Evader, 153; Baltimore and Meshach 130 each; Chupadero, 144; Caswine, 130; Lad of Langdon and Rock Abbey, 136 each; Indian Arrow, 135; Brother Folk, 133; Swish, 135; Bay Brook, 155; Ben Cabell, 141; Kingpin, 140.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for hacks and hunters; about one and a quarter miles. Willing, 150 pounds; Quicksands, 140; Cloud, 175; Chopin, 140; Day Bell, 133.

BIG TEAMS NOT SAFE.

Results of Saturday's Football Games Show Need of Practice.

Another demonstration of the fact that football, as played by the teams of Eastern colleges, large and small, is rapidly reaching a plane of equality was given in the gridiron battles of Saturday. That none of the so-called Big Five university elevens is safe from defeat in the early season games against teams from institutions of far less student enrollment is accepted as a football truism, and the task of arranging schedules insuring unbroken strings of victories up to the day of championship contests has reached formidable proportions. Time was when it was considered a disgrace for a big college team to be scored upon previous to the interuniversity matches of late November.

Against this tradition the results of Saturday's games stand out as a remarkable proof of the advancement made in the modern system of play. Pittsburgh defeated the Navy, Washington and Jefferson came within 2 points of accomplishing the same feat against Harvard, Princeton was tested to the limit by Syracuse, Lafayette held Pennsylvania to a scoreless tie, Amherst did likewise against Brown, and the Army, Dartmouth, and Yale all found their opponents of the day too skilled and powerful to permit of the usual early season gridiron experimenting.

Judging from the results of the general game played to date, the advantage of larger squads of candidates from which to select a team is the deciding factor when the major and minor college teams meet on the football field.

That Washington and Jefferson would give Harvard a hard struggle for honors was generally expected, but that the combination from the small Pennsylvania town would actually outplay and lead the Crimson machine for three periods, even though that machine had a second-string backfield in the game, was a shock of huge proportions to Harvard supporters. It has been said of the Cambridge eleven that a perfect defense for the open game had been perfected.

Princeton was even more lucky than Harvard, for the Cambridge team showed a winning punch in the closing period, whereas the Tigers were completely outplayed all through the game and won on their opponents' errors of judgment and careless handling of the ball. Princeton, trained apparently against the open game, was unable to check the skilfully mixed running and pass attack of Syracuse.

Yale and Cornell gave the best exhibitions of speed, strength, and teamwork. The Elis, outplayed in the first period by Lehigh, the conquerors of the Carlisle Indians, turned, and, with a splendid revival of the old Yale fighting spirit, completely routed the visiting team in the final half. Cornell, after being defeated by Pittsburgh and Colgate, turned on Carlisle, and, playing a powerful and well-balanced offensive and defensive game, easily won from the Indians, who appear to be but a shadow of the former scoring machines that have won honors for the Government school.

The Navy was forced to bow to the superiority of Pittsburgh's all-around game. The middies were outplayed both on offensive and defensive in the open and rushing methods of attack, despite the fact that a heavy and fast backfield was used early in the game. The Army was more successful, defeating the strong Rutgers eleven by one more point than Princeton scored against the same team.

HARVARD IS WORRIED.

Slight Hope That Brickley May Play Against Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 11.—The Harvard football players are still in a daze over the loss of their leader, Charles Brickley, and whose retirement from the game has followed a crop of the most severe football injuries that the Crimson has known in years. Brickley, who was operated on for appendicitis yesterday, was comfortable today, and it was stated in the bulletin sent out to the students tonight that his condition was very favorable. He was in splendid shape when he was operated on, and his constitution is rugged. Even if the other cripples finally come around into trim, there will be no replacing Brickley. He is the best all-around football player of the college and ranks the most valuable. His record for the three years he has played football at Harvard on the freshmen and 'varsity has been a total of 245 points, and 180 of these have come in the last two seasons as a 'varsity man and on 24 field goals and 18 touchdowns. Brickley has won many games for the Crimson by his goal kicking, and the Crimson's most recent victories over Yale, Dartmouth, and Princeton all have come because of his ability to kick goals from the field. With the Yale game six weeks away, there is a bare chance that Brickley will get into the game at New Haven. If so, however, it will be only for a few moments, and then to take two chances at kicking goals.

In addition to having Brickley, Mahan, and Logan out of the game, Harvard also has lost a promising tackle in Morgan, who broke his hand in Saturday's game. He will not play for several weeks. Pennock, the veteran right guard, hurt his knee, although not seriously, it is thought. Logan probably will be able to do some playing this week, but Mahan, who is now Harvard's main kicking asset, will be handled all the more carefully because of the loss of the team's captain.

YALE FEARS NOTRE DAME.

Poor Condition of Players Causes Worry at New Haven.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 11.—Because of the poor condition of half a dozen of her best players Yale dreads the Notre Dame game, which is next on her schedule. Chances are slender for the appearance of Aleck Wilson, Pumpelly, or Chatfield-Taylor in the line-up, while Ainsworth, Easton, and Charley Sheldon are suffering from the effects of recent injuries. Coach Hinkey did not wish to use Ainsworth in the game with Lehigh yesterday, but felt his return to the backfield imperative because of the demoralized condition of the Yale secondary defense. Ainsworth's return turned the tide and commenced the Yale scoring. He is very lame and deserves two weeks' layoff.

It is expected that Carroll Knowles will report by Tuesday. His injured rib proves to be simply a bruise. No bones are broken or even dislocated.

The Yale coaches regard the lesson of the first half of the Lehigh game, when Yale was outplayed and outscored, as the need of a backfield which could work in perfect harmony. No set of backs can apparently handle the dazzling outfit of passes in the Yale repertoire unless it is perfectly drilled in their use. The absence of one or two regular players is certain to wreck the Yale game, and the certainty that Wilson and the possibility that Ainsworth will be out of the line-up against Notre Dame has clearly lessened Yale's chances. The Yale coaches believe that the Notre Dame game will be the most difficult to win of any of the season outside of the Harvard match.

Navy Preparing for Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 11.—During the coming week the Naval Academy squad will work hard in preparation for Saturday's game in Philadelphia against Pennsylvania, the first which a navy team has ever scheduled away from the home grounds, except when the contest was against the military cadets. As the army game is off this year, it will be the team's only trip, and the navy contingent is anxious for a victory. The defeat by the eleven of University of Pittsburgh on Saturday by one touchdown was not discouraging in view of Pittsburgh's strength and the fact that the midshipmen were two weeks later starting practice than the other Eastern teams. The game developed much strength in the navy back-field material.

Sympathy for Capt. Brickley.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 11.—Capt. Talbott of the Yale football team today telegraphed his sympathy to Capt. Brickley of the Harvard eleven, who on Saturday was operated upon for appendicitis. He expressed a wish for the speedy recovery of the Crimson leader.

COLLEGE ATHLETIC GAMES AT GARDEN

Indoor Championships to be Held Next March—Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. Elects Officers.

The first set of intercollegiate indoor track and field championships will be held in Madison Square Garden on the night of March 6, 1915. This date was selected yesterday at a joint meeting of the Executive and Advisory Committees of the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. held in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. The constitution of the association fixes the date for the holding of the games, which will become an annual fixture starting next year, but it remained for the Executive Committee to select the location for the games. The programmes will consist entirely of team events, of which there will be nine in all. Relay racing will be made the feature, somewhat after the plan of Pennsylvania's outdoor relays, which have come to be of such importance to collegiate track and field athletes.

Madison Square Garden was chosen because of the central location for the colleges of the East and because of the large crowd it can accommodate. College authorities predict the games will be the biggest ever held indoors.

The Executive Committee also decided to hold the cross-country championships at New Haven, Conn., on the morning of Saturday, Nov. 21, the same day on which Harvard and Yale engage in their annual football contest. Because of this fact the committee expects to have a record-breaking crowd scattered over the course.

Gustavus T. Kirby, a former President of the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A., was nominated referee of both the indoor meeting and the cross-country event, taking the place of the late James E. Sullivan as principal official at the latter event.

Because Cornell by its continued victories gained absolute possession of the cross-country and track and field championship trophies, the committee was forced to appropriate $750 to supply new cups to be competed for in these contests. Two-thirds of the sum will be applied to the purchase of the track and field trophy, and one-third to the cross-country team prize.

Allan C. Mennix of Cornell was elected President of the association to succeed Thomas B. Crews, another Ithaca man, who graduated last year.

A committee, of which President Mennix is Chairman, was designated to draw up resolutions on the death of J. E. Sullivan, Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union, who always worked in harmony with the Intercollegiate Association. The resolutions are to be presented at the regular annual meeting of the I. A. A. A. A. the first week in March of next year.

That college sports are in for the biggest year they have enjoyed in some time was the general opinion of the representatives present. The outlook at this time, not only for the Winter but next Spring, is very promising. That there will be training changes in some of the larger colleges was evidenced by the announcement of the Princeton delegate that Fowler, the former Marathon champion, who had been connected with the training of the distance runners at Harvard, had been engaged by Princeton. It was also rumored that one of New York's best known coaches might secure a berth with one of the "Big Four" institutions.

Those attending the meeting were President A. C. Mennix of Cornell, G. T. Kirby of Columbia, R. Berry of Cornell, and T. Gerrisch of Harvard, forming the Advisory Committee, and J. T. Bryan of Yale, E. Goldsmith of Princeton, C. G. Squidds of Harvard, and E. Reach of Pennsylvania, of the Executive Committee.

WELSH TO TACKLE CROSS.

Champion Will Box Fighting Dentist at Opening Show of Garden.

Announcement was made last night by Manager Jimmy Johnson that Madison Square Garden would be re-opened as a boxing club the latter part of this month with a bout between Freddie Welsh, the new lightweight champion, and Leach Cross. Welsh and Cross have already been signed up and the bout is assured. It will be Welsh's first bout with a first-class man since he won the lightweight title by defeating Willie Ritchie in London on points. It will give the New York boxing public a splendid opportunity to size up the new champion. This bout should make one of the best bouts held in New York in a long time. Cross, it is believed, will give Welsh a hard battle. The bout is scheduled for ten rounds.

The re-opening of the Garden is always an epoch in the boxing season and the event will be made all the more important by the fact that such an excellent bout has been arranged to ring up the curtain. The terms upon which Cross and Welsh have agreed to box have not yet been announced, but the latter has undoubtedly been assured a large sum for his share of the purse.

One of the best bouts of this week should be that between Al McCoy, the champion middle weight, and Willie Lewis, the East Side boxer, at the Broadway Sporting Club tomorrow night. It will be McCoy's first appearance in Brooklyn since he won the championship title by knocking out George Chip. Lewis is an experienced boxer and should cause McCoy trouble. The latter is clever at protecting himself and has a good punch and hopes to win from Lewis by a knockout. The boxers in the semi wind-up will be Irish Patsy Kline of Harlem, and Young Rector of Jersey City.

The Stadium A. C. will give its final show for the season at the St. Nicholas Rink on Wednesday, when Al Reich and Pueblo Jim Flynn will box in the principal bout. This bout was arranged for two weeks ago, but it was postponed at the request of Reich, who desired a longer time in order to train for the contest with Flynn. Last week Reich had a work-out with Tom Kennedy, whom he defeated, and he is now in good condition for the Flynn encounter. Reich expects a hard bout, although he is confident of success. Flynn has been doing splendidly in his recent bouts and is said to be in better form than ever before in his ring career.

The Olympic Athletic Club will open the week's boxing activities tonight. The principal bout will be between K. O. Sweeney of New York and Jack Palmer of Newark. Palmer has been doing well lately and should give Sweeney a hard battle.

There will be bouts at the New Polo Athletic Association on Tuesday and Friday nights. The main event on Tuesday night will be between Eddie Smith and Andy Cortes for the championship of Yorkville, where they both live. Harry Condon and Billy Kramer and Babe Davis and Young Battling Nelson will oppose each other in the preliminaries.

Managers Jess and Ed McMahon have arranged a strong attraction for the Empire Athletic Club on Friday night. Harry Stone will tackle Jack Britton in a ten-round bout, and should furnish a lively setto. Both boxers are stiff punchers and clever, and as a result there is likely to be a big turnout of boxing fans. Two good preliminary ten-round contests will precede the wind-up.

Soccer Football Games.

At Van Cortlandt Park—Cameron, 2; Columbia F. C., 2.
At Manhattan Field—Germans, 2; New York Celtics, 0.
At Huber's Oval—Fulton A. C., 5; Hudson United, 2.
At Macomb's Dam Park—Hudson United, 1; McDuff's Reserves, 0.
At Van Cortlandt Park—S. S. Lusitania, 3; Hudson United Reserves, 0.
At Taft's Oval—Mecca, 1; Greenpoint, 0.
At Hawthorne Field—Bronx United, 1; Clan McDonald, 0.
At Van Cortlandt Park—I. R. T. Strollers, 2; Clan Scott, 1.
At Van Cortlandt Park—I. R. T. Reserves, 4; German Reserves, 1.
At Chelsea Park—Chelsea, 1; Visitation, 0.
At Newark—Brooklyn, 1; Newark, 1.
At Yonkers—Brooklyn Celtics, 3; Hollywood Inn, 1.
At Harlem Oval—Clan McDuff, 2; Clan Chisholm, 1.
At Van Cortlandt Park—Subway, 3; St. George, 2.
At Astoria—White Rose, 2; Longfellow, 1.

SAYER WINS IN HANDICAP.

Two-Lap Allowance Too Much for Cyclist Chapple to Overcome.

Bert Sayer, who had a handicap of two laps on Arthur Chapple, the scratch man, won the nine-mile handicap motor cycle race at the Brighton Beach Motordrome yesterday by the margin of about one quarter of a lap. Chapple conceded Sayer and George Mercier two laps apiece and John Ungerland three laps. He made up the handicap on Mercier and Ungerland and took second place, with Mercier third.

It was "motor day" at the track and all the races were for motor vehicles, to the exclusion of the bicycle races. In addition to the regular motor cycle races, there was an interesting attempt by Chapple to break the five-mile record in a light cycle car. Chapple found that he couldn't get anything like the speed out of the cycle car that he can out of the motor cycles, however, and the pace he set was not very impressive after the crowd had seen the motor cycles whizzing around at nearly two miles a minute. For the five miles, the official time given out was four minutes, five seconds, which is good, although it cannot compare to the time Chapple is able to make on a motor cycle.

In the nine-mile open race, run in three heats, the victor was George Sperl, who made 13 points to Pete Cronin's 11, according to the French point system, by which the race was decided. Sperl won two out of three heats and was second in the other. Cronin took first in one heat and second in the other two. Ungerland got three thirds, a total of six points.

Chapple won the three-mile handicap from scratch, defeating Sperl, Cronin and Costello, each of whom had a one lap handicap. He made the excellent time of 2:01 1-5. The summary:

Australian Pursuit Race.—Won by Bert Sayer; Mike Costello, second; George Mercier, third. Time—5:26. Distance—7 miles.

Nine-Mile Open Race.—Won by George Sperl, 13 points; Pete Cronin, 11 points, second; John Ungerland, 6 points, third. Time best heat (3 miles)—2:30.

Three-Mile Handicap.—Won by Arthur Chapple, (scratch;) George Sperl, (1 lap,) second; Mike Costello, (1 lap,) third. Time—2:01 1-5.

Nine-Mile Handicap.—Won by Bert Sayer, (2 laps;) Arthur Chapple, (scratch,) second; George Mercier, (2 laps,) third; John Ungerland, (3 laps,) fourth. Time—4:14 3-5.

SWISS CYCLIST WINS.

Egg Defeats McNamara in Special Race at Newark Velodrome.

Oscar Egg of Switzerland, unpaced champion of Europe, took revenge on Reginald McNamara of Australia in a fifteen-mile tandem paced race at the Velodrome yesterday by defeating his conqueror of one week ago. Aided by the pacing of Frank L. Kramer, the American champion, and Alfred Goullet of Australia, Egg opened up a gap of fifty yards on his Australian rival in the last mile and won by that margin.

Robert Spears of Australia scored a clever victory over Caesar Moretti of Italy in their two-thirds-mile match race. Alfred Grenda of Tasmania signalized his return to the track after a two weeks' layoff, due to an attack of appendicitis, by winning the one-mile open race for professionals after an exciting battle with Goullet. The summary:

Two-Mile Novice.—Won by S. Bettle, Linden; Ray Werner, West Orange, second. Time—5:03 2-5.

One-Mile Open, Professional.—Won by Alfred Grenda, Tasmania; Alfred Goullet, Australia, second; John Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I., third; Iver Lawson, Salt Lake City, fourth. Time—2:32 1-5.

Half-Mile Open, Amateur.—Won by Harry Kaiser, New York; Donald McDougall, New York A. C., second; Fred Weber, Newark, third; Gus Wohlrab, Jersey City, fourth. Time—0:54 4-5.

Two-Thirds-Mile Match Race, Professional.—First heat won by Caesar Moretti, Italy; Robert Spears, Australia, second. Time—3:34. Time of last eighth mile, 0:12 3-5. Second heat won by Spears; Moretti, second. Time—4:38. Time of last eighth mile, 0:12 3-5. Third heat won by Spears. Time—2:20 2-5. Time of last eighth mile, 0:12 2-5.

Three-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by Peter Drobach, Boston, (115 yards;) Frank Corry, Australia, (220 yards,) second; Jacob Magin, Newark, (245 yards,) third. Time—5:50 3-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by John Dreher, Newark, (160 yards;) F. J. Whitney, New York A. C., (185 yards,) second; Frank Harenburg, Irvington, (150 yards,) third. Time—3:52.

Fifteen-Mile Tandem-Paced Match Race, Professional.—Oscar Egg, Switzerland, against Reginald McNamara, Australia.—Won by Egg. Time—27:52 1-5.

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WHEELMEN TIE FOR TITLE.

Papesca and Jensen Must Race Off for Metropolitan Amateur Laurels.

Winning both the one and three mile championship races on the Boulevard at Grant City, Staten Island, yesterday, Edwin Jensen of the Century Road Cyclists' Association, drew up on a par with James Papesca of the New England Wheelmen for the unpaced title of the Interclub Amateur Cycle Road Racing League. Papesca, winner of the first two of a series of four races for the championship over five and ten mile routes, finished second to Jensen in both events yesterday. Each man finished the series with a total of sixteen points, necessitating another race to break the deadlock. The match will be staged some Sunday in the near future.

The team championship at ten miles was captured by the Century Road Club Association, with J. Naptal the victorious rider. Only the first man to finish in each team counted. Papesca annexed second place for the New England Wheelmen, and James Crowley drew down third for the Acme Wheelmen. Six teams started. Summary:

One-Mile Championship.—Edwin Jensen, Century Road Cyclists Association, 2:32 2-5; James Papesca, New England Wheelmen, 2:33 4-5; William Lock, Century Road Club of America, New York division, 2:35; George Nagel, Acme Wheelmen, 2:37 2-5; George Knopf, Century Road Club of America, New Jersey division, 2:42; William F. Thompson, Arrow Wheelmen, 2:52 2-5.

Three-Mile Championship.—Edwin Jensen, Century Road Cyclists Association, 7:27; James Papesca, New England Wheelmen, 7:40½; William Lock, Century Road Club of America, N. Y., division, 7:46 2-5; George Nagel, Acme Wheelmen, 7:54 4-5; George Knopf, Century Road Club of America, New Jersey division, 8:14; W. F. Thompson, Arrow Wheelmen, 8:52 3-5.

Point Score.—Papesca, 16; Jensen, 16; Lock, 6; Nagel, 6; Thompson, 0; Rabino, 0.

Ten-Mile Team Championship, (four men allowed to each team, time of first man to finish only to count.)—Won by Century Road Club Association, (J. Naptal, E. Jensen, I. Taub, and B. Baker,) time 29:29 1-5; New England Wheelmen, (J. Papesca, J. H. Tonjes, E. Aickelin, and G. Polacsy,) second, time 26:52 2-5; Acme Wheelmen, (James Crowley, George Nagel, George Schabb, and John Bwaschl,) third, time 26:53 1-5; Century Road Club of America, New York division, fourth, time 28:56 2-5; Century Road Club of America, New Jersey division, fifth, time 29:06; Arrow Wheelmen, sixth, time 30:28.

Brooklyn's First Road Race.

Starting with a pack of forty runners, Casper Scheffer of the Long Island A. C. won the first big run of the season in Brooklyn yesterday. He set a fast pace from the start and held it throughout the course. The large field of starters found it impossible to overtake the fast-footed Long Islander, despite the fact that Sid Jackson of the I.-A. A. C. made a bold bid to annex first place. He finished second, and was closely followed by J. D. Bell of the home club, who is becoming one of the fastest distance runners in the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. The race proved very exciting to a large crowd of spectators, who lined the course and watched the run from start to finish. These runs will be continued throughout the season, and the many Brooklyn and New York clubs are cordially invited to take part. The race was started by Jim Leslie, brother of Sid Leslie, the national and metropolitan junior cross-country champion, who is connected with the Atlas Club as trainer and coach of its athletes.

Tigers Get Harvard Trainer.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—Robert A. Fowler, Harvard's assistant football trainer, a well-known Marathon runner, and a member of the 1906 American Olympic team, has resigned to take charge of Princeton's cross-country team. Fowler has been at Cambridge eight years. In 1909 Fowler had the distinction of winning the amateur Derby at the Empire City track in New York, and also the Boston American Marathon in the same week.

INTERCLUB TENNIS MATCH.

New York Defeats Borough Park in Singles and Doubles.

The return interclub tennis match between the New York Tennis Club and Borough Park Tennis Club was won yesterday by the former. Seven matches were scheduled, four in singles and three in doubles. New York won six contests, the seventh, the final in the doubles being unplayed. The most important match was between Arthur M. Lovibond, New York, and S. Howard Voshell, Borough Park, in which the former won, 7—5, 6—3. Lovibond played his usual strong back court game and outplayed his opponent, whose service was not as effective as usual. W. Halsey Wood was forced to the limit to win from Shubert, the champion of Borough Park. The match went three sets, Shubert winning the second at 7—5, while Wood captured the first and third at 6—1, 6—0 respectively.

In the doubles the best match was between Drake and Ver Kerk of New York and Voshell and Van Alst of Borough Park. The former led in the first set 6—2, but fell away in the second and lost, 7—5. Darkness then set in and the match was postponed.

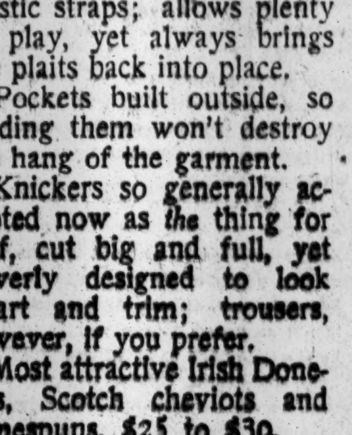
The final round of the New York Club singles championship will be played today between W. Halsey Wood and Arthur M. Lovibond, which will close the season for the club. The summary:

Interclub Singles.—Lovibond, New York, defeated Voshell, Borough Park, 7—5, 6—3; W. Halsey Wood, New York, defeated Shubert, Borough Park, 6—1, 5—7, 6—0; McAllister, New York, defeated Hartye, Borough Park, 6—2, 6—2; Stair, New York, defeated Roberts, Borough Park, 6—1, 6—4.

Doubles.—W. Halsey Wood and McAllister, New York, defeated Shubert and Hartye, Borough Park, 6—0, 6—0; A. H. Wood and Stewart, New York, defeated Murphy and Davis, Borough Park, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3; Drake and Ver Kerk, New York, versus Voshell and Van Alst, 6—2, 5—7, unfinished.

Wilson Is New Commodore.

The Jamaica Bay Yacht Club of Rockaway Beach held its annual meeting yesterday and elected Effingham Wilson Commodore for the coming year. The other officers elected were: Albert Van Winkle, Vice Commodore; William T. Wheeler, Rear Commodore; Arthur T. Wycampf, Fleet Captain; S. E. Foschee, Recording Secretary; John J. Ferrill, Treasurer; Paul Ajas, Financial Secretary; A. T. Harmer, House Committee; George Diack, Membership Committee; Dr. A. L. Reeve, Entertainment Committee; ex-Commodore B. F. Day, Regatta Committee; Commodore W. W. Butcher, Sheriff George Emener, Clinton P. Hamilton, and D. H. Ralston, Directors. The meeting was largely attended and the ticket of officers was elected without opposition. The club is in a flourishing financial condition.



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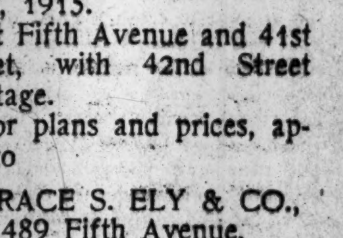

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 12, 1914.

WHY WE WANT PEACE.

The American people want to see the end of the war in Europe. They hope the end will come soon. They make no concealment of their desire. Why should they conceal it? Quite aside from their horror of the dreadful carnage, they are hurt by the war. The cost of it to them is very great, far greater than that which any other people outside the circle of belligerents has to bear. Their continuing loss is well-nigh immeasurable. Yet their behavior has been entirely correct. They have given no warrant for the English criticism, reflected in London dispatches, that there has been unseemly meddling from this side. The statement made by Acting Secretary of State Lansing as to the attitude of the Government will, we think, reassure our English friends. There is no thought of any new offer of mediation. Mr. Lansing says that all such stories "should be regarded as the "invention of persons who appear to "have some other motive than peace."

We have no need to be told that untimely offers of this nature are most unwelcome. Our own experience has taught us that. When Mr. Gladstone in his Newcastle speech said that Jefferson Davis had founded a nation, and when he showed his readiness to commit the Government of Great Britain to Louis Napoleon's plans of interference—a sinister design that was promptly squelched by the friendly action of Russia—we felt and showed a resentment. There is nothing of that nature now in the wind. And the story that appears to have gained some credence in London, that some kind of a peace plot is hatching here in the interests of Germany, is too puerile to call for serious notice. The very large number of Germans of great prominence who have taken part in the determined effort to enlist our sympathy in behalf of the Imperial Government would doubtless give their sadly sincere testimony against the probability of any conspiracy here to help Germany out of the troubles which Americans believe she has brought upon herself and upon Europe.

But we want the war ended. Not only that, we want its end to bring the assurance that it will not be renewed in five years or in ten or in twenty. We hate war. From lands where war is not so hated, where war is held to be the true path to greatness and culture, sometimes comes the reproach that we are a nation of dollar-chasers, so deeply absorbed in the business of making and selling goods that we have lost our appreciation of the glories of war. We admit that we like making and selling better than killing and being killed, but we admit it without a spark of humility. These believers in blood and iron will be disappointed if they think to make us blush for our devotion to the arts of peace. It is because we are so perfectly shameless in the belief that a people at peace is more blessed than a people whose best and bravest stand in trenches shooting down their fellow-men and being blown to pieces themselves, that we want the peace treaties made at the end of this war to be firm covenants against new wars. Prussian militarism must be destroyed, say our English friends. We hope it will be destroyed. It is a menace to Europe. But we have no sympathy with the foolish talk about "crushing" Germany. In the first place, that difficult achievement would much prolong the war; in the second place, the German people are not of a spirit and temper to stay crushed, so there would soon be more war. Alsace and Lorraine stand as dreadful warnings against the attempt to crush a great nation. That was Germany's fatal mistake of which she is now reaping the inevitable consequences. The Allies must not repeat such blunders. The two provinces may become French again, but their own people should have something to say about the retransfer. Anything like wanton dismemberment of Germany or any other country in revengeful fury will, we hope, find no consideration in the peace council.

Americans have no apologies to make for holding and expressing opinions on these grave matters. Our foreign commerce is pretty much destroyed, our internal trade is depressed, our finances are deranged, our Exchanges are closed, and hard times have come upon us in a year when renewed and great prosperity was at hand. We seriously object to having such sore burdens imposed upon us because dynasties want to defend their crowns, because Ministers have planned seizures of territory, or because Emperors want to find a use for great armies and with the false splendor of military glory cheat the people whose substance they have taken to pay for the siege guns and the keep of grenadiers. We have in mind no new proposals of mediation, but we want to see the end of battles.

NEW YORK AS AN ART CENTRE.

In the opinion of Mr. William Sloan Coffin, which in all matters relating to art is worth heeding, the great war in Europe gives New York an opportunity to become the great art centre of the world. But that is an opportunity more difficult to turn to good account than the numberless trade opportunities which are so easily seen but not so easily realized. To be sure, the war in Europe has temporarily paralyzed artistic production, but the passions involved are so mighty and deep, the sacrifice is so enormous, that this very war may be, in the end, productive of ideals which will prove inspiring to art, and we may reasonably expect that a new race of poets, painters, composers, and sculptors will come into being after the tide of battle has subsided.

New York's opportunity is not to be questioned, but in a certain sense it has always existed and has never been seized. We have the schools and the willing instructors, but they can produce only technical skill; our students have close at hand splendid object lessons. The treasures of our Metropolitan Museum are now so rich and varied that few of us as yet have been able to appreciate fully their value. But more than this is required to make an art centre. We may hope that the setback to art in Europe will serve as an impetus to American artists, but in the future, as in the past, the great art centres will be where the artistic inspiration is most potent and the native art spirit strongest.

AS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

A good practical test for reasonable voters to apply to candidates for the Constitutional Convention is their support of the principle of the short ballot and their opposition to the general scheme of "direct" political action embracing the initiative, referendum, and recall. There are other matters that will come up, of real importance, such as the simplification and improvement of legal procedure, the reform of the financial system of the State, the improvement of legislative methods, the organization of cities, the provision for a mobile State police; but in the main candidates who meet the test we have mentioned will be likely to deal wisely with these and most other matters.

Obviously the choice of delegates ought not to be guided by partisanship. Each voter should inform himself as carefully as may be as to the character, ability, and views of the candidates in his district. Where character and ability are fairly balanced the views of the candidates must be considered. Where the professed views are substantially alike personal fitness should decide. In nearly all cases, however, it will be decidedly safer to reject the advocates of direct action and to prefer those who are firmly convinced of the need of infrequent elections of few officers for really important duties. This system once thoroughly recognised and established, the way for all feasible and desirable reforms will be open, and they will be accomplished as fast and as effectively as the deliberate will of an adequate majority of the people demands them. The advocates of this system do not pretend that it will rapidly secure a pure, just, and intelligent administration of public affairs. That would be a visionary hope and a delusive promise. They do contend that the system would remove serious obstacles from such administration and would enable the voters more readily and surely to do what they are willing and able to do to bring about such a beneficent result.

It may be conceded that very many of the advocates of so-called direct popular action desire this end, though it is unfortunately true that some of their leaders are moved by simple demagogy and seek their own gain by intentional deception of the well-intentioned and thoughtless. The fact we wish to bring clearly to the attention of the voters is that the schemes of initiative, referendum, and recall tend to block the way to sound electoral action and to rivet new and more numerous fetters upon the voters. The real cause of the political evils from which the body politic undoubtedly suffers, so far as it is in the suffrage, is the incapacity of the voters under the present system to ascertain what would be the best thing to do, and to act effectively on that information. The mind and the will of the voter are paralyzed by the intolerable burden of making a rational choice among a swarm of candidates, and by the fact that the candidates when chosen have not the power required to carry out the purposes of the voters.

The system of the short ballot is designed to emancipate the voters, to reduce their disabilities, to arm them with efficient weapons for the accomplishment of their ends, and thus to give them a fair chance to do their best. The candidates for the Constitutional Convention who understand the object and nature of this system and are pledged to work out the system as fully as possible are, at this juncture, in our judgment by far the safest men to select. Whatever special reforms a delegate may advocate is a matter of minor consequence if he be not sound as to this basic principle, the adoption of which is really the condition precedent to all substantial improvement, since it is the one means to adjust our Constitution to the actual essential requirements of our political and social evolution.

MR. WILSON AS A PARTY LEADER.

"By comparison Mr. Cleveland "looks like a befogged and hopeless "amateur." The Washington Star tosses this remark off airily, as a sort of incident to a discussion of Mr. Wilson's command of the political situation, and as if it were a matter so universally conceded as not to be worth elaborating. But it is not only arresting, it is disconcerting, and it at first arouses dissent and protest. Mr. Cleveland's image is so firmly fixed as the great dominant figure of his time; a great rock among waves; and Mr. Wilson's methods are so different from his, Mr. Wilson seems to be always appealing, persuading, where Mr. Cleveland simply laid down the law and then stood on it.

But it is not the method but the result that is in question; it is the mastery of the situation that is under discussion. And Mr. Cleveland never, even in his first Administration, had the grasp of it that Mr. Wilson has. His will was iron, but he could not always bend the wills of other men. His second Administration was a ceaseless battle with a faction in his own party which, toward the end, became the majority faction. Mr. Wilson has curious resemblances to him, made fleetingly apparent through the more obvious differences. The resemblances come down to the fact that his will is as iron as Cleveland's, though the iron hand is hidden in a velvet glove that Cleveland never wore. The fundamental difference is in the measure of success.

It may be said that Wilson has the support of his party, which Cleveland had not. But how did he come to have it? The Democratic Party has never been easy to handle; it has always been a proverb for independence and mutiny, and on this its opponents, from the Whigs to the Republicans, have always founded their hopes when it was in power. Under just two Presidents has this Donnybrook Fair of a party become a disciplined army, moving as one man—Jackson and Wilson. The reason does not lie in the party, but in the men. Cleveland was more like Jackson than Wilson is; yet there was a hint of Jackson in Wilson's almost single-handed resistance to the popular feeling at the crisis of Vera Cruz. It may be the historian will conclude that Wilson was a President who reached his victories by a combination of Jackson's masterfulness with McKinley's capacity to avoid giving offense. Cleveland had one quality, not the other.

DIGNITY AND THE MOVIES.

Of course, the two Popes who came within the range of an American moving-picture man were not aware that his camera was catching their motions to preserve them for the entertainment and edification of mankind. Many of the world's potentates have been snapped by the moving-picture cameras, but not many of them have willingly posed even for the strictly educational movies. When Vice President Marshall and the officers of the Senate consented to go through their accustomed motions at the opening of the upper house, so that the nation might have a new movie of uncommon national interest, they probably had considered whether or not either their personal or their official dignity would be damaged in the operation.

They may have reflected, for that matter, that the movies would have the opening of a session of the Senate as a star feature whether or not they gave the camera man a few minutes of their valuable time. It is as easy for one good movie actor of the right stature to make up like the Vice President as it is for another to represent Hamlet on the screen. We all know, of course, that the Cleopatras and Caesars and mermaids of the moving pictures are not real, but we all esteem most highly those pictures that are only one remove from nature. It is, on the whole, better for the country to have a first-hand picture of Mr. Marshall calling the Senate to order than a clever make-believe. So, although we cannot imagine George Washington or Andrew Jackson good-humoredly going through a set of motions to be preserved by photography, we must admit that other times had other manners and that the Vice President may be only leading the way in which all other statesmen must soon follow. For the art of the movies is long and official life is fleeting.

MEXICO'S DEADLOCK.

The refusal of Carranza, or whoever may presently succeed Carranza as temporary head of the Mexican Government, to comply with the perfectly simple requirements of the United States, set forth in the three important questions the First Chief of the Constitutionalists has not yet answered, would be a sufficient reason for the retention of our troops at Vera Cruz, even if the affairs of the country were in a more settled condition. The public business in Vera Cruz has been well administered during our occupation. We have collected $1,000,000 in customs duties on which France has the first claim. Carranza must recognize this claim in taking over the money. He must promise not to reassess citizens who have already paid their taxes to the United States, and he must guarantee the safety of foreigners. These are all just and essential provisions. To reply that he demands an "unconditional withdrawal" will not serve Carranza's purpose or ours. He must stop acting like a spoiled child.

The convention at Aguascalientes, which was to have prepared the way for an agreement between Villa and Carranza, has been "postponed." War continues in the north, and there is no talk now of an election. The outlook is discouraging.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Blame to Replace Sympathy. So accustomed have we been in this country to view all losses by fires not deliberately set as calamities, and to feel for the victims a sympathy more or less effective according to circumstances, that there is something distinctly shocking in the notion, new here but old in several parts of Europe, that instead of pitying the man whose house burns down, we should hold him guilty of criminal carelessness and make him pay in one way or another for the expenses and injuries to his neighbors that have resulted.

This is the proposal, however, that has been formally made to the taxpayers of New York, and, though Commissioner Adamson can hardly expect to secure the immediate passage of a law or ordinance embodying the principles he lays down, he is energetically leading us up to the desired action by teaching us how entirely reasonable it would be.

We said the other day, in preaching the Commissioner's doctrine, that practically all fires, except those caused by earthquake or lightning, could fairly be called preventable, and, therefore, brought some degree of responsibility on those to whose negligence they were due. Even those exceptions might be denied by a sufficiently rigorous logician, for adequate protection is available, in theory, at least, against both of the inanimate incendiaries that were mentioned. As starters of fires, however, earthquakes and lightning so rarely make appreciable additions to our annual fire loss that they may well serve as valid excuses for some time to come—certainly until after we have abolished or penalized a long, long list of demonstrable, easily remediable, and common carelessnesses.

The first step to take is to put on the defensive everybody who has a fire, and not to act as if there was nothing more to be said or done—except to collect the insurance—when in defective wiring, a neglected chimney flue, or a dropped cigar, a plausible cause for a fire, other than actual intention, has been discovered or assumed. It is probably a wild understatement of the fact to say that in half the buildings in town there is accumulated rubbish ready to turn a spark into a conflagration, and as for matches—but we have all noticed how recklessly they are used by everybody except ourselves.

Makes Even Mercy Unreasonable. Nothing better shows how utterly illogical is war from every standpoint except that of him who sees it merely as a food-hunt by the hungry than do the very efforts to mitigate its inevitable horrors.

We draw, and by allotting praise or blame endeavor to enforce, a distinction between savage and civilized war. We expect the soldier, first, to do his best or worst to kill his enemy in order to get him out of the way, and then, if he succeed in inflicting only a wound, to treat him as tenderly as a brother. The effect of that is to make it necessary to shoot him again. And that, in the cold light of reason, is unnecessary and expensive.

Just why a sound man may be slaughtered, but not one temporarily incapacitated, it would be hard to explain, for surely the victim of a wound is likely to be, when recovered, an especially bitter and determined antagonist of all the men any one of whom may have hurt him. The "atrocities," too, of which the mere telling, with or without proof, causes such indignation, are different from the incidental consequences of "legitimate" warfare only because they are the acts of individuals instead of groups—companies, regiments, or divisions. And to the victims this difference is not essential.

The real object of every war is the extermination—in either the primary or secondary sense of that curious word—of one population by another. The real objects of attack are, therefore, the civilian, not the military, classes, and subconscious appreciation of that fact is revealed in the familiar readiness of soldiers on opposing sides to fraternize in the intervals of conflict, while the hatred between the non-fighters is much more nearly implacable.

Question Without an Answer. Not less hard to explain than the withholding from America of harmless news by the English censors is the refusal of the English commanders to let American army officers with unexceptionable credentials accompany them in the field. Such officers are welcomed, or at least courteously tolerated, not only by the German military authorities but by the allies of the British.

That the latter have a special reluctance for increasing our warlike efficiency by letting our officers see how large bodies of men are handled in present-day battles is a theory that will be entertained only by the most suspicious. No other theory, however, that does credit to English intelligence is available, and of course those discreditable to that intelligence it would be unkind to consider.

Opera Ticket Subscriptions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The repetition of the scandal of last year's opera tickets seems to be prepared for this season.

The subscribers must pay on or before Oct. 15 or lose their privilege, and the tickets will not be delivered until Oct. 26.

The ticket speculators will ask their patrons to pay now, and can, perhaps, use the money to better advantage, and when the customers want their tickets their experience will be the same as that of last year.

Did the lambs grow a fresh crop of wool and do they want to be shorn again?

New York, Oct. 10, 1914. A. F.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

As We Sow Friendship or Hate, So We Are Likely to Reap.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I add one more word of protest to that already raised against such utterances as those of Representative Mann in the House on Thursday last? I was born in Shanghai, I have lived in both China and Japan, and I think that I know something of the people of both countries.

The world is aghast at the war in Europe, a war precipitated by race suspicions, by commercial jealousy run mad, by exaggerated armaments. The Kaiser dreaded a Slav invasion, and that invasion is upon him; he suspected a French revenge, and the French are engaged thereon; he feared an eventual clash with England, and the clash came. Nothing is truer in the world than that what we look for, whether good or evil, that it is we get.

If with Col. Roosevelt we prepare for war, if with Lieut. Hobson we set ourselves in readiness to fight Japan, if with the Hon. Mr. Mann we decide that "the sleeping monster," China, will by and by awake and challenge us to battle, all these things we shall have, quite as surely as Mr. Mann's sun "will rise tomorrow morning." Friendship and trust beget their like, but the only fruit of suspicion is war. As Dr. Gulick and Dr. Takata said at the meeting of the Japan Society on Friday, the Japanese have looked to the United States for friendship, not for ill-treatment. They have kept their temper marvelously while we have humiliated them. It is not the Japanese people who want war. But anti-Japanese speeches, the jingoism of the yellow press—the true "yellow peril"—predictions of inevitable conflict, preparations to defend ourselves against them, will certainly bring war in the end. What we really believe in, that we get. It is as true of the nation as of the individual.

Even more inexcusable than the anti-Japanese propaganda was Thursday's attack upon China. At this moment of China's larger hope, while she is remembering our remission of the Boxer indemnity, while her young women, supported by American national generosity, are coming to our schools—at such an auspicious moment to fling in the face of an unoffending neighbor this insane chatter of inevitable war merely because of commercial competition—a competition that has not yet appeared—is more than folly, more than thoughtlessness, it is a crime against the civilization and the religion we think we represent.

DAVID LAMBUTH,
Dartmouth College.
Hanover, N. H., Oct. 3, 1914.

RUSSIA'S MOBILIZATION

Was Brought to the Attention of Parliament and Approved.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an interesting article on Germany's treaty record, published in The Times of Oct. 5, Dr. Dernburg says:

> Certainly the mobilization of the English fleet, that took place in July, and the mobilization of the Russian Army, that took place at the same time, have not even been brought to the knowledge of the respective Parliaments.

This statement, so far as Russia is concerned, is erroneous. Russia did not begin general mobilization until July 31, three days after Austria declared war on Servia. An extraordinary session of Parliament was called at practically the same time, and the Duma and Council of the empire assembled Aug. 8. At this extraordinary session the Prime Minister laid the whole situation before the representatives of the people, and every action of the Government was approved and sustained by the unanimous vote of all political parties, including the Socialists, the Group of Toil, the Constitutional Democrats, the Poles, the Mohammedans, and the Jews. (See Russian newspapers of Aug. 9.)

The distances in Russia are so great that it was practically impossible to get the members of the Duma together in St. Petersburg in less than eight or ten days, and yet they did meet and give their Government all necessary power and support only ten days after Austria declared war on Servia.

GEORGE KENNAN.
Baddeck, N. S., Oct. 8, 1914.

AID THAT WORKS BOTH WAYS.

Vacation War Relief Committee Helps Needy Here and Abroad.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in today's issue of The Times the very excellent letter signed by F. Th. Meylan suggesting that the unemployed women in this country be employed to make garments to be sent abroad for the soldiers and those made destitute by the war, and that Mr. Meylan "would be delighted to help in any way possible."

This work, for the past month, has been undertaken by the Vacation War Relief Committee, which committee would be most grateful to Mr. Meylan or any one else to whom this idea may appeal, for help and support. The number of women to whom help is extended is only limited because of our lack of necessary funds. The Vacation War Relief Committee at 38 West Thirty-ninth Street of the Woman's Department of the National Civic Federation has opened a free employment bureau and a sewing room where women are employed to make garments for the European hospitals and refugees while permanent positions are being found for them.

Sewing machines are loaned, materials given by generous employers who believe as Mr. Meylan does in helping both at home and abroad, and subscriptions donated are used to pay the women for their work. This is a frank appeal to those who feel as Mr. Meylan does, that the suffering abroad and the misery in this country occasioned by the war in Europe are very closely linked. To carry out this work we need the support of the public.

MAUDE WETMORE,
Secretary Vacation War Relief Committee.
New York, Oct. 11, 1914.

A Wider Parcel Post Zone.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At present the Government is permitting the shipment of fifty pounds of farm products within the first and second zones. The second zone has a radius of 150 miles. If this is increased only to a radius of 200 miles, or a distance of only one-third, it will just about double the area of the zone.

The cost of transportation would be increased very little, because the overhead charges would remain about the same. The cost of collection and distribution at the points of origin and destination would be the same. The cost of railway transportation the few extra miles would be very little in addition.

This plan would give the dwellers in the city just about twice the area to draw their food from, and in turn the number of dwellers in the country would be doubled who would get reasonable cost of transportation on the products they purchase from the city merchants and manufacturers.

STEPHEN C. RADFORD.
Oshkosh, Wis., Oct. 7, 1914.

The Case of Teacher-Mothers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Again we have the case of Mrs. Peixotto before us, and how much longer are we to be confronted by this unusual appeal? It rather seems to me that this subject needed no Court of Appeals other than that of common sense and sound thinking.

I cannot see in the least how the sane, thoughtful jurisdiction of the present Board of Education infringes on a moral law. Suppose that teacher-wives should choose to exercise their right for maternity on an average of once a year? Any adult knows the number of months that should be given to the prenatal care of an unborn thing. Any adult knows the number of months that should be given to the early care of that born soul. Then out of a year—or even out of seven years—should a teacher-mother want to have a tiny family of three, how many months would be left from the first or second cited case for the performance of her duty?

TOMA H. LEWIS.
New York, Oct. 2, 1914.

STEPLADDERS.

Two Alleged Cases of Ownership Are Submitted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your two minor editorials in today's issue wound me sorely—one declaring (in effect) that we should all own individual stepladders, and the other that the "war poems" of today must possess merit in your eyes or else go to limbo. Both propositions are untenable. Stepladders are the property of the community, and the merit of a war poem may not be discovered for a generation. How can a single self-satisfied agricultural machine—the Winnower, bless my soul—be expected to know more than 942,000,000 people? No. Write on, ye poets of 1914, keep on writing! The editors pick the poems blind—just grab at the morning's mail, and run one or two into type. We see it every day, don't we?

Now, as to stepladders. I, too, bought one that was also a chair, but it proved unreliable in either capacity. We kept it as a chair in the kitchen. Its protean character depended on a brass hook. When the cook used it on the ice man the hook opened and it became an immense flail, not only flooring him, but sweeping to flinders a table loaded with crockery and, doubling back on the cook herself, bled her nose. As a stepladder, the upstairs girl erected it on the second floor lobby to drive a nail high up. Pausing to converse with a plumber, the treacherous thing parted in the middle. I had to disentangle her from the banisters—with averted eyes. Since then I have borrowed or taken.

INDIGNANT HOUSEHOLDER.
New York, Oct. 8, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your column entitled "Topics of the Times" has been my great delight for many years, and is usually the first thing to be read when I turn to the editorial page of your paper. I have great admiration for the cleverness, courtesy, and geniality of the "Topics of the Times," but it adverts now for the second time upon the non-ownability of stepladders, and I hereby rise to assert that while I do not myself own a stepladder, my father-in-law does—a genuine, undisguised one, which he made himself, and which I borrow.

ALFRED HOMES LEWIS.
Congers, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1914.

ALTITUDE EXPERIMENTS.

Work of Colorado College of Interest in Tuberculosis.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A Summer in Colorado has brought to my attention the exceptionally valuable scientific work that has been carried on in the laboratories of Colorado College and on the summit of Pike's Peak at an altitude of 14,193 feet.

Three years ago Dr. J. S. Haldane and C. Gordon Douglas of Oxford University, England, and Dr. Yandell Henderson of Yale joined with Dr. Schneider in carrying on experiments on the peak, making critical tests of the circulation of the blood in man at high altitudes and of nutrition under these conditions. The results of their experiments were published in the Transactions of the Royal Society of London and attracted wide interest in Great Britain and on the Continent. This past Summer, with the aid of a number of Colorado College students, this work has been continued with interesting and satisfactory results.

Dr. Schneider's articles discussing the results of this work appear from time to time in the American Journal of Physiology and the Colorado College Studies. A valuable article from last year's experiments was the result of observations following the descent from Pike's Peak to Colorado Springs with tests of arterial pressure and pulse-rate. Interesting and valuable examinations were made showing the reduction in the number of red corpuscles and the specific gravity of the blood. It was shown, for example, that the ventilation of the lungs for those dwelling at high altitudes is greater than that of mankind living at sea level. According to Haldane, Henderson, Douglas, and Schneider, the pressure required to excite the respiratory centre of man on Pike's Peak falls to about two-thirds that of the normal value at sea level. Important discoveries have also been made in regard to the pulse rate, arterial, capillary, and venous pressures.

The contributions made by these tests will be of great aid to physicians in the study and treatment of tuberculosis and cases of incipient phthisis. The medical world is indebted to the college administration and to the fact that Dr. Schneider has remained for many years at his post at Colorado College to take charge of these experiments, which can only be carried on in this locality and with the scientific equipment in the laboratories of Colorado College.

Colorado offers much to one who wants to recuperate from the strain of exacting mental and physical work, as well as great pleasure from life in these mountains. One doubts whether those who have been turning to Europe for rest and change realize what is in our own country.

HENRY L. BIGELOW.
Colorado Springs, Col., Sept. 25, 1914.

German Trade Statistics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We believe that The Times, like most other American newspapers, no matter where their sympathies lie, desires to be fair to both sides in the great war.

The writer was, therefore, surprised to see the criticism of The Vossische Zeitung in your recent issue. In your article, "Statistics in Need of Revision," you accuse the Berlin paper of manipulating figures with ulterior motives in view.

We believe you will find that the paper was strictly correct in its statements, and that the "manipulating," if any, was done in transmission, or was really a telegrapher's, printer's, proofreader's error. As The Vossische Zeitung naturally would use the official statistics of Germany and would give the figures of value in German money, (marks,) there is no doubt that the sum, 1,500,000,000, in the Berlin paper itself would read "marks" instead of "dollars," as that is approximately the value of our exports to Germany in one year.

In 1912, for instance, German statistics show the value of the imports into Germany from the United States to be 1,585,984,000 marks, or about $371,000,000. The German figures necessarily show a somewhat higher value than our figures of exports, because the German values include the cost of freight and other expenses on goods delivered at the German frontier.

New York, Oct. 8, 1914. A. V. B.

IF THIS BE TRUE.

Never mind how big a rascal he may be,
Every fellow has another entity!
  There's a good man and a bad,
  Both a sane man and a mad,
In 'most every human being that we see.

Carve the hide of any saint and you may find
That the saintly epidermis is a blind.
  When the cuticle is scratched
  Many a hypocrite is hatched—
It is seldom men are covered as they're lined!

Many a good-for-nought has value in his hold,
And some fools are worth their weight in solid gold.
  No one merits our abuse—
  Every human is of use—
Even dead men bring a price, so we are told.

Nature never made a freak in human guise
Altogether ignorant or wholly wise;
  Every stretching human skin
  Holds at least two egos in,
Though but one may be detected by our eyes.

As this theory of mine is strictly true,
Don't forget how many egos are your due;
  Better train them all to be
  Fit for humankind to see,
Lest the wrong one should show up and hoodoo you.

LURANA SHELDON.

PRIEST ATTACKS SCHOOLS.

Ascribes Three National Evils to Non-Religious Tuition.

The Rev. Dr. John H. O'Rourke, S. J., in an address to the Knights of Columbus at the celebration of Columbus Day in Carnegie Hall last night, said three growing evils in this country came from the lack of religious instruction, particularly in the public schools: the lack of respect generally for womanhood, divorce, and race suicide. He said:

"What is doing in our schools? They are positively opposed to the teaching of religion at all. But they take geography that tells them where to find the bloodstained battlefields where the human slaughter is now going on. Of God and His Kingdom, what can they know? We are turning out from our schools a horde of materialists—young men and women who have not been trained to high ideals, which can come only from religious instruction. No wonder we have Socialists and Anarchists.

"Build up the schools in the proper way by inculcating the principles of religion. Education along these lines will do more to develop and sustain the nation than will ever come from strengthening West Point and Annapolis. Our system is not only an evil, but a growing danger to the country."

Dr. O'Rourke condemned the lack of respect for women, which he asserted was to be seen everywhere, in the Subway, at Newport, Palm Beach, or Coney Island.

"Every tenth man or woman we meet on the street is a divorced person," he continued.

"If at the end of this war in Europe 500,000 persons will have lost their lives it will be terrible, yet in this country race suicide every year destroys the lives of 2,000,000 children. Those responsible for this are just as guilty of crime as those behind the bars of Sing Sing Prison."

Dr. O'Rourke said the Catholic Church stood as a bulwark against these evils, and in the church the nation would find its support. If the great destiny of the United States was to come to full completeness it would be due to the aims and teachings of the Catholic religion, and only by teaching the principles of religion could men be brought to realize their responsibilities in the nation's welfare. He reminded the Knights that these were works in which they were required to take part, and he recalled to them that the discoverer was a Catholic, whose mission was accomplished by Catholic enterprise and money.

W. Bourke Cockran suggested that the present war would end militarism throughout the world, and from the present strife would come the brightest period in the world's history. He attributed the "high cost of living" to the great armaments of the world, because of the unnatural consumption of the world's products and the reduction of producers by keeping so many men in arms.

Other speakers were William P. Mayhan, Charles Rush, and James A. Beha. There were 5,000 persons in the hall.

DEPLORES COLLEGE LUXURY

Brown's President Thinks the Auto as Demoralizing as Alcohol.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 11.—The university sermon delivered by President W. H. P. Faunce in the historic First Baptist Meeting House this afternoon was the first event of the week, which is to be devoted to the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Brown University.

"It is a serious matter," said Dr. Faunce, "that the colleges which started amid national penury have come into an era of ever-expanding national wealth. The colleges have grown with the country they represent, and change of size often means subtle change of quality and ideal. Certainly the institutions that were once tested by poverty are now being tested by a luxurious civilization around them.

"In the last ten years probably as many students in American colleges have been demoralized by the automobile as by alcohol. The dazzling attractions of a luxury-loving age constitute the greatest possible danger to American education.

"We see today the Christian ideal antagonized, if not suppressed, by whole sections of the modern world—by the perverted philosophy of force, by the arrogant militarism of Europe, by theories that would base all national greatness on dreadnoughts and battalions. Be it ours at a time when civilization itself is shaken by adherence to shallow philosophies and belated ideals—be it ours to bow in new allegiance to the idealism of the fathers, which gave freedom and vigor to the Colonial college and to American life. Be it ours to affirm again our faith in the spiritual meaning of the world. Then all the future of our colleges shall be a progressive entrance into the unfolding thought and purpose of God."

STUDIES SCHOOLS ON TRAMP

Dr. Finley Sleeps in a Barn on His Incog. Tour.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 11.—John Huston Finley, LL. D., President of the University of the State of New York and State Commissioner of Education, started out on Tuesday from Elmira on a tramp through the Counties of Chemung, Schuyler, Yates, and Ontario. He traveled incognito, and visited the rural schools to study the conditions at first hand. Dr. Arthur D. Dean, Chief of the Division of Vocational Schools, accompanied him.

"We walked to catch the atmosphere, to feel the pulse, not to spy," said Dr. Dean, "and there certainly were conditions revealed both good and bad. We had merely a sympathetic desire to see things as they are and encourage the good and help improve the bad."

Dr. Finley stayed at country hotels every night except one, when he slept in a barn. He carried a traveling bag over his shoulders fully equipped with cooking utensils. He registered under his own name at the hotels, but no one identified him. In describing the trip Dr. Dean said:

"Among some twenty schools there were only two where the teachers lived in the district the year around. It looked as though the school came to life at 9 o'clock and died at 4 o'clock each day; as though it breathed once every twenty-four hours for five hours, for five days in the week every week in the school year, and then remained dead till Fall.

"The teachers were mostly young girls from the villages. The pay was small, ranging from $9 to $12 a week. Very few teachers remained for more than a year in the same district. There was one case where a teacher changed districts for the same salary. In one section all the schoolhouses seemed to be located at the most barren places."

A Red Cross Christmas Fund.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The need of large sums of money for the use of the Red Cross Society in its great labors in Europe, especially as the Winter weather approaches, is one which must touch the hearts of the people of this country, living in peace and plenty. To help meet this need, and to give ourselves the great happiness and blessing of a truly Christian Christmas, may I not ask you to favor, through your columns, the forming of a fund to be known as the Red Cross Christmas Fund, to which all who wish to practice a little self-denial in the form of not giving Christmas gifts may do so, sending the cost of those gifts to this fund.

Since thinking of this I have seen a letter several days ago in The Times on this subject; but as no suggestion as to how this fund is to be collected appeared in it, and no further mention of the matter followed, I am venturing to repeat the idea, hoping that in this way so large an offering as this could be need not be lost to the Red Cross work through lack of urging, nor so glorious an opportunity as this be lost to the people of this country to show their love and sympathy for God's Other People.

KATHARINE J. BAYLES MOORE,
St. George's Rectory.
Lee, Mass., Oct. 2, 1914.

FIRST BABY CENSUS TO CHECK RETURNS

Shows Failure to Report Births in All the Boroughs Except the Bronx.

NEED OF ACCURATE DATA

Proof of Age Often Wanted by the Individual — How Parents Mix Up Records.

The Health Department has just completed a census of the newly born. It was the first of its kind ever made and was taken to check up the birth returns. The result was the verification of a suspicion that there was laxity in reporting and recording births. The authorities have begun proceedings against delinquent physicians and midwives for violating Sections 1,237 and 1,239 of the charter in failure to file birth certificates.

Commissioner Goldwater directed all Inspectors, nurses, and other employes of the Health Department to make a house-to-house canvass in their districts for one week, and to take a census. Blanks called for the name of the physician or midwife attendant at the time the child was born. In this way the entire city was covered.

The filled blanks were sent to the Bureau of Records, where a search showed that in Manhattan the number of census returns was 1,039, of which 1,030 were recorded; Brooklyn, 454, of which 438 were recorded; the Bronx, 108, all reported; Queens, 90, of which 86 were reported, and Richmond, 30, of which 28 were recorded.

"From the viewpoint of the child," said Dr. William H. Guilfoy, Registrar of Records, "the uses of an official record of birth are numerous and varied, as its need is urgent. At the present time the possession of such a certificate is necessary for admission to the public schools, to obtain employment, and to enlist in the army or navy. Likewise the possession of a certificate is essential in many legal proceedings. Proof of age is necessary for marriage in some foreign countries, and it assists in the obtaining of passports and the proving of citizenship.

"From a statistical point of view the completeness of the birth returns of the city is not less important. For many years most foreign countries have very properly based their death rates of children under one year of age not on the number of children living, but on the birth record of the year. This is the most accurate method, and in the past the Bureau of Records has often felt the need of accurate data upon which to base its infant mortality, in order that those rates might be comparable with the rates of foreign and domestic cities. Only within the last few years has the department felt justified in using the birth returns as a basis for these calculations.

"The reason that the census returns of the population under one year are not reliable is the tendency of parents to state the age of their children as one year when, as a matter of fact, they have not yet completed the first year of life. The birth records, on the other hand, being made each year, are absolutely accurate, provided they are complete. Immigration and emigration under one year is so slight that it can be disregarded.

"The law which compels the reporting of births in this city was passed in 1847. No penalty was provided for its violation, with the consequence that not more than 1,000 births were reported in 1847 and 1848. This condition of neglect remained until 1853, when a fine of $100 was provided. Since that time there has been more or less completeness in reporting births in this city. In 1903 a test case made by myself resulted unfavorably to the department, and the law was amended.

"The present law requires the filing of a report. The person whose duty it is to file a certificate of birth is charged with the responsibility of seeing that the certificate arrives at the department. In order to protect the physician and midwife, however, the department for the last four years has acknowledged the receipt of every certificate of birth."

URGE NEED OF LARGE NAVY.

League Reply to Arguments of Those Seeking Disarmament.

The Navy League of the United States, of which Gen. Horace Porter is the President and Col. Robert M. Thompson Chairman of the Executive Committee, has issued a reply to certain peace society literature advocating disarmament as a peace measure. In a formal statement the league says in part:

> League members and members of various peace societies are one in their desire for the permanent peace of our country, but the league and the ultra-pacificists differ as to how peace is to be maintained somewhat as follows:
>
> The ultra-pacificist thinks the United States is in danger of becoming a military power. We recognize the danger to the United States from going to the other extreme of maintaining too small an army and navy, but insist that a strong navy under the control of the people makes militarism, with its conscription and autocracy, and even a relatively large regular army, unnecessary.
>
> The ultra-pacificist charges that armaments are the great cause of war. We reply that injustice is the general cause of war. The specific causes include: 1, the growth of democracy and its struggle with autocracy; 2, race antipathies; 3, the unfair competitive struggle for lands, spheres of influence, and harbors.
>
> The ultra-pacificist claims that disarmament will be in the direction of peace. We reply that without justice and righteousness there can be no lasting peace; that disarmed countries have frequent war.
>
> The ultra-pacificist claims that weakness, naval and military, will keep the United States from attacking other countries. We reply that weakness, naval and military, may tempt other countries to attack the United States and its policies.
>
> The ultra-pacificist relies on treaties, Hague Conventions, and paper promises. We believe international agreements are desirable, provided armed forces are available to make them effective.
>
> The ultra-pacificist gives no recognition to the self-evident truth that behind every law there must be force. We believe that a final union of armed forces and an international navy is most desirable and is not impossible.

HARRISON LAUDS NATIVES.

20,000 Filipinos Celebrate Governor General's First Year in Office.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

MANILA, Oct. 11.—More than 20,000 Filipinos thronged the Palace today, celebrating the anniversary of Gov. Gen. Francis Burton Harrison's arrival. Gov. Harrison, after repeating President Wilson's message to the people, said: "With patience, dignity, and wisdom you have justified the words and deeds of the President toward you."

DELAVAN'S COMET VISIBLE.

Can Be Seen with Naked Eye in Western Evening Sky.

GENEVA, N. Y., Oct. 11.—Dr. William R. Brooks, Director of Smith Observatory and Professor of Astronomy at Hobart College, said today that Delavan's comet could now be seen with the naked eye in the western evening sky.

It is now ten degrees below the last star in the handle in the "Big Dipper," and moving toward the bright star Arcturus, above which the comet will pass on Oct. 26. Prof. Brooks said the comet would increase slightly in brightness before that time.

EDITH HUNTER TO BE MRS. L. L. LORILLARD

Her Engagement to Son of the Late Louis L. Lorillard Announced in Newport.

BRIDE-TO-BE IS 19 TODAY

Her Fiance Is with His Mother in Switzerland, but They Will Return Soon for Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 11.—The engagement of Miss Edith Norman Hunter, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hunter, and Louis L. Lorillard, son of the late Louis L. Lorillard and Mrs. Lorillard, was announced today at a luncheon given in honor of Miss Hunter by her relatives, Senator and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, but the official announcement will be made tomorrow on the occasion of Miss Hunter's nineteenth birthday at Belair, the residence of her parents. Miss Hunter and Mr. Lorillard represent two of the oldest families of Newport.

Mr. Lorillard and his mother are in Geneva, Switzerland, where Mrs. Lorillard has been quite ill due to the war conditions, but as soon as Mrs. Lorillard is strong enough they will return to Newport and open their residence, and preparations for a Fall wedding at Belair will be completed. They expect to return early next month.

Miss Hunter completed her education at Tours, France, last April. She rides and drives well. The bridegroom-elect is a graduate of Yale, and a member of the New York Yacht Club and the Clambake Club of Newport. His father at one time owned Vinland, on Ochre Point, now the Summer home of Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly.

Mr. Lorillard has two brothers, George Lorillard, Secretary of the United States Embassy at Buenos Aires, Argentine, and Lorillard Beeckman Lorillard, who is living in the Fiji Islands studying the life and habits of those people. His mother was a Miss Beeckman, whose sisters are Mrs. William B. Lyman of Boston, Miss Martha Beeckman, and Mrs. Campbell Stewart of New York, and brother, Senator R. Livingston Beeckman of Newport, Republican candidate for Governor of Rhode Island.

Miss Hunter's mother was a Miss Edith Norman, daughter of the late George H. Norman and Mrs. Norman, who is now in Europe, and her uncles are Bradford Norman, Reginald Norman, and Guy Norman, and Maxwell Norman of Boston, and Mrs. Frederick H. Prince of Boston, and Miss Mabel Norman, who recently returned from Europe, are her aunts.

NEW PLAYERS AT PRINCESS.

Casts of the One-Act Plays to be Presented Saturday Night.

When the Princess Theatre opens for the season next Saturday night a number of new faces will be seen in the company supporting Holbrook Blinn in the one-act plays which will be presented. The feminine roster will include Emelie Polini, Ruth Benson, Jean Murdock, Gladys Hill, and Marie Hassell. An addition to the list of men is A. G. Andrews, who has been engaged for a rôle in the new Henry Arthur Jones play. In the company are Harry Mestayer, Vaughn Trevor, Lewis Edgard, and Mitchell Lewis. The Princess has a new stage manager, who is also one of the actors, in W. H. Gilmore. Cushing Donnell will be the assistant stage director.

The cast of "The Cat and the Cherub" includes Mr. Blinn, Miss Benson, Miss Polini, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Trevor, Mr. Mestayer, Montague Davenport, and Master Hunter Kauffman.

Henry Arthur Jones's new play, "The Goal," will be played by Mr. Blinn, Mr. Edgard, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Gilmore, Miss Hill, and Miss Hassell.

Only three players are to be seen in the Stanley Houghton satire, "Phipps." These will be Mr. Blinn, Miss Murdoch, and Mr. Trevor.

In "The Forest of Happy Dreams" Mr. Mestayer, Miss Murdoch, Mr. Edgard, Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Trevor will appear.

"Little Face," the comedy of prehistoric ages, enlists all of the players excepting Mr. Blinn, Mr. Andrews, and those engaged especially for "The Cat and the Cherub."

Century Opera Concert.

At the Century opera concert last night the soloists were Hardy Williamson, Augusta Lenska, Thomas Chalmers, Elizabeth Campbell, Alfred Kaufman, Helen Stanley, and Orville Harrold. Hugo Riesenfeld, concertmaster of the orchestra, made his first appearance as a soloist there, playing the Prize Song from "Die Meistersinger." He also directed a Strauss waltz. The orchestral programme comprised Goldmark's "Sakuntala" Overture, Ochs's Variations on a German song, and Schubert's Military March. Josef Pasternack conducted and Alexander Smallens assisted at the piano.

Quick Trip for 'It Pays to Advertise'

Shortly after midnight tonight the members of Cohan and Harris's company playing in "It Pays to Advertise," at the Cohan Theatre, will board a special train at the Pennsylvania Station for Baltimore, where tomorrow morning, at the Academy of Music, they will give a special performance of the play. The single performance will take place under the auspices of The Baltimore Sun, which has arranged the trip as an attraction for the advertisers of the newspaper. Immediately after the performance "It Pays to Advertise" will be put on another train and hurried back to New York, arriving in time for tomorrow night's performance. Many theatrical managers will make the trip as guests of Cohan and Harris.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

At the Hippodrome yesterday afternoon and again last night moving pictures of the late Pope Pius X. were shown.

Ethel Barrymore was seen on the screen at the Casino Theatre yesterday in the moving picture play, "The Nightingale," by Augustus Thomas.

Manuel Quiroga, the Spanish violinist, will arrive today on the Rochambeau from France. His first American concert will take place next Sunday night at the Hippodrome.

Singer's midgets, a European vaudeville act performed by twenty Lilliputians, seven ponies, and two baby elephants, is to open at Hammerstein's Nov. 2.

Beginning this morning the carnival and bazaar of the Knights of Columbus will enter upon its second and last week at the Twelfth Regiment Armory.

The Erie Railroad Surgeons' Association, which meets in this city Wednesday, will see William Faversham and Mlle. Gabrielle Dorziat in "The Hawk" at the Shubert Theatre that night.

Two hundred members of the New York State Homeopathic Medical Society have been booked for a theatre party at the Casino on Wednesday night, when they will attend in a body Fritzi Scheff's performance of "Pretty Mrs. Smith."

AMATO SANG FOR LIBERTY.

Suspected of Being a Spy, Baritone Warbled to Austrian Officials.

Pasquale Amato, the baritone of the Metropolitan Opera, arrived yesterday on the Italian liner Duca di Genova after a narrow escape from being kept in an Austrian prison as a spy.

"On Sept. 11," said the singer, "I arrived at Cormons, the Austrian frontier station, on my way to Trieste to see my lawyer regarding some property I have there. The Customs officials, who are military men, examined a valise that I carried with me and found three Italian newspapers in it. That was against the Austrian military regulations since the war commenced, and the officer in charge told me that I would be detained to investigate my character as several spies had been found in Trieste.

"I explained that I was an opera singer and told them my name but they did not know much about grand opera at Cormons. Then the idea struck me to sing the prologue to "Pagliacci" without music and this inspired the chief officer of the Customs to send a telegram to my lawyer at Trieste to confirm my statements. After a delay of eight hours the reply came and I was permitted to go free on condition that I transacted my business and left Austria in 24 hours."

Amato said he had been engaged to sing in Berlin, Vienna, Budapest and Paris, and was to have sung at the Albert Hall, London, yesterday afternoon, but the war cancelled everything. Amato spent the greater part of the summer on his estate at Cescenatice.

Mme. Frances Alda, one of the prima donnas of the Metropolitan, and wife of the general director Giulio Gatti-Casazza, also arrived yesterday from Genoa on the Duca di Genova. She said that Caruso and the majority of the opera company, numbering about 70, were sailing on the White Star liner Canopic from Naples on Oct. 15 and will arrive here about Oct. 28.

It was not likely that Italy would go to war, Mme. Alda said, but Caruso and the other artists considered it was best to travel on a British steamship to New York to avoid any chance of being delayed. The Canopic usually operates between Boston and the Italian ports, but this voyage she will come to New York to land the Metropolitan Opera Company.

AUTO HITS SAND CAR; 4 HURT

Victims Go to Hospital After Collision on Flushing Causeway.

In a collision between an automobile and a trolley sand car on the Causeway between Corona and Flushing early yesterday morning four men were injured. They were taken to the Flushing Hospital. They were:

BERRINGTON, JOSEPH, chauffeur, 50 years old, of Court Street, Elmhurst; scalp injured and also hurt about the legs.

EAGLE, CONRAD, 35 years old, of Hall Street and Fry Avenue, Woodside; cuts on head and body.

HAUFNER, CHARLES, 58 years old, of 716 East Twelfth Street, Manhattan; right shoulder injured and hurts on head and body.

RASS, JOHN, 30 years old, of Hall Street and Fry Avenue, Woodside; internal injuries.

Berrington was operating the automobile when it was in collision. All will recover, it was said at the hospital last night.

FOUR MUSICIANS INJURED.

Metropolitan Men in Crash on Return from Mackay Home.

Armand Zeesay of the Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra, leader of fourteen members of the orchestra who played at the home of Clarence H. Mackay in Roslyn, L. I., Saturday night, was injured seriously and three others were hurt early yesterday when a taxicab in which they were returning to New York from Harbor Hill, the Mackay home, overturned at the North Hempstead Turnpike and the Shore Road, near Manhasset.

The musicians left Mr. Mackay's house after midnight in two taxicabs, which for two miles sped along side by side. Suddenly the two front tires of the taxicab in which Zeesay and six of his companions were riding blew out and the machine overturned.

The injured men were taken to Nassau Hospital in Mineola, where it was found that Zeesay was suffering from possible internal injuries and a fracture of the collarbone. The others injured were Max Pfeisser, Milan Smolen, and B. Levitt. All were suffering from bruises and cuts, and remained at the hospital yesterday.

CYCLIST CRASHES INTO AUTO.

Probably Fatally Injured in Collision Near Newton, N. J.

NEWTON, N. J., Oct. 11.—There was a head-on collision on the Blairtown Road, near here, this afternoon between an automobile and a motorcycle, and one man probably will die as a result. Both machines were wrecked.

Werner Pittman, 30 years old, of Easton, Penn., was riding the motorcycle and was descending the hill when he ran into the approaching automobile of Joseph Wintermuth, with whom were Mrs. Wintermuth and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Jones of Johnsonburg.

Pittman was dragged 200 feet, and when taken from under the automobile was suffering from injuries to the head and body.

STATE PROFITS BY SYSTEM.

Hospital Commission Saves $200,000 on Coal in One Year.

The State Hospital Commission, in its report for the year ending Sept. 30, says that elimination of waste and economy in the purchase of supplies for the maintenance of the fourteen institutions under its supervision have kept the expenses within the appropriation. The commission says that this is the first year the State Hospital system has been operated without a deficiency. The care of the 32,000 patients required approximately $7,000,000.

"Modern business methods have made this change possible for the benefit of the taxpayers," reports the commission. "The largest single saving was accomplished in the purchase of fuel, which during the previous year cost $700,000. At the suggestion of Gov. Glynn a plan of buying fuel in bulk for all State institutions was adopted, based on heat units, which gave the State hospitals a reduction of $200,000 in coal bills alone. This was further reduced by reconstructing furnaces and installation of scientific heating apparatus.

"The quality and quantity of foodstuffs have not been decreased in the process of elimination of waste, but economy has been accomplished by standardizing the supplies and purchasing them in strict conformity with the requirements of the estimate law."

GOLDSCHMIDT—MOSES.

The engagement of Miss Lucy Goldschmidt, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Goldschmidt of 20 East Sixty-fourth Street, to Henry L. Moses is announced. Mr. Moses is a son of Bernhard Moses of Scranton, Penn., and was graduated from Yale and the Columbia Law School.

Passengers from Genoa.

Some of the passengers arriving Saturday on the Duca di Genova from Genoa were:

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Knecht, Mr. and Mrs. G. Demeter, Mme. Frances Alda, Miss M. Evans, Miss Marian Baldwin, Albert Mathews, Mrs. M. Borden, James Jackson, Ellett Hodgskin, Miss Helen Hodgskin, and Edward Jones.

1% Per MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Ave., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Ave., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
East 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Ave., cor. 148th St.
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Graham Ave., cor. Debevoise St.
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½ PER CENT. CHARGED UPON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

'MY LADY'S DRESS' MOST INTERESTING

Edward Knoblauch's Latest Work Is Ably Presented at the Playhouse.

SIX SHORT PLAYS IN ONE

Given as the Succession of a Dream, They Sketch the Social History of a Modern Gown.

MY LADY'S DRESS, a new play in nine scenes by Edward Knoblauch. At the Playhouse.

John	Leon Quartermaine
Anne	Mary Boland
Sir Charles, Mynheer Cornelis	Fuller Mellish
La Grisa, Mrs. Moss	Lucy Beaumont
Liza, Mrs. Collison	Mary Deverell
Peo, Louka	S. J. Wamington
Yermak, Peter Withers	Barnett Parker

"My Lady's Dress," by Edward Knoblauch, was shown to New York for the first time on Saturday evening at the Playhouse. The company assembled for the American production and headed by Leon Quartermaine and Mary Boland gives an intelligent, skillful performance of a play which has been, since its première last Winter at the Royalty Theatre, one of the oustanding successes of the London theatrical year.

This new work by the man who wrote "Kismet" and helped to write "Milestones" is both interesting and unusual. It is unusual, if not novel, in form, for, like many of his venturesome contemporaries in the playwright's art, Mr. Knoblauch is here more interested in avoiding than in observing the familiar and established outlines of dramatic structure. The new entertainment at the Playhouse is really six separate and distinct playlets inclosed within a seventh. "My Lady's Dress" has something of the unity of a pearl necklace, and, as with the necklace, so the beauty of this play is chiefly dependent on the beauty of its parts.

The six playlets are presented as the shifting scenes of a woman's dream, and so strung together they tell the story of the fashioning of a woman's gown. We see the spinning of the silk in Italy and its weaving in France. We see the lace in old Holland, we trace the sable to the trapper's stockade in bleak Siberia, we see the laborious making of the flowers in the room of a wretched Whitechapel home. We glimpse something of the viciousness behind the smirk and the unscrupulousness of a great Bond Street dressmaking establishment.

Very forcefully there operates in all this the unity of suggestion—the suggestion of how far-threaded is the interdependence of our modern, co-operative civilization, of how, for the thoughtful, every finished product of that civilization is colored and stained by all the happiness and sorrow, the kindness and meanness, the tragedy and comedy that have entered into its making just as surely as a coin carries in its infinitesimal scars and scratches the curious story of its circulation.

"Socialism," observes the woman vaguely in her casual effort to convey the idea. "Loads of underpaid workers. That's Socialism, isn't it?"

And later, as she rubs her dream-heavy eyes and stares uncomfortably at the new gown in all its beauty of silk and fur and lace, she tries again.

"What a hideous expenditure of energy such a thing as this represents!"

If you choose to believe that Mr. Knoblauch is pointing a moral to adorn his tales there is at least the implication that for those who realize, even through a dream—or through a play—to share in the products of this infinitely intricate civilization is to share in its immense responsibilities. The world is a self-sufficient neighborhood, no more—and no less.

This is interesting and true and not in the least dramatic. But the separate playlets assembled to convey this impression are individually of dramatic value. Some of them are amusing, some poignantly moving. All are written by a man who knows how to write and for the most part they are admirably played.

In the beginning, Anne and John, in the privacy of her boudoir, have a squabble provoked by the excessive cost of her new gown which has just been sent up from Jaquelin's in Bond Street and with her thoughts a jumble of the gown, the events of the afternoon, the important social prospects of the ball that evening and the echo of her recent altercation with her entirely devoted husband (whom she has subtly placated by abusing him as a "cave-man," she curls up on her couch and snuggles into the pillows for forty winks.

The room darkens and the scene is a peasant's house in Italy. Strangely, Anne has become a peasant girl whom they all call Nina and John is Gioann, the peddler who destroys her dowry crop of silk worms when he finds she has been exploiting his attentions. As he steals away while the bride and bridegroom are still at the priest's, the scene shifts to a weaver's cottage in Lyons and Joanny, the drunkard and reprobate of the neighborhood, passes off his perfect work as that of Annette's husband who is slowly dying at his loom and cannot see the dropped stitches of his own deteriorating silk.

There follow glimpses of pretty Dutch Antje donning a peasant's disguise to expose to her father the duplicity and hollowness of an unwelcome suitor, Jonkheer Ian; of Annie, the little crippled flower girl, who guesses in the end that no "bloke" will ever play Prince to her Goldilocks, and lets them shear her lovely hair that there may be money enough for Sister Liza to have a "slap-up" wedding with plenty of beer; of a curious triangle among the fur trappers—all stories of the toll taken in the gathering of the materials that will one day find their way to Jaquelin's in Bond Street.

And then comes Jaquelin's—the scene before the curtain and the scene behind. Before the curtain there is the bowing and scraping, the jealousy, the lying, the infamous delight of an evil, old baronet in the parade of the beautiful mannequins, the social wiles of Anne angling for a post for John. And as she watches, somehow she herself seems to become Anita, one of the mannequins, poor, frightened, and desperately dependent on her work. Behind the curtain she knows what it is to try to cross the suave but ruthless Jaquelin, who, as he confesses proudly, had, when he made his first sixpence, turned around and kicked the man who had only a ha'penny. He is busily and even happily engaged in breaking whatever spirit she has, when, maddened beyond all semblance of herself, she stabs him to death with a long pair of shears. As his feet stick out horribly beneath the curtain she shrieks at them to know why they do not kick any more. Her shriek becomes the shriek of hysteria that drowns the steady ringing of the bell as the stage darkens and then grows light again to show Anne aroused from her sleep and stumbling dazed to the telephone. The dream is done.

In this last scene before she wakes there is all the quality of hideous nightmare, but it is only now and then that Mr. Knoblauch conveys or even seeks to convey the atmosphere and strange distorted outline of a dream. After all, the dream here is but an arbitrary device of the dramatist. It is no part and parcel of the story, as is the reverie in "A Phantom Rival" or the delirium in "The Poor Little Rich Girl." Save in the last scene, the broad, simple impressionism of the mental pictures of one asleep is entirely absent, and only at rare intervals is the haunting dream quality bestowed upon the shifting scenes of "My Lady's Dress."

Leon Quartermaine plays resourcefully and with a nice variety the man's rôle in Mr. Knoblauch's piece. It is true that his performance does not equal the extraordinary brilliance of that of Dennis Eadie in the London production, but that is simply to say that this player, who, by the way, appeared here with Forbes-Robertson some years ago, does not equal one of the very ablest actors of the English-speaking stage. Mr. Quartermaine's performance is entirely adequate.

Miss Boland, on the other hand, does rather better than Gladys Cooper of the Royalty cast, for her performance possesses considerably more flexibility and grace. This rôle in "My Lady's Dress" is quite the most ambitious work she has been asked to do, and she rises to the occasion.

In minor parts in two of the scenes the ripe abilities of Fuller Mellish are used to the production's great advantage, and exceptionally nice work is done by S. J. Warmington, by Lucy Beaumont, and, in the Whitechapel scene, by Mary Deverell.

The staging is all in good taste, and follows closely the London original, although there is an added touch of clouds, which float mistily across the stage as the dream shifts from scene to scene. This is well enough, but the attempt to project a picture of the dreamer amid the clouds is less fortunate. The vision vouchsafed from time to time of the slumbering Anne resembles nothing so much as the curious decalcomania pictures which even the most vigilant parents were wont to find on the children's arms some twenty years ago. And it is a vast pity that for the incidental dream music the production should have to depend on a mechanical substitute for an orchestra which seemed unusually wheezy Saturday night. But these are details which are absurd in their unimportance compared with the essential fact that Mr. Knoblauch has written an interesting work, and that it is ably acted at The Playhouse.

ARTHUR WELD DIES IN AUTO.

Light Opera Conductor Stricken at Wheel Near West Point.

While driving an automobile yesterday afternoon near West Point, Arthur Cyril Gordon Weld, one of the best known conductors of light opera and musical comedy orchestras in this country, suddenly fell over on the steering wheel, and when his wife, who was seated beside him, succeeded in stopping the car, which was going at a rapid rate, he was dead.

Mrs. Weld called for help, and other automobilists who were on the road to the Military Academy went to her assistance. A doctor from West Point was summoned, but he said that Mr. Weld had died instantly, following an attack of apoplexy.

Friends in New York were notified and went to West Point at once. Mrs. Weld returned home with them last night. The body of her husband will not be brought to New York until this morning.

Arthur Weld was a close friend of James K. Hackett, the actor, who recently inherited a fortunte, and a few months ago he became Mr. Hackett's personal representative. He arranged the music for Mr. Hackett's recent production of "Othello" in Canada and conducted the orchestra on that tour.

Mr. Weld was a member of the House Committee of the Lambs' Club. He was born near Boston fifty-two years ago, was graduated from Harvard, and afterward attended several universities in Germany, where he devoted much time to the study of music. Returning to this country, he was made the leader of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Later he went West and became the dramatic editor of a Milwaukee newspaper. He was also the conductor of the Symphony orchestra in that city.

When "Florodora" was produced at the Casino Theatre Mr. Weld was the leader of the orchestra, and he sprung into prominence at once as a conductor here. He was a striking looking man and was a commanding figure in the orchestra pit. He always wore a monocle.

Later Mr. Weld became general musical director for Henry W. Savage. Last season he conducted the orchestra of "Adele" and went to London with that production.

Mr. Weld had been married three times. His last wife, who was with him when he died, was Claudia Clarke, a musical comedy actress. By his first wife he had three daughters, all of whom are married.

Mr. Weld was the composer of several light operas and many songs. He also wrote the incidental music for many dramatic productions.

James A. Montgomery.

James A. Montgomery of Boston, formerly a member of the Boston Ideals and later of the Bostonians, died on Friday in a hospital in Elizabeth, N. J., in his fifty-first year. He was born in Boston, and was graduated from Andover College, now a well-known preparatory school. Mr. Montgomery became a choir singer in Boston for a few years, and then joined the Boston Ideals under the management of Mrs. Ober. Before his retirement he was stage manager for the Bostonians. He was a member of the Elks, and is survived by two daughters and one son, James Montgomery, author of "Ready Money" and several other popular plays.

Police Sergeant Hodgins Buried.

Police Sergt. John E. Hodgins, who was killed last Wednesday when an automobile in which he was racing to a fire hit a street car in Abingdon Square, was buried yesterday from his home, 108 West Ninety-sixth Street. The Police Band and a detachment of uniformed officers and patrolmen attended. The interment was in Calvary Cemetery. Sergt. Hodgins was a member of the Legion of Honor, and received a medal for heroic life saving at the Park Avenue Hotel fire. He was 36 years old.

1,000 Escort Rev. T. R. Corr's Body.

The Rev. Thomas R. Corr, curate of St. Lucy's Roman Catholic Church at Grove and 13th Streets, Jersey City, died in St. Francis's Hospital at noon yesterday. He had been operated on for a disease of the stomach on Friday. More than 1,000 members of the church, who were to have taken part in the Holy Name parade, went instead to the hospital and escorted the body to the parish residence. Father Corr was 33 years old. The Rev. M. J. Corr of Newark, is his brother.

Obituary Notes.

COLEMAN WILLIAM BROWNSON died yesterday in his home at Hicksville, L. I., in his forty-eighth year. He was in the lumber business. He left a wife.

CHARLES LEVETT TENNEY, in the employ of Abraham & Straus and Frederick Loeser & Co. for twenty-five years, died on Saturday at his home, 629 Halsey Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Connecticut in 1855.

WILLIAM W. LOBDELL, President of the Lobdell Car Wheel Company and prominent in banking circles in Wilmington, Del., died there Saturday. In 1904 he refused the Republican nomination for Governor of Delaware.

Mrs. ANN ELIZABETH HENDERSON, the widow of John T. Henderson, died on Saturday at her home, 1,719 Avenue K, Flatbush. She was 80 years old and is survived by a daughter, Mrs. M. A. Bullwinkel.

CHARLES BENTE, an interior decorator, died on Saturday at his home, 521A Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. He was 58 years old and had lived in Brooklyn for many years.

GEORGE F. SCHMIDT, for many years prominent in the public life of Bayonne, died at his home there on Saturday. He was 56 years old. At the time of his death he was Superintendent of the Ladoux Chemical Company, and had served on the Board of Health, Board of Education, and City Council.

HARRY A. BARTLETT, for fifteen years President of the Highland National Bank of Newburg, died at his home there last Friday. He was born in Newburg in 1865.

MATHILDE CHRISTINE WESTAWAY, wife of Robert Westaway, a member of the firm of A. D. Juilliard, dry goods merchants at 70 Worth Street and 200 Fifth Avenue, is dead at her home, 252 Decatur Avenue, Brooklyn.

JOHN R. PARKER, Superintendent of an office building in Pine Street, died yesterday.

CORNELIUS GEEL, 78 years old, is dead at his home at 636 East Fourth Street, Brooklyn.

ADA OVERTON WALKER, a colored vaudeville performer, who was the widow of George Walker of the team of Williams and Walker, comedians, died yesterday afternoon at her home, 107 West 132d Street, following a nervous breakdown two weeks ago. She was 30 years old.

THOMAS HINDLE, for twenty-five years a prominent business man of Orange, N. J., died at his home, 58 Elm Street, yesterday. He was born in Paterson seventy-nine years ago. His widow and a sister survive.

Mrs. JESSIE FLETCHER REDDING, wife of Leo L. Redding, a magazine writer, died at her residence, 540 West 186th Street, yesterday, after an illness of more than a year. She was the daughter of the late Charles W. Fletcher, formerly Mayor of Sioux City, Iowa. Besides her husband, she is survived by a daughter, Mrs. F. Q. Bowman.

WILLIAM JOSEPHY, a retired merchant, formerly of the firm of Zucker & Josephy, died yesterday at the Sherman Square Hotel. He was born in Germany seventy-five years ago and came to this country in 1866. Mr. Josephy has two brothers and four sisters residing in Germany.

Sister MARY EMMELINE, who was a teacher for ten years in St. Michael's Parochial School, Flushing, died on Friday night in St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, following an operation. Before entering the order of St. Joseph more than twenty years ago she was Miss Emma McGunnigle of Manhattan. She left a brother, George McGunnigle, of Hicksville, L. I.

IVERS WHITNEY ADAMS, President of Boston's first professional baseball club and a retired furniture dealer, died in Boston, Mass., last night. He was born in Ashburnham in 1838. Within the last two years he had presented to the town of his birth a $75,000 water system and a status of a school boy of 1850.

OUR LOSS FROM WAR PUT AT $125,000,000

Falling Off in Customs Revenues in Next Year Estimated by Leader Underwood.

WAR TAX OF $105,000,000

That with Income Tax Expected to Restore Balance to the Government's Finances.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—In a statement of the work of the Democratic Barty in the present Congress, prepared for insertion in The Congressional Record, Representative Oscar W. Underwood, the leader of the House, estimates that the revenues of the United States in the next twelve months will decrease more than $125,000,000 on account of the European war. The estimate was made on the assumption that all imports from the European countries at war would cease in the next year. No estimate of the falling off of revenues from dutiable imports from countries not engaged in hostilities is included. The War Revenue bill passed by the House, and now before the Senate, is intended to raise $105,000,000.

The following table embraced in Mr. Underwood's statement gives the estimated falling off in revenues on account of the European war:

Country.	Dutiable Imports. Value, 1914.	Estimated Falling Off in Revenues During Next 12 Months.
Austria-Hungary	$15,232,645	$5,267,000
Belgium	21,324,417	5,398,000
France	95,445,062	35,566,000
Germany	119,383,978	38,683,000
Russia in Europe	2,420,602	242,000
Servia and Montenegro	9,627	2,000
United Kingdom	132,173,220	40,653,000
Total	$385,989,551	$125,814,000

In his statement Mr. Underwood declares that the war revenue legislation was not made necessary, as has been contended, because of the failure of the Underwood tariff law to provide the necessary Governmental income.

"During the fiscal year 1914," says Mr. Underwood, "the customs revenue collected amounted to $292,000,000. Of this amount $85,500,000 was collected before the present law went into effect. The customs revenue collected during the first nine months the new law was in effect amounted to $206,500,000, or $22,900,000 per month. The customs revenue collected during the fiscal year 1913 (the last year the Payne law was in operation) amounted to $318,891,395.86, or $26,600,000 per month. The new tariff law provides an income tax to make up for the reduction in customs revenue because of the lowering of the tariff taxes.

"For the last ten months of the calendar year 1913 there accrued from the income tax on individuals $31,344,539. The amount of corporation, excise, and income tax accruing from the entire calendar year of 1913 was $45,851,028. The total amount of the excise tax on corporations derived by the Treasury for the calendar year 1912 was $35,006,299. The new income tax law eliminated the corporation exemption of $5,000, added to the tax list many corporations not subject to the excise tax, and also imposed a graduated rate upon corporations holding stock in others.

"These provisions account for the entire difference between the receipts from corporations for the calendar year 1912 and the calendar year 1913, which difference is $10,844,729. This sum, added to the amount of income tax accruing from individuals for the year 1913, namely, $31,344,539, would aggregate $42,189,268, or $4,000,000 per month. Adding the average monthly customs receipts to the average monthly income tax receipts under the new law gives $26,900,000, as compared with $26,600,000 under the act of 1909. This average monthly comparison only extends to the close of the fiscal year 1914.

"For the present fiscal year 1915 the comparison is much more favorable to the new tariff and income tax law, for the reason that the individual income tax law only covered ten months of the year 1913, and in reality only reaching all semi-annual incomes payable in January and July for four months of that year, and all like quarterly income payable in January, July, and October for but seven months of that year.

"Considering the unsettled business conditions during the year 1914, largely on account of disturbed international, commercial, and other conditions, the best obtainable figures as to the estimated amount that will accrue from the corporation tax for 1914 is $42,500,000, while the same estimates from individual income tax is $42,500,000, making a total of $85,000,000. Deducting from this amount $35,000,000 that would otherwise have accrued from corporation excise tax under the act of 1909 leaves $50,000,000 or $4,166,000 per month that would accrue to the Treasury from the income tax for the fiscal year 1915. Adding this average monthly yield to the average monthly yield of the present tariff law gives $27,066,000, as compared with $26,600,000 under the act of 1909. These estimates of the income tax are exceedingly conservative.

"The customs revenue collected during the fiscal year 1913 amounted to $318,891,395, as compared with $292,128,527 for the fiscal year 1914. The customs revenue, therefore, fell off $26,762,868, which amount was more than made up by the $31,344,539 accruing from individual incomes, and the $10,844,729 additional tax accruing from corporations, as heretofore explained."

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

FISCHER.—Oct. 15, 575 West 172d St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Fischer, a son.

SOMMERFIELD.—Oct. 5, 601 West 174th St., to Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Sommerfield, a son.

STERN.—Oct. 8, 314 West 100th St., to Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Stern, a daughter.

Engaged.

APPEL—STACY.—Freda Stacy to Jack Appel.

BARNETT—BLOCK.—Fanny Block to Harry Barnett.

BECK—HOCHFELDER.—Rose Hochfelder to Herman Beck.

BECK—LEVY.—Hannah Levy to Morris J. Beck.

BENDEL—SPIEGEL.—Fannie Spiegel to Meyer Bendel.

COHEN—LEOPOLD.—Sophia Leopold to Murray A. Cohen.

DORMAN—ROSENBAND.—Laura Rosenband to Maurice Dorman.

DUSHKIND—GORDON.—Hannah Gordon to Michael H. Dushkind.

FREEMAN—VOLK.—Jeannette Volk to Benjamin M. Freeman.

FREUD—WILSON.—Sadie Wilson to Lucian Freud.

FUERTH—WEIL.—Florence R. Weil to Gustav Fuerth.

GOTTLIEB—SOLOMOVITZ.—Anna Solomovitz to A. A. Gottlieb.

ISAACS—FEIERSTEIN.—Claire M. Feierstein to Al H. Isaacs.

ISSEKS—MELTZER.—Jennie Meltzer to Harold L. Isseks.

JACOBS—SCHMIDT.—Thekla Schmidt to Julius Jacobs.

JUDAS—HIRSH.—Carline Hirsh to Joel Judas.

KAUFMANN—HOROWITZ.—Lena D. Horowitz to Louis E. Kaufmann.

KOSHOFF—WOLF.—Estelle Wolf to Harry B. Koshoff.

KRAUS—SCHEIB.—Beatrice E. Scheib to Kurt Kraus.

LE BOSSE—FRANKENTHALER.—Jennie Frankenthaler to Francois Le Bosse.

LEIPZIGER—VOGEL.—Rita D. Vogel to Julius Leipziger.

LISSNER—ZWEIG.—Mildred Zweig to Arthur Lissner.

MAUS—FORDER.—Florence Forder to Frank F. Maus.

METZGER—SHRIER.—Sadie Shrier to David Metzger.

NATHAN—KLEVINSKY.—Cecile Klevinsky to Samuel Nathan.

ROSENBAUM—GREENHOOT.—Tessie Greenhoot to Alvin H. Rosenbaum.

SANDMAN—LEVIN.—Sarah Levin to Edward H. Sandman.

SCHWAB—STEINHARDT.—Sophie Steinhardt to Jules Schwab.

NEW CHICAGO SERVICE
Leave New York 10 A. M. Arrive Chicago 12:50 P. M.
No Extra Fare.
Arrive St. Louis, 9:55 P. M.
Kansas City, 9:45 P. M.
Ticket Offices:
Broadway
Cor. Wall St. Cor. 23th St.
Cor. Howard St. Cor. 42d St.
Brooklyn—365 Fulton St.

Engaged.

SHOENTHAL—GOLDSCHMIDT.—Myra Goldschmidt to Milton Shoenthal.

SIMET—NEWSTADT.—Vera Newstadt to Sol Simet.

SOBEL—MARUM.—Bertha Marum to William Sobel.

WEISS—GOODMAN.—Edna Goodman to Seymour A. Goodman.

WOLFF—WEISSBERG.—Celia Weissberg to Benjamin Wolff.

YOUNG—STALLINGS.—Persis Stallings to Robert A. Young.

Married.

BRUNELLE—BIBAS.—Dr. George C. Brunelle to Laura E. Bibas, Oct. 11.

LOESER—ELLIOTT.—On Saturday, Oct. 10, 1914, at Montclair, N. J., by the Rev. Charles S. Mills, Florence Depew Elliott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gaylord Elliott, to Charles Peter Loeser of New York.

GREDINGER—GLICK.—Oct. 8, Cecilia Glick to Philip H. Gredinger.

RAPPAPORT—DREYSPOOL.—Oct. 4, Bertha Dreyspool to Arthur G. Rappaport.

ROSENTHAL—FOX.—Oct. 7, Alexandra Fox to William W. Rosenthal.

STERN—STICHLER.—Oct. 8, Edith E. Stichler to Siegfried Stern.

Brooklyn.

BERLIN—COHN.—Oct. 14, Cecil Cohn to Dave Berlin.

Died.

BAER.—Lizzie, beloved mother of Mrs. Dallas Frankenfield, Dora, Benjamin Simon, Harry, Mrs. Samuel Berger, Jennie, Mrs. Alfred Levy, Beatrice, and Ethel. Funeral at 2 P. M. from 3,456 Broadway. Baltimore papers please copy.

BARTLETT.—At Newburg, N. Y., Oct. 9, Harry A. Bartlett, aged 49 years. Funeral services will be held at the First Presbyterian Church, Newburg, N. Y., on Monday, Oct. 12, at 2:30 P. M. Interment Cedar Hill.

BROWN.—Suddenly, on Oct. 10, 1914, at Lenox, Mass., Ann D. Brown, widow of William S. Brown and daughter of the late Edward G. Faile, in her 93d year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BROWNSON.—At his residence, Hicksville, L. I., Sunday, Oct. 11, Coleman William, son of the late James Stelle and Harriet Eliza Brownson, in his 48th year. Funeral services at Holy Trinity Church, Hicksville, Tuesday, Oct. 13, 10:30 A. M. Train leaves Pennsylvania terminal from Flatbush Av., 9:07 A. M. Interment at Greenwood.

CALMBACH.—At the home of her sister, Mrs. Philip Diehl, 132 Griswold St., New Britain, Conn., on the 10th, Pauline J. Calmbach, in the 47th year of her age.

CALHOUN.—At his residence, 565 West 170th St., on Saturday, Oct. 10, James Calhoun. Funeral services Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

CLARKE.—On Saturday, Oct. 10, Ida S. Clarke, beloved wife of James Russell Clarke. Funeral services will be held at 410 Clinton Av., Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, Oct. 12, at 2 o'clock.

CORR.—At St. Francis Hospital, Jersey City, on Sunday, Oct. 11, 1914, the Rev. Thomas R. Corr, assistant rector of St. Lucy's R. C. Church and beloved brother of the Rev. M. J. Corr of Newark, N. J. Funeral from St. Lucy's R. C. Church on Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1914, at 10 A. M.

CORIN.—Saturday, Oct. 10, Arthur Corin, beloved husband of Lottie, father of Sadie. Funeral from his late residence, 385 Central Park West, Tuesday, Oct. 13, 10 A. M.

DAVIS—On Friday, Oct. 9, Casper, beloved husband of Sophia Davis and father of Ralph Davis and Rosetta Levy. Funeral services will be held at the Chapel of Mt. Neboh Cemetery, Cypress Hills, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 13 at 10:30 o'clock.

GEEL.—Suddenly, Cornelius Geel, 78 years. Funeral services from his late home, 636 East 4th St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, Oct. 13, at 2 P. M.

GOSMAN.—On Saturday, Oct. 10, Jennie De Beboise, beloved wife of George McA. and mother of Richard H. Gosman, in the 71st year of her age. Funeral private.

HAZEN.—At Stamford, Conn., Sunday, Oct. 11, 1914, John F. Hazen, in the 70th year of his age. Funeral private, Monday night. Cincinnati, Ohio, papers please copy.

HULL.—In West Haven, Conn., Oct. 11, 1914, Virginia I. Saunders, widow of Elam Hull. Funeral arrangements to be announced later.

JOSEPHY.—On Oct. 11, 1914, at the Sherman Square Hotel, in his 75th year, William Josephy, brother of Hugo Josephy. Funeral strictly private.

LAW.—On Oct. 10, 1914, Caroline C. Law, widow of Dr. Thomas K. Law. Funeral service at her late residence, 1,069 East 29th St., Flatbush, near Avenue K, on Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1914, at 2 o'clock. Bangor (Me.) papers please copy.

MARTIN.—On Friday, Oct. 9, 1914, Urban Martin, at his residence, 126 West 94th St. Funeral services at the chapel, Greenwood Cemetery, Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

MARTIN.—Sunday, Oct. 11, 1914, at Thetford, Canada, Robert H. Martin. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MUDGE.—At the Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, on Oct. 10, 1914, the Rev. Lewis Ward Mudge, D. D. Funeral services on Tuesday at 11:30 A. M. in the Central Presbyterian Church, Downingtown, Penn., and at 4:30 o'clock in the Second Presbyterian Church, Princeton, N. J. Interment private in Princeton.

MUNRO.—On Oct. 9, 1914, at Bartow-on-the-Sound, in the ninetieth year of her age, Frances Augusta Munro, widow of John White Munro and daughter of the late Edward N. Bibby, M. D. Funeral at Christ Church, Pelham Manor, Tuesday morning, Oct. 13, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Pelham Station on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Station at 10:05 A. M.

PARKER.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Oct. 11, John R. Parker, husband of Alice Mauterstock. Funeral services at parlors of S. M. Hook & Son, 710 8th Av., Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

SHIELS.—On Oct. 10, at his late residence, 249 East Kingsbridge Road, Thomas Shiels, beloved husband of Katherine Shiels. Funeral Tuesday, 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of Our Lady of Mercy.

STEVENS.—Oct. 11, Julia King Stevens. Funeral services at chapel of Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 8th Av. and 19th St., Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

HOTEL MAJESTIC

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Rates for Fall and Winter Occupancy are now very favorable.

J. CHARLTON RIVERS,
Managing Director.

72nd Street & Central Park West

Died.

WATSON.—On Oct. 10, Thomas Watson. Funeral services from his late residence, 2,783 Pond Place, Bronx, Tuesday, Oct. 13, at 10 A. M. Services at Masonic Temple, 23d St. and 6th Av., at 12 M. The following lodges are invited to attend: Pyramid Lodge, 490, F. and A. M.; Union Chapter, 180; Hancock Lodge, 49, I. O. O. F.; St. Andrew's Society, Caladonia Club, General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen. Interment at Evergreen Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

WELD.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Oct. 11, 1914, Arthur Cyril Gordon Weld. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WESTAWAY.—Mathilde Christine, dearly beloved wife of Robert Westaway. Funeral services at her late residence, 252 Decatur St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

WHITTLESEY.—Of pneumonia, at Madison, N. J., Oct. 9, 1914, Curtis E. Whittlesey, in his 72d year. Funeral services will be held at the First Presbyterian Church, Madison, N. J., on Monday, Oct. 12, at 2:30 P. M. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

BINGENHEIMER.—Mary E., 2,110 Sterling Av., Oct. 10, aged 77. Funeral today.

BLANCHARD.—Mary, Oct. 10, aged 25. Funeral 171 8th Av., tomorrow, 1 P. M.

BRETT.—Mary T., Seton Hospital, Oct. 10. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

COPPINGER.—Walter, Stapleton, S. I., Oct. 9, aged 24. Funeral today.

CORCORAN.—Catherine C., 407 West 22d St., Oct. 10. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

DE NOVILLE.—David, 359 West 45th St., Oct. 10. Funeral today.

DOBLIN.—Jacob, 783 Beck St., Oct. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

FINNEGAN.—Ann, 220 West 114th St., Oct. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

FINNELL.—Annie L., 200 East 69th St., Oct. 9. Funeral tomorrow, 9:15 A. M.

FLOOD.—Peter, 1,764 Madison Av., Oct. 10. Funeral notice later.

FRANK.—George H., 103½ St. Mark's Place, Oct. 9, aged 30.

GOTSCHEL.—Bertha, 218 West 22d St., Oct. 9.

GRAMLICH.—Martin, 1,999 Clinton Av., Oct. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

GRIMES.—Charles S., 364 St. Nicholas Av., Oct. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

HENRY.—Thomas, 476 West 34th St., Oct. 10. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

HERBERT.—Susan, 512 West 28th St., Oct. 9. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HUGHES.—Bessie, 377 East 154th St., Oct. 9. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

JOHNSON.—Richard L., 570 West 182d St., Oct. 9. Funeral service today.

KAPP.—Louis, 530 East 85th St., Oct. 10, aged 53. Funeral today.

KAPPEL.—Edward E., 4,184 Park Av., Oct. 9, aged 9 months.

KINGSTON.—Hanorah, 326 East 37th St., Oct. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

LANNER.—Max, Oct. 9. Funeral 54 East 109th St.

LEFFSON.—Mary, 279 West 127th St., Oct. 10. Funeral tomorrow.

LEW.—Mary, 305 East 46th St., Oct. 9. Funeral tomorrow.

McDONALD.—Catherine, 242 East 27th St., Oct. 10. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

McKAY.—Margaret, 813 East 218th St., Oct. 9. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

McPADDEN.—Hugh, 412 West 57th St., Oct. 9. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MAHON.—John, 167 East 53d St., Oct. 9. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

MARTIN.—Urban, 126 West 94th St., Oct. 9. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

O'DONNELL.—Raymond, 2,094 Ryer Av., Bronx, Oct. 9.

PARMELEE.—Rose M., 119 West 96th St., Oct. 9.

REYNOLDS.—Mark E., Presbyterian Hospital, Oct. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

ROSENSTRAUS.—Augusta, 526 West 111th St., Oct. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

SHEEHAN.—Catherine, Oct. 9. Funeral 1,275 1st Av. today, 9:30 A. M.

SKEHAN.—Stephen, 540 West 29th St., Oct. 10.

STEINBERG.—Frederick H., 590 East 167th St., Oct. 10. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

WALSH.—John, 1,110 Longwood Av., Oct. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

Brooklyn.

ALLEN.—Helen A., Oct. 9. Funeral 396 Gates Av. today, 2 P. M.

BACH.—Wilhelmina, 1,507 Myrtle Av., Oct. 9, aged 50. Funeral today.

BINDER.—John, 272 Evergreen Av., Oct. 10, aged 51. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BRENNAN.—Bridget, 1,761 Bergen St., Oct. 9, aged 56.

BURNETT.—Harriet B., 267 Cumberland St., Oct. 9.

CARLEY.—Cathren F., 32 Willow Place, Oct. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

DANFORTH.—Charles, 323 Division Av., Oct. 9, aged 64.

FINN.—Theresa, 22 Bay 28th St., Oct. 10. Funeral notice later.

FRAAS.—Charles, 639 10th Av., Oct. 10.

HAUCK.—Henry, 103 East 3d St., Oct. 9. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

HENDRICKSON.—Elizabeth, 1,719 Avenue K, Oct. 10. Funeral private.

JUDGE.—Nellie, 199 5th Av., Oct. 9, aged 24. Funeral today.

KEANE.—Anna A., 336 Dean St., Oct. 9. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

MULLER.—Louisa, Hebrew Home for Aged, Oct. 10.

SCHMITT.—Frank, 579 Onderdonk Av., Oct. 9, aged 64. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

Died.

SKINNER.—Jennie, 84 Hall St., Oct. 9.

SPARNER.—Katherine, 30 Wolcott St., Oct. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 3 P. M.

TENNEY.—Charles L., Oct. 10. Funeral 629 Halsey St. today.

THORNLEY.—Harriet A., Oct. 9. Funeral 1,307 7th Av. today, 11 A. M.

VOGEL.—Adolph, 24 Ridgewood Av., Oct. 10. Funeral today.

WOHRLE.—Edward J., 165 Howard Av., Oct. 10, aged 44. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Hoboken and Jersey City.

ARENS.—Augusta W., 3,352 Hudson Boulevard, Jersey City, Oct. 9, aged 70. Funeral today.

DE MARTINI.—John P. V., West Hoboken, Oct. 9, aged 31. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

GALLAGHER.—Frank V., 1,021 Summit Av., Jersey City, Oct. 9, aged 34. Funeral today.

HEFFERNAN.—Maria, 237 North St., Jersey City, Oct. 9. Funeral tomorrow.

KREUTZIG.—Anna T., West Hoboken, Oct. 9, aged 55. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

LESTER.—Meta, 331 Monroe St., Hoboken, Oct. 20, aged 61.

LISA.—Michael, 716 Adams St., Hoboken, Oct. 9, aged 57. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

SCHROEDER.—Emil, 485 Palisade Av., Jersey City, Oct. 9, aged 56.

SHAFFER.—John L., 64 Sherman Av., Jersey City, Oct. 10. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SPINCK.—Sophie, 1,032 Willow Av., Hoboken, Oct. 10, aged 65.

STARK.—Ferdinand L., 507 Traphagen St., West Hoboken, Oct. 9, aged 61.

Long Island.

DREHER.—Frank B., Patchogue, Oct. 10. Funeral service today.

HELCKME.—Catherine, Rockville Centre, Oct. 10. Funeral tomorrow.

McGUNNIGLE.—Sister M. Emeline, Flushing, Oct. 9. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

Westchester County.

CARPENTER.—Eliza L., Mount Vernon, Oct. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

CAWEIN.—George, West Mount Vernon, Oct. 9, aged 57. Funeral private.

DREWES.—Johanna, Mamaroneck, Oct. 10, aged 66. Funeral tomorrow, 11 A. M.

QUIMBY.—Elizabeth B., Chappaqua, Oct. 9, aged 73.

In Memoriam.

ALTMAYER.—Israel, unveiling monument, Old Union Fields Cemetery, Oct. 18, 2:30 P. M.

BERMAND.—Sofie, unveiling monument, Washington Cemetery, Oct. 18, 2:30 P. M.

CAHN.—Albert, unveiling monument, Mount Hope Cemetery, Oct. 18, 3 P. M.

COHEN.—Leon, unveiling monument, Washington Cemetery, Oct. 18, 2 P. M.

CREEDEN.—John J., mass, Church of the Epiphany, Oct. 14, 9 A. M.

FALLON.—James R., in memory of; died Oct. 15, 1902.

FREY.—Bernard, unveiling monument, Mount Hope Cemetery, Oct. 18, 2 P. M.

GOLDSTEIN.—Dr. Maxwell, unveiling monument, Bayside Cemetery, Oct. 18, 2:30 P. M.

HOFFSTADT.—Adolph, unveiling monument, Salem Fields Cemetery, Oct. 18, 11 A. M.

HOWARD.—Josephine R., mass Nativity Church, Brooklyn, Oct. 14, 9 P. M.

KEHOE.—Andrew J., mass St. Brendan's Church, Flatbush, Oct. 14.

KELLY.—James J., mass St. Charles Borromeo Church, Oct. 14, 9 A. M.

LANDAUER.—Cora, unveiling monument, Union Fields Cemetery, Oct. 18, 3:30 P. M.

LANG.—Pauline, unveiling monument, Mount Hope Cemetery, Oct. 18, 2:30 P. M.

LOWENFELD.—Pincus, memorial service, 54 Pitt St., Oct. 18, 2:30 P. M.

MARTINSON.—Muriel, unveiling monument, Mount Carmel Cemetery, Oct. 18, 2:30 P. M.

MERGENTINE.—Max, unveiling monument, Union Fields Cemetery, Oct. 18, 2 P. M.

METZGER.—Morris, unveiling monument, Cypress Hills Cemetery, Oct. 18.

PINCUS.—Mabel, unveiling monument, Mount Neboh Cemetery, Oct. 18, 2:30 P. M.

SCHWALBE.—Julius, unveiling monument, Washington Cemetery, Oct. 18, 1 P. M.

SILBERMAN.—Samuel J., unveiling monument, Union Fields Cemetery, Oct. 18, 2 P. M.

WEINSTEIN.—Stella, unveiling monument, Washington Cemetery, Oct. 18, 2:30 P. M.

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259,673

What it Means

The average net paid circulation of The New York Times, daily and Sunday, for the six months ended Oct. 1, 1914, as reported to the Post Office Department, was 259,673. The significance of these figures will be understood when they are compared with the figures reported by the other New York newspapers with which The New York Times is popularly classed.

The New York Times 259,673
Herald 109,192
Sun 70,387
Tribune 64,410
Herald, Sun and Tribune combined 243,989
Excess of The Times over Herald, Sun, and Tribune combined 15,684

NOTE: The present average daily and Sunday circulation of THE NEW YORK TIMES exceeds 275,000.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

If one were asked to put his finger upon the single factor reflecting the largest measure of recovery last week it would be the marked improvement in sales of commercial paper. Obviously, there can be no great progress toward the return to normal conditions in our domestic position until the old banking facilities extended manufacturers and merchants are again available. The absence of any demand for mercantile paper, even that bearing the best names, proved a serious handicap to business in the first two months of the war in cases where otherwise no depressing influence was exerted. Brokers reported the appearance on the last days of the week of a very healthy buying movement by banks, and this indicates more confidence in the future ease of the money market. With high-class paper still offering on a 7 per cent. basis there were nevertheless indications on Friday pointing to the approach of a time when money can be obtained at a concession from this rate. Bank loans on call or time are still only nominal in volume and the rates remain high.

It was inevitable from the first that seven nations could not plunge into the most costly war, both in money and in men, that the world has seen, without affecting adversely the trade of all other civilized nations. It would be fatuous to refuse to see evidence of depression in many lines of business in the United States. Business is not good, and no amount of optimistic talk will change that fact. Nevertheless, it is a matter for congratulation that this country has stood the shock of dislocation of the world's business so well as it has. When one recalls the extent of the aid which the United States has obtained in years past from foreign purchasers of securities, or when one regards the total which our import and export trade with the nations now at war reached, the measure of the depression which has crept over the country is nothing to be alarmed at. In many respects the war could not have come at a more opportune time for the United States. Two factors loom up very largely in explaining our ability to withstand the shock of the breaking off of friendly relations among European powers. First, the successful inauguration of the new currency system, by furnishing a central agency around which banking resources could be mobilized, has tended to spread the strain over the whole United States instead of allowing it to converge upon this centre. Secondly, the harvesting of tremendous crops of wheat and corn has furnished the United States with a medium of exchange almost as usable as its equivalent in value in gold. Europe may cease to buy our manufactures; it may take only a small part of its normal purchases of cotton, but it cannot get along without taking from us a large amount of grain, and this is counted upon to meet to a large extent the demands upon us for the return of money given for American securities.

Each week brings a number of unfavorable comparisons with the business that was being done a year ago. The idle-car statement of the American Railway Association covering the lines operating in this country and Canada showed a surplus on Oct. 1 of 131,000 freight cars. As the railroads have not been buying new equipment on a large scale these figures show very clearly a big loss in merchandise and coal traffic, since the crop movement is taking the usual number of cars. A year ago the surplus amounted to but 10,000 cars, and had this Fall brought a period of good business there would now be a shortage of cars. The supply of freight cars furnishes the most timely measure of railroad business, but the monthly reports of earnings, which are a few weeks behind the car statement, have shown the same unfavorable tendency. A compilation made by The Financial Chronicle shows that the gross receipts of forty-three railroads decreased $5,747,000 in the month of September, or a loss of 7 per cent. from the corresponding month of last year. A compilation of September bank exchanges is another barometer of the movements of trade. It showed a total of checks drawn on banks in this country last month that was 25 per cent. less than for September of last year.

The United States Steel Corporation reported a decrease of 425,000 tons in its unfilled orders on the books as of Sept. 30.

A shrinkage in business is not without its advantages. Economists have been wont to lament the absence of thrift among a large part of Americans. It needs but a few weeks of contracting business, with widespread reductions in a number of men employed, to start a healthy reaction toward economy and saving. The necessity for scrutinizing expenditures much more carefully has been brought home to corporations and municipalities as well as to individuals. The railroad companies, which are ordinarily the biggest buyers of materials, have frankly recognized the difficulty of raising new capital, and are spending only what sums are needed to maintain the properties already owned, or to complete work which had been entered upon before war upset the investment market. A large amount of cash is being accumulated for investment as soon as conditions are straightened out.

The railroads are steadily working toward a sounder basis for future financing, which will make unnecessary the resort to short-term note issues except in extreme emergencies. The Baltimore & Ohio stockholders will shortly meet to approve the creation of a new refunding and improvement mortgage for $600,000,000, under which it is planned to sell bonds from time to time as opportunity offers. This company was unfortunate in not having such a plan completed last Spring, when it became necessary to raise $35,000,000, and an issue of one-year notes was sold in April. If the investment market is in shape to take an offering of the new bonds before next Summer this company will be more firmly intrenched in its finances. The New York Central has obtained approval of the Public Service Commission for a merger of the Lake Shore, and it, too, has a new blanket mortgage, under which all future financial needs will be taken care of once normal conditions are re-established. The New Haven under the new management is putting forth earnest efforts to remedy the defects of its loose financial policy of recent years. The iniquitous holding companies superimposed on the Rock Island Railway are being cleared away by the plan to secure for distribution the stock now pledged under the collateral bonds. The Atchison has announced that it will not authorize any new work, but will conserve its resources wherever possible. All in all, the railroads will be on a much stronger footing if they can take care of maturities in the next few months by the sale of long-term bonds limited in amount to actual refunding needs. The Eastern roads are to appear before the Interstate Commerce Commission one week from today to ask for a reconsideration of their appeal for higher rates, and there is a feeling of confidence that this time they will not return empty-handed.

The Investment Situation

A page of our general circular for the month of October is devoted to a simple discussion of the perplexities of the present financial situation.

History shows that those who take advantage of extraordinary investment opportunities are the most successful investors.

This October Circular AG—84, which includes list of carefully selected bonds, sent upon request.

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BIG DROP IN DEPOSITS.

Trust Companies Lose $112,341,511 Between June 30 and Sept. 12.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 11.—The reports of trust companies of the State of New York, made to the State Superintendent of Banking on Sept. 12, showed a loss of $112,341,511 in deposits, as compared with the aggregate reported on June 30, when the last previous reports were made. Public securities held increased $30,211,522; loans and discounts secured by other collateral increased $208,662,218; amounts due from trust companies, banks, and bankers decreased $61,060,775; amount due trust companies, banks, and bankers decreased $34,587,798; surplus decreased $4,702,030; due depositors, not preferred, decreased $34,845,972; bills payable increased $2,036,500. There were 79 trust companies in June and 81 in September.

The total deposits on June 30 were $1,517,151,157, while on Sept. 12 they were $1,404,809,646.

'CHANGE SETS PRICES FOR LISTED STOCKS

Today's Issue of The Annalist Presents First Official List Given Out.

PROBLEMS FOR COMMITTEE

Comparisons Necessary to Compute Some of the Quotations—Inactive Shares Scheduled.

The Annalist, out today, publishes for the first time the official minimum prices fixed by the Committee of Five of the Stock Exchange at which trading through the Clearing House is permitted in inactive as well as active shares. On a number of these issues, for permission to buy or sell which no applications had been made, the minimum prices were not established until the end of last week.

The Committee of Five ruled on Aug. 12 that stocks could be bought and sold through the Clearing House at prices not less than the final prices of July 30. It was provided that the amount of the first dividend paid after the closing of the Exchange should be deducted from the price of the stock as soon as books were closed for the payment of such dividend, but that no further deduction should be made.

There were a number of issues that were not dealt in on July 30, the last day the Stock Exchange was open, and some in which no transactions had occurred for several months. In its article The Annalist says on the point:

In meeting this situation the Committee of Five assumed a responsibility that had not appeared in its previous decisions. For a number of issues it was possible to follow a general rule in establishing quotations, but other stocks were brought to the attention of the committee in the course of business at the Clearing House which required the exercise of discretion.

Some of them had been inactive for months, and a considerable portion were of the class that is looked upon with favor by the banks as collateral for loans. The committee had, first of all, to view them in their capacity as collateral, so that a valuation placed upon the stocks should not be so low as to affect loans. The closing bid and asked quotations on July 30, of course, reflected the sentiment of the market on that day, but a glance at the last prices made in actual dealings showed that certain issues had sold considerably lower than the bid and asked figures of July 30, while others brought considerably more.

The committee met the problem in this way: The offered price of July 30 was taken and compared with the last sale price. If the last sale had occurred within a day or two of the market's close it was taken unless the offered quotation on July 30 was lower, in which case this was used as the figure for trading under the oversight of the Clearing House. If the last sale had occurred several weeks or months before the close and was higher than the offered price on July 30, the offered price was used. If it was only slightly lower than the offered price, the last actual quotation was fixed upon, but if it was a number of points lower than the offered price the committee used its judgment in setting a price.

The minimum prices at which trading is now permitted on all stocks in which there have been dealings during a period of years, and the yield on the basis of these prices are as follows:

Stocks.	Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend paid. Date.	P. C.	Period.	Minimum Prices.	Yield. P. C.
ADAMS EXPRESS CO.	$12,000,000	Sep. 1, 1914	1½	Q	90⅜	6.6
Alaska Gold Mines	7,500,000	....	..	..	19½	..
Allis-Chalmers Mfg	25,046,200	....	..	..	6	..
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. pf.	15,759,600	....	..	..	32½	..
Amalgamated Copper Co.	153,887,900	Aug. 31, 1914	1½	Q	49½	12.1
Am. Agricultural Chem. Co.	18,330,900	July 15, 1914	1	Q	49⅛	8.1
Am. Agricul. Chem. Co. pf.	27,112,700	July 15, 1914	1½	Q	92	6.5
American Beet Sugar Co.	15,000,000	Nov. 15, 1912	1¼	..	19	..
American Beet Sugar pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 1, 1914	1½	Q	73½	8.2
Am. Brake Shoe & Found.	4,600,000	Sep. 30, 1914	1¾	Q	88¼	7.9
Am. Brake Shoe & F. pf.	5,000,000	Sep. 30, 1914	2	Q	136	5.8
American Can Co.	41,233,300	....	..	..	19½	..
American Can Co. pf.	41,233,300	Oct. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	78¼	8.0
Amer. Car & Found. Co.	30,000,000	Oct. 1, 1914	½	Q	43⅝	4.6
Amer. Car & Found. Co. pf.	30,000,000	Oct. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	110¼	6.3
American Cities pf.	20,553,500	July 1, 1914	3	..	59½	..
American Coal Products	10,726,000	Oct. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	83¼	8.4
American Coal Products pf.	2,500,000	July 15, 1914	1¾	Q	105¼	6.6
American Cotton Oil Co.	20,207,100	June 1, 1911	2½	..	32	..
American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	10,198,600	June 1, 1914	3	SA	93⅝	6.4
American Express Co.	18,000,000	Oct. 1, 1914	1	Q	99	†4.0
Amer. Hide & Leath. Co.	11,274,100	....	..	..	3¼	..
Amer. Hide & Leath. Co. pf.	12,548,800	Aug. 15, 1905	1	..	17	..
Amer. Ice Securities Co.	19,046,100	July 20, 1907	1¾	..	19⅞	..
American Linseed Co.	16,750,000	....	..	..	7⅛	..
American Linseed Co. pf.	16,750,000	Sep. 1, 1908	1¾	..	25	..
Amer. Locomotive Co.	25,000,000	Aug. 26, 1908	1¼	..	20¼	..
Amer. Locomotive Co. pf.	25,000,000	July 24, 1914	1¾	Q	95¼	7.3
American Malt Corp.	5,743,100	....	..	..	5	..
Amer. Malt Corp. pf.	8,839,300	May 2, 1914	2	SA	32	‖6.2
Amer. Smelt. & Refin. Co.	50,000,000	Sep. 15, 1914	1	Q	51½	7.8
Amer. Smelt. & Ref. Co. pf.	50,000,000	Sep. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	95⅝	7.3
American Snuff Co.	11,001,700	Oct. 1, 1914	‡	Q	153	..
American Snuff Co. pf.	3,952,500	Oct. 1, 1914	1½	Q	105¼	5.7
American Steel Foundries	16,218,000	Sep. 30, 1914	½	Q	27	7.4
Amer. Sugar Refining Co.	45,000,000	Oct. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	99¼	7.0
Amer. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	45,000,000	Oct. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	106¼	6.6
Amer. Telegraph & Cable	14,000,000	Sep. 1, 1914	1¼	Q	57¾	8.7
American Tel. & Tel. Co.	344,674,600	July 15, 1914	2	Q	112	7.1
American Tobacco Co.	40,242,400	Sep. 1, 1914	*5	Q	210	..
Amer. Tobacco Co. pf., new	51,831,900	Oct. 1, 1914	1½	Q	102½	5.8
American Woolen Co.	20,000,000	....	..	..	12	..
American Woolen Co. pf.	40,000,000	July 15, 1914	1¾	Q	71¾	9.8
Am. Writing Paper pf.	12,500,000	....	..	..	11	..
Anaconda Cop. Min. Co.	116,537,000	July 15, 1914	75c.	Q	§24¾	4.1
Assets Realization	9,990,000	Oct. 1, 1913	1	..	15	..
Associated Oil	40,000,000	Apr. 15, 1914	1½	..	13⅛	..
Atch., Topeka & S. F.	196,195,000	Sep. 1, 1914	1½	Q	88⅛	6.7
Atch., Topeka & S. F. pf.	114,199,500	Aug. 1, 1914	2½	SA	97¾	5.1
Atlantic Coast Line	67,558,000	July 10, 1914	3½	SA	114	6.1
BALDWIN LO. WORKS	20,000,000	July 1, 1914	1	SA	41	4.9
Baldwin Loco. Works pf.	20,000,000	July 1, 1914	3½	SA	105⅝	6.6
Baltimore & Ohio	152,314,800	Sep. 1, 1914	3	SA	69	8.6
Baltimore & Ohio pf.	60,000,000	Sep. 1, 1914	2	SA	70½	5.7
Batopilas Mining	8,931,980	Dec. 31, 1907	12½c.	..	⅜	..
Bethlehem Steel Cor.	14,862,000	....	..	..	30	..
Bethlehem Steel Cor. pf.	14,908,000	Oct. 1, 1914	1¼	Q	79⅞	6.3
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	73,995,000	Oct. 1, 1914	1½	Q	78	7.7
Brooklyn Union Gas	17,999,000	Oct. 1, 1914	1½	Q	119½	¶6.7
Brown Shoe	6,000,000	Aug. 1, 1914	1	Q	39	10.2
Brown Shoe pf.	3,900,000	Aug. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	80	8.7
Bruns. Term. & R. R. S.	7,000,000	....	..	..	5⅝	..
Buf., Roch. & Pittsburgh	10,500,000	Aug. 15, 1914	2	SA	88	4.5
Buf., Roch. & Pitts. pf.	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1914	3	SA	113¾	5.3
Butterick Co.	14,647,200	Sep. 1, 1914	¾	Q	28¼	10.3
CALIFORNIA PETROL.	14,688,100	July 1, 1913	1¼	..	16¼	..
California Petroleum pf.	12,390,500	Oct. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	48¼	15.0
Canada Southern	15,000,000	Aug. 1, 1914	1½	SA	58½	5.1
Canadian Pacific	259,989,100	Oct. 1, 1914	2½	Q	155	6.4
Case (J. I.) Thresh. Ma. pf.	11,572,900	Oct. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	77¼	9.0
Central Leather	39,607,000	Feb. 2, 1914	2	..	28	..
Central Leather pf.	33,282,200	Oct. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	95	7.3
Central of New Jersey	27,436,800	Aug. 1, 1914	2	Q	300	¶4.0
Central So. Amer. Tel.	10,000,000	Oct. 8, 1914	1½	Q	104½	5.7
Chesapeake & Ohio	62,793,700	June 30, 1914	1	Q	41½	..
Chicago & Alton	19,537,800	Feb. 15, 1910	2	..	9½	..
Chicago & Alton pf.	19,487,600	Jan. 16, 1911	2	..	12⅝	..
Chicago Great Western	45,188,900	....	..	..	9¼	..
Chicago Great Western pf.	43,838,000	....	..	..	25	..
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	116,855,400	Sep. 1, 1914	2½	SA	82⅜	6.0
Chicago, Mil. & St. P. pf.	116,274,900	Sep. 1, 1914	3½	SA	126½	5.5
Chicago & Northwestern	130,121,700	Oct. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	124¼	5.6
Chicago & Northwest. pf.	22,390,100	Oct. 1, 1914	2	Q	168	4.7
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific	74,877,200	Dec. 31, 1913	1¼	..	*33	..
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha	18,556,200	Aug. 20, 1914	3½	SA	131	5.3
Chi., St. P., M. & Omaha pf.	11,256,800	Aug. 20, 1914	3½	SA	128½	5.4
Chino Copper	4,349,400	June 30, 1914	75c.	Q	31½	9.9
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	47,056,300	Sep. 1, 1910	2	..	22	..
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	10,000,000	July 21, 1913	1¼	..	40	..
Cluett, Peabody & Co.	18,000,000	Aug. 1, 1914	1	Q	69	5.7
Cluett, Peabody & Co. pf.	8,000,000	Oct. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	97¼	7.2
Colorado Fuel & Iron	34,235,500	Apr. 15, 1902	1¾	..	21½	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Jan. 1, 1914	4	..	140	..
Colorado & Southern	31,000,000	Dec. 31, 1912	1	..	20	..
Colorado & Southern 1st pf.	8,500,000	Oct. 1, 1913	2	..	37⅞	..
Colorado & Southern 2d pf.	8,500,000	Oct. 1, 1913	2	..	30	..
Consolidated Gas Co.	99,816,500	Sep. 15, 1914	1½	Q	115	5.2
Continental Can	8,000,000	....	..	..	41	..
Continental Can Co. pf.	5,250,500	Oct. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	82¼	8.5
Corn Products Ref. Co.	49,777,300	....	..	..	7½	..
Corn Products Ref. Co. pf.	29,826,900	July 15, 1914	1¼	Q	56⅞	8.9
Crex Carpet	2,998,400	June 15, 1914	3	SA	70	8.5
Cub. Amer. Sugar	7,135,600	....	..	..	33	..
DEERE & CO. pf.	37,828,500	Sep. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	90⅝	7.7
Delaware & Hudson	42,503,000	Sep. 21, 1914	2¼	Q	137¾	6.5
Del., Lack. & Western	42,277,000	July 20, 1914	2½	Q	387½	5.1
Denver & Rio Grande	$38,000,000	....	..	..	4	..
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	49,778,400	Jan. 15, 1911	2½	..	8⅞	..
Des Moines & Ft Dodge	4,283,100	....	..	..	3	..
Detroit Edison	13,476,100	July 15, 1914	1¾	..	*111¾	6.3
Detroit United	12,500,000	Sep. 1, 1914	1½	..	68½	8.8
Distillers' Securities Cor.	30,818,700	Oct. 31, 1912	½	..	11	..
Duluth, So. Shore & At.	12,000,000	....	..	..	3	..
Duluth, So. Shore & At. pf.	10,000,000	....	..	..	8	..
Du Pont Powder pf.	16,068,800	July 25, 1914	1½	Q	91¾	5.4
ERIE	112,378,900	....	..	..	20⅝	..
Erie 1st pf.	47,892,400	Feb. 20, 1907	2	..	32	..
Erie 2d pf.	16,000,000	Apr. 9, 1907	2	..	26½	..
FED. MIN. & SMELT.	6,000,000	Jan. 15, 1909	1½	..	10	..
Federal Min. & Smelt. pf.	12,000,000	Sep. 15, 1914	1	Q	28½	14.2
GENERAL CHEM. CO.	10,857,000	Sep. 1, 1914	1½	Q	169	3.5
General Chemical Co. pf.	13,749,400	Oct. 1, 1914	1½	..	108½	5.5
General Electric Co.	101,420,800	July 15, 1914	2	Q	137	5.8
General Motors	16,067,200	....	..	..	58⅞	..
General Motors pf.	14,412,900	May 1, 1914	3½	SA	79¾	8.8
Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	60,000,000	Feb. 15, 1913	1	..	20	..
Goodrich (B. F.) Co. pf.	30,000,000	Oct. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	86¼	8.1
Great Northern pf.	230,978,200	Aug. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	114	6.1
Gr. Nor. ctfs. for ore prop.	1,500,000	Nov. 25, 1913	50c.	..	23	..
Guggenheim Exploration	20,391,800	Oct. 1, 1914	87½c.	Q	39¾	8.9
HAV. ELEC. RY. L. & P.	15,000,000	May 16, 1914	2½	SA	79	6.3
Hav. Elec. R. L. & P. pf.	15,000,000	May 16, 1914	3	SA	95	6.3
Helme (G. W.) Co.	3,956,100	Oct. 1, 1914	2½	Q	156½	6.4
Helme (G. W.) Co. pf.	3,956,000	Oct. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	111¼	6.3
Hocking Valley	11,000,000	June 30, 1914	2	..	125	..
Homestake Mining	25,116,000	Sep. 25, 1914	65c.	M	109⅝	7.2
ILLINOIS CENTRAL	109,296,000	Sep. 2, 1914	2½	SA	103½	4.8
Inspiration Consol. Cop.	14,459,160	....	..	..	15	..
Inter.-Met. vot. tr. ctfs.	60,419,500	....	..	..	11	..
Interborough-Met. pf.	16,955,900	....	..	..	52	..
International Agricultural	7,526,500	....	..	..	10	..
International Agri. Co. pf.	12,970,300	Jan. 15, 1913	3½	..	20¾	..
Inter. Harvester, N. J.	39,999,800	July 15, 1914	1¼	Q	80⅜	6.2
Inter. Harvester, N. J., pf.	29,993,400	Sep. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	114¼	6.1
Inter. Harvester Cor.	39,996,900	July 15, 1914	1¼	..	83	..
Inter. Harvester Cor. pf.	29,991,000	Sep. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	115¼	6.0
International Paper Co.	17,442,900	....	..	..	6⅜	..
International Paper Co. pf.	22,539,700	July 15, 1914	½	Q	30	6.6
International Steam Pump	17,762,500	Apr. 1, 1905	½	..	3	..
Inter. Steam Pump pf.	11,350,000	Feb. 1, 1913	1½	..	11	..
Iowa Central	3,527,300	....	..	..	5	..
Iowa Central pf.	2,408,700	May 1, 1909	1½	..	13	..
KAN. C., FT. SC. & M. pf.	13,510,000	Oct. 1, 1914	1	Q	72	5.5
Kansas City Southern	30,000,000	....	..	..	20¼	..
Kansas City Southern pf.	21,000,000	July 15, 1914	1	Q	49⅛	8.1
Kayser (Julius) & Co.	6,000,000	Oct. 1, 1914	1½	Q	87½	6.8
Kayser (Julius) & Co. 1st pf.	2,750,000	Aug. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	105½	6.6
Kresge (S. S.) Co.	4,982,600	July 1, 1914	3	SA	48½	12.5
Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf.	1,731,800	July 1, 1914	1¾	Q	92	7.6
LACK. STEEL CO.	35,000,000	Jan. 31, 1913	1	..	26½	..
Laclede Gas Co.	10,700,000	Sep. 15, 1914	1¾	Q	83¼	8.4
Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	....	..	..	5⅛	..
Lake Erie & Western pf.	11,840,000	Jan. 15, 1908	1	..	12	..
Lehigh Valley	60,501,700	July 11, 1914	2½	Q	119½	8.4
Liggett & Myers	21,494,400	Sep. 1, 1914	3	Q	205	5.8
Liggett & Myers pf.	15,197,000*	Oct. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	112¼	6.2
Long Island	12,000,000	Nov., 1896	1	..	31	..
Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.	8,000,000	....	..	..	27½	..
Loose-Wiles Bis. Co. 1st pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 1, 1914	1¾	..	101⅝	6.9
Loose-Wiles Bis. Co. 2d pf.	2,000,000	Aug. 1, 1914	1¾	..	93½	7.5
Lorillard (P.) Co.	15,155,600	Oct. 1, 1914	2½	Q	157½	6.3
Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	11,176,900	Oct. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	113¼	6.1
Louisville & Nashville	72,000,000	Aug. 10, 1914	3½	SA	127	5.5
MACKAY COMPANIES	41,380,400	Oct. 1, 1914	1¼	Q	59⅝	8.4
Mackay Companies pf.	50,000,000	Oct. 1, 1914	1	Q	68	5.8
Manhattan Elevated gtd.	56,898,800	Oct. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	126½	5.5
May Department Stores	15,000,000	Sep. 1, 1914	1¼	Q	59½	8.4
May Department Stores pf.	8,002,500	Oct. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	97¾	7.2
Mercantile Marine	44,818,400	....	..	..	2	..
Mercantile Marine pf.	43,910,600	....	..	..	7	..
Mexican Petroleum	34,091,800	Aug. 30, 1913	1½	..	53	..
Mexican Petroleum pf.	9,859,200	Oct. 20, 1913	2	..	73½	..
Miami Copper	3,734,975	Aug. 15, 1914	50c.	Q	17	11.7
Minneapolis & St. Louis	11,441,400	July 15, 1904	2½	..	12	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	5,674,300	Jan. 15, 1910	2½	..	28	..
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	25,206,800	Apr. 15, 1914	3½	SA	101	7.0
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	12,603,000	Apr. 15, 1914	3½	SA	127½	5.5
Min., St. P. & S.S.M. leas'd l	11,169,600	Oct. 1, 1914	2	SA	82¼	4.8
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	63,300,300	....	..	..	10¼	..
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf.	13,000,000	Nov. 10, 1913	2	SA	27⅛	..
Missouri Pacific	83,112,500	Jan. 30, 1908	2½	..	8	..
Moline Plow 1st pf.	7,500,000	Sep. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	102¾	6.8
Montana Power	27,057,600	Oct. 1, 1914	½	Q	42	4.7
Montana Power pf.	9,700,000	Oct. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	100	7.0
Montgomery Ward pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	108¼	6.4
Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July 1, 1914	3½	SA	169	4.1
NASH., CHAT. & ST. L.	16,000,000	Aug. 1, 1914	3½	SA	135	5.1
National Biscuit Co.	29,236,000	July 15, 1914	1¾	Q	118¼	5.9
National Biscuit Co. pf.	24,804,500	Aug. 31, 1914	1¾	Q	123¼	5.6
National Enam. & Stamp.	15,591,800	July 15, 1905	½	..	9½	..
National Enam. & Stam. pf.	8,546,600	Sep. 30, 1914	1¾	Q	78¼	8.9
National Lead Co.	20,655,400	June 30, 1914	¾	Q	40⅞	7.5
National Lead pf.	24,367,600	Sep. 15, 1914	1¾	Q	104¾	6.7
Nat. Rys of Mex. 1st pf.	28,831,000	Feb. 10, 1913	..	..	31	..
Nat. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf.	124,564,800	....	..	..	7⅛	..
Nevada Con. Copper Co.	9,997,285	June 30, 1914	37½c.	..	10¼	..
New York Air Brake	10,000,000	Sep. 25, 1914	1½	Q	56½	10.7
New York Central	224,857,000	July 15, 1914	1¼	Q	78¾	6.4
New York, Chi. & St. Louis	14,000,000	Mar. 1, 1913	4	..	35	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	11,000,000	Mar. 2, 1914	..	..	66	..
New York Dock pf.	10,000,000	Oct. 15, 1911	1	..	26	..
New York, Lack. & West.	10,000,000	Oct. 1, 1914	1¼	Q	*108¾	4.6
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	180,013,200	Sep. 30, 1913	1½	..	51	..
N. Y., Ontario & Western	58,113,900	Aug. 4, 1913	2	..	18¼	..
Norfolk Southern	16,000,000	Jan. 1, 1914	½	..	26½	..
Norfolk & Western	107,761,000	Sep. 19, 1914	1½	Q	96	6.2
Norfolk & Western pf.	23,000,000	Aug. 19, 1914	1	Q	85	4.7
North American	29,779,700	July 1, 1914	1¼	Q	62⅞	8.0
North. Ohio Trac. & Light.	9,000,000	Sep. 15, 1914	1¼	Q	58¾	8.6
Northern Pacific	247,998,400	Aug. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	98¾	7.1
ONTARIO MINING	15,000,000	Dec. 30, 1902	30c.	..	2½	..
PABST BREWING pf.	2,000,000	Sep. 15, 1914	1¾	Q	90¼	7.7
Pacific Coast	7,000,000	Aug. 1, 1914	1	Q	70	5.7
Pacific Coast 1st pf.	1,525,000	Aug. 1, 1914	1¼	Q	105	4.3
Pacific Coast 2d pf.	4,000,000	Aug. 1, 1914	1	Q	80	5.0
Pacific Mail	20,000,000	Dec. 1, 1890	1	..	17½	..
Pacific Tel. & Telegraph	18,000,000	....	..	..	20	..
Pacific Tel. & Telegraph pf.	32,000,000	July 15, 1914	1½	Q	88	6.8
Pennsylvania Railroad	499,265,700	Aug. 31, 1914	1½	Q	103⅝	5.8
People's Gas, Chicago	35,000,000	Aug. 25, 1914	2	Q	104	7.6
Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	....	..	..	5	..
Pettibone Milliken Co.	6,745,400	....	..	..	27	..
Pettibone Milliken 1st pf.	1,950,700	Oct. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	*93¼	7.5
Philadelphia Co. 6 p. c. pf.	6,166,000	May 1, 1914	3	SA	86½	6.8
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	37,174,000	Apr. 25, 1914	¾	..	65¼	..
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	27,478,400	July 25, 1914	½	Q	95	2.1
Pitts. Coal Co. of N. J.	31,929,500	....	..	..	16½	..
Pitts. Coal Co. of N. J. pf.	27,071,800	July 25, 1914	1¼	Q	82	6.0
Pittsburgh Steel pf.	10,500,000	June 1, 1914	1¾	..	85	..
Pressed Steel Car Co.	12,500,000	Sep. 9, 1914	¾	Q	33¼	9.9
Pressed Steel Car pf.	12,500,000	Aug. 19, 1914	1¾	Q	102⅝	6.8
Public Service, N. J.	25,000,000	Sep. 30, 1914	1½	Q	110	5.4
Pullman Co.	120,000,000	Aug. 15, 1914	2	Q	151⅞	5.2
QUICKSILVER	5,708,700	....	..	..	1	..
Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	May 8, 1901	½	..	1½	..
RAIL. STEEL SPG. CO.	13,500,000	May 20, 1913	2	..	19⅝	..
Railway Steel Spring pf.	13,500,000	Sep. 21, 1914	1¾	Q	88¼	7.9
Ray Consolidated Copper	14,549,290	June 30, 1914	37½c.	..	16¼	..
Reading	70,000,000	Aug. 13, 1914	2	Q	140	5.7
Reading 1st pf.	28,000,000	Sep. 10, 1914	1	Q	86	4.6
Reading 2d pf.	42,000,000	Oct. 8, 1914	1	Q	81	5.0
Rep. Iron & Steel Co.	27,352,000	....	..	..	18½	..
Rep. Iron & Steel Co. pf.	25,000,000	July 1, 1914	1¾	..	77	..
Rock Island Co.	90,888,200	....	..	..	⅞	..
Rock Island Co. pf.	49,947,400	Nov. 1, 1905	1	..	1⅝	..
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	2,546,300	Sep. 16, 1914	1¾	Q	105	6.6
Rumely (M.) Co.	11,908,300	Mar. 3, 1913	1½	..	8	..
Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	9,750,000	Apr. 1, 1913	1¾	..	22	..
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRAN.	29,000,000	....	..	..	2⅝	..
St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf.	5,000,000	May 1, 1913	1	..	10	..
St. L. & San Fran. 2d pf.	16,000,000	Dec. 1, 1905	1	..	3⅝	..
St. L. & S. F., Ch. & E. Ill. S. C. Eq. tr. cfs.	9,045,000	....	..	..	4½	..
St. L. & S. F., Ch. & E. Ill. pf. S. C. Eq. tr. cfs.	5,759,700	....	..	..	20	..
St. Louis Southwestern	16,356,200	....	..	..	18⅛	..
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	19,893,700	Apr. 15, 1914	½	..	37	..
Seaboard Air Line	33,469,400	....	..	..	15	..
Seaboard Air Line pf.	22,576,500	Aug. 15, 1914	1	Q	46⅝	8.6
Sears, Roebuck & Co.	40,000,000	Aug. 15, 1914	1	Q	168½	2.3
Sears, Roebuck & Co. pf.	8,000,000	Oct. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	120¼	5.8
Sloss-Sheffield S. & I. Co.	10,000,000	Sep. 1, 1910	1¼	..	19½	..
Sloss-Sheffield S. & I. pf.	6,700,000	Oct. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	85	8.2
Southern Pacific	272,672,400	Oct. 1, 1914	1½	Q	83⅜	7.2
Southern Pacific Tr. Cfs.	4,330,400	....	..	..	101⅜	..
Southern Pacific Tr. Cfs.	1,596,600	....	..	..	97⅝	..
Southern Railway	119,900,000	....	..	..	17¼	..
Southern Railway pf.	60,000,000	Apr. 24, 1914	2½	SA	67½	..
Standard Milling	4,600,000	June 20, 1914	3	..	33	..
Standard Milling pf.	6,900,000	Apr. 15, 1914	2½	SA	62	8.0
Studebaker Co.	27,931,600	....	..	..	28	..
Studebaker Co. pf.	12,180,000	Sep. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	81	8.6
TENNESSEE COPPER	5,000,000	Oct. 1, 1914	75c.	Q	24	12.5
Texas Co.	30,000,000	Sep. 30, 1914	2½	Q	110½	9.0
Texas Pacific	38,760,000	....	..	..	12	..
Texas Pacific Land Trust	3,670,000	....	..	..	95	..
Third Avenue	16,476,700	....	..	..	33	..
Tol., St. L. & Western	10,000,000	....	..	..	5	..
Tol., St. L. & Western pf.	10,000,000	Oct. 16, 1911	..	..	10	..
Twin City Rapid Transit	21,353,500	Oct. 1, 1914	1½	Q	93⅜	6.4
Twin City Rapid Tran. pf.	3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	133¼	5.2
UNDERW'D TYPEW'R.	8,500,000	Oct. 1, 1914	1	Q	73	5.5
Underwood Typew'r pf.	4,600,000	Oct. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	104	6.7
Union Bag & Paper Co.	16,000,000	....	..	..	4	..
Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	11,000,000	Oct. 15, 1912	1	..	18½	..
Union Pacific	222,299,500	Oct. 1, 1914	2	Q	111½	7.2
Union Pacific Warrants	....	....	..	..	26⅝	..
Union Pacific pf.	99,569,300	Oct. 1, 1914	2	SA	77	5.1
United Cigar Mfrs.	10,847,500	Aug. 1, 1914	1	Q	40¼	10.0
United Cigar Mfrs. pf.	5,000,000	Sep. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	98¼	7.1
United Dry Goods	14,427,500	May 1, 1914	2	..	60	..
United Dry Goods pf.	10,844,000	June 1, 1914	1¾	..	60½	..
United Rys. Investment	20,400,000	....	..	..	9½	..
United Rys. Invest. Co. pf.	15,000,000	Jan. 10, 1907	2½	..	22	..
Un. Ry. St. Louis pf.	16,376,900	Oct. 1, 1914	1¼	Q	63	7.9
U. S. Cast Iron P. & F. Co.	12,106,300	Dec. 1, 1907	1	..	9	..
U. S. Cast I. P. & Fdy. pf.	12,106,300	Apr. 15, 1914	1	..	30	..
United States Express Co.	10,000,000	May 15, 1912	3	..	72½	..
U. S. Industrial Alcohol	12,000,000	....	..	..	16	..
U. S. Industrial Alcohol pf.	6,000,000	July 15, 1914	1¾	..	78¼	..
U. S. Realty & Imp.	16,162,800	Aug. 1, 1914	1¼	Q	53	9.4
U. S. Reduction & Ref. pf.	3,945,800	Oct. 10, 1907	1½	..	3	..
United States Rubber Co.	36,000,000	July 31, 1914	1½	Q	44¾	13.6
U. S. Rubber Co. 1st pf.	59,376,700	July 31, 1914	2	Q	97	8.2
U. S. Steel Corporation	508,495,200	Sep. 29, 1914	1¼	Q	50⅝	10.0
U. S. Steel Corporation pf.	360,314,100	Aug. 29, 1914	1¾	Q	104¾	6.7
Utah Copper	16,242,900	Sep. 30, 1914	75c.	Q	45¼	6.6
VA.-CAR. CHEM. CO.	27,987,400	Feb. 15, 1913	1½	..	21	..
Va.-Car. Chem. Co. pf.	20,000,000	July 15, 1914	2	Q	94	8.5
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke	9,073,600	....	..	..	37	..
Virginia Ry. & Power	11,949,100	Apr. 10, 1914	1½	SA	48	6.2
Virginia Ry. & Power pf.	7,699,400	July 10, 1914	3	SA	95¼	6.3
Vulcan Detinning pf.	1,500,000	Nov. 21, 1913	**21	..	21	..
WABASH	53,200,200	....	..	..	⅜	..
Wabash pf.	29,200,200	....	..	..	2⅛	..
Wells Fargo Exp. Co.	23,967,300	July 15, 1914	3	SA	80	7.5
Western Maryland	49,429,200	....	..	..	12¾	..
Western Maryland pf.	10,000,000	Oct. 19, 1912	1	..	30	..
Western Union Telegraph	99,759,700	July 15, 1914	1	Q	52⅜	7.6
Westinghouse Air Brake	16,638,400	July 15, 1914	2	Q	263	3.0
Westinghouse E. & M.	35,554,500	July 30, 1914	1	Q	64½	6.2
Westinghouse E. & M. 1st pf.	3,998,700	July 15, 1914	1¾	Q	117¼	5.9
Weyman-Bruton	3,956,100	Oct. 1, 1914	3	Q	232	5.1
Weyman-Bruton pf.	3,956,100	Oct. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	110¼	6.3
Wheeling & Lake Erie	20,000,000	....	..	..	2½	..
Wheeling & L. Erie 1st pf.	4,986,900	....	..	..	9½	..
Wheeling & L. Erie 2d pf.	11,993,500	....	..	..	3½	..
Wisconsin Central	16,147,900	....	..	..	29¾	..
Woolworth (F. W.) Co.	50,000,000	Sep. 1, 1914	1½	Q	88½	6.8
Woolworth (F. W.) Co. pf.	14,000,000	Oct. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	114¼	6.1

*Scrip. †Dividend payable Oct 1 declared at rate of 4 per cent. per annum. ‡In lieu of the usual cash dividend on common stock there was distributed pro rata to the common stockholders 2,425 shares of P. Lorillard pf. and 3,440 shares of Liggett & Myers Tobacco pf. §Dividend payable Oct. 14 declared at the rate of $1 per annum. ¶Extra dividends included in computing yield. ‖Dividend declared payable Nov. 4 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum.

Where dividends have been deferred or other than cash dividends declared since July 30, the yield has not been computed.

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For Sale—Nebraska State warrants, payable in about three months; Lincoln City warrants, payable in about six months; both at six per cent. interest; any amount, $100 upward. Lincoln Trust Co., Lincoln, Neb.

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Illinois Central Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the General Office of the Company in Central Station, Chicago, Illinois, on the 21st day of October, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon.

DAVID R. BURBANK, Secretary.
New York, October 8th, 1914.

NORTHERN SECURITIES COMPANY,
26 Liberty Street, New York, October 8, 1914.

The books for transfer of the capital stock of the Northern Securities Company will be closed at twelve (12) o'clock noon, October 17, 1914, for the purposes of the annual meeting of the stockholders to be held November 9, 1914, and will be reopened at ten (10) o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, November 10, 1914.

NICHOLAS TERHUNE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CLOTHING.—Army Building, 39 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y., October 7th, 1914. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M., November 6th, 1914, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering at either the Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, or San Francisco depots of the Quartermaster Corps, 2,000 cords, breast; 30,700 cords, hats; 7,500 pair gloves, horsehide, yellow; 7,000 pairs, gloves, cotton, white; 78,000 hats, service; 400,000 pairs stockings, wool, lightweight. Information upon application, A. L. Smith, Depot Q. M.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Cincinnati Northern Railroad Company.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 28, 1914.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cincinnati Northern Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 28th day of October, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, October 7th, 1914, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, October 29th, 1914.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company,
Office of the Secretary.
ANNUAL MEETING.
71 Broadway, New York, Sept. 22, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, and for the purpose of considering all action heretofore taken or authorized by the Board of Directors, or by the Executive Committee of the Company, which may be submitted to the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 20th day of Oct., 1914, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of the Company, No 71 Broadway, New York, on Friday, the twenty-fifth (25th) day of September, 1914, at three o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, the twenty-first (21st) day of October, 1914, at ten o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CARL REMINGTON, Secretary.

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.

Cincinnati, Ohio, October 8, 1914.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company, in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 28th day of October, 1914, at 10 o'clock A. M.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
ANNUAL MEETING.
165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1914.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at its office at Salt Lake City, Utah, on Tuesday, October 13, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing fifteen Directors of the Company, and of transacting such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock (both Preferred and Common) will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, September 14, 1914, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, October 14, 1914.

ALEX MILLAR, Secretary.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD CO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Salt Lake City, Utah, on Wednesday, October 14, 1914, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of fifteen Directors of the Company and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of stock will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at the close of business on Saturday, September 26th, 1914, and will be reopened on Thursday, October 15th, 1914.

ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.
Dated September 8, 1914.

OFFICE OF THE NEW ORLEANS AND NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held in the office of the Company in the City of New Orleans, La., on Wednesday, November 4th, 1914, at 12:00 o'clock noon.

H. W. WENHAM, Secretary.
New Orleans, La., October 5th, 1914.

SHOULD REGISTER ALL TRADE MARKS

A Precaution to be Taken by Those Exporting Goods to South America.

One of the most serious things that confronts the manufacturer of specialties or other trade-marked merchandise who is planning to enter the export field to do business with South America is the possibility that he will be prevented from doing so by failing to register his mark in the countries in which he wants to sell goods. By this it is not meant that there are laws in those countries saying that the goods cannot be sold unless the marks are registered, but there is no small probability that some enterprising but not wholly honest native business man will register the marks and appropriate them for his own use. This has been done in the past more than once, much to the annoyance of the firms whose marks have been stolen, and it is a thing that the new exporter should take pains to prevent.

Much stress is laid on this point by Lawrence Langner, a member of the Committee on the Protection of Industrial Property of the Merchants' Association, and a solicitor of patents. In discussing this matter yesterday, Mr. Langner said:

"It cannot be too clearly impressed upon the American manufacturer that, if the owner of a trade mark does not register it in most of the Latin-American countries, any other person may do so, thereby acquiring the exclusive right to the mark, notwithstanding the fact that the real owner may have used it for a number of years.

"The danger of this piracy is very real, and if there is any exporter who is inclined to doubt the truth of it he should read a recent communication from the American Consul General in the Argentina. A part of it reads as follows:

"'If the Argentine firm usurps the mark of a foreign manufacturer and registers it, then the real owner is helpless, for the new owner can take legal action against the real owner of the mark for imitating or fraudulent use of same. The rightful owner may even have his merchandise excluded from the market simply because it bears his own mark. It has happened that foreign manufacturers have had to leave the market after having spent much time and money in building up their business, or have had to pay indemnity to a local firm which has been brazen enough to register a well-known mark. Not only do the local manufacturers appropriate foreign trade marks, but likewise mark their wares so as to convey the impression that they are of foreign manufacture, thereby increasing the fraudulent practice, and they carry this on by means of protective laws. Until such time as these evils are corrected, American manufacturers should see that their trade marks are registered, provided the market is worth their time and attention.'"

Here Mr. Langner told of specific instances in which well known American firms had suffered from the piracy of their marks. One concern is a very well-known manufacturer of cash registers. This company had an agent in Cuba whom it let go for reasons best known to it. Without its knowledge, however, the agent had registered its trade mark, and, knowing that only he could do business under that mark as a result, he blithely took the Cuban agency for a rival make. The company in question naturally fought the thing to a finish, but, though it had every moral reason in the world on its side, the only way it could continue to do Cuban business was to have special machinery made that could produce castings for its registers without the trade mark on them.

"In another case," Mr. Langner continued, "a prominent automobile company was the victim of piracy in Argentina. In this case the man who registered the mark, which was part of the concern's name, was not using it. In addition to this, it was proved that the American company had used the mark prior to its registration by the native. These facts, together with the fact that the mark was a part of the company's name, resulted in the native's registration being dropped from the record, but it cost the American concern a lot of money before this was ordered by the court. It might be well to bring out just here that any one may register a trade mark in Argentina, whether he deals in the article protected or not, but if he does not deal in the article protected he cannot enforce his rights.

"A third instance concerns the experience of a large American moving-picture concern in Brazil. Their mark had been registered in that country by some one other than themselves, and it was eventually found that the only way they could protect their interests there was to register their films under another mark. This mark, by the way, consisted only of the first letter of a part of the company's name.

"There is little doubt that there has often been much exaggeration on the part of persons or firms whose marks have been pirated, almost lending color to the belief that every native Latin-American is a rogue, yet there is no question that unscrupulous persons, taking advantage of the loophole left by the unsuspecting North American trader, have pirated his trade marks and used them as means of extorting blackmail. In very rare instances, however, are trade marks openly pirated; that is, it is very seldom that the mark is registered by a person other than the owner on the mere chance that at some later date the real owner will want to develop a trade in the country in question. The trade-mark pirate is rarely a speculator. As a general rule, trade marks are pirated in these countries in order to obtain a business advantage to be turned to account in negotiating for an agency or other purpose.

The commonest form of piracy is unquestionably that where the agent abroad registers in his own name the mark belonging to his principals in this country. His motive for this is plain. He wants to insure that he shall permanently represent the manufacturers whose goods he is pushing. Unfortunately, there is a tendency on the part of these foreign agencies to mistrust their principals, and that is due to the fact that some American concerns, in their relations with their agents, have made no allowances for the differences between foreign and domestic trade methods, and have often unwittingly acted unjustly in changing their agency. In a number of instances, the first step taken by the agent is to register the trade mark of the American concern in his own name; negotiations are subsequently completed, and the American exporter than finds himself unable at any time to make a change in his agency.

"These conditions are rendered more serious by reason of the fact that infringement of a registered trade mark in these Latin-American countries carries with it penalties more severe and damaging than in this country. As a general rule infringement is a criminal offense, punishable by imprisonment, and involves confiscation of all goods sold under the infringing mark. There is on record the case of an Argentine concern ordering a shipment of goods from a well-known American firm and then attempting to register the mark of the American concern so as to be able to confiscate the goods upon their arrival at Buenos Aires. In another instance a concern in Rio de Janeiro acted as agents for an American house, registered the marks of a competing American house, and then seized all the goods sold under the mark so registered. In some cases there has been a suspicion that unscrupulous American exporters have instructed their agents abroad to register the marks of a trade rival so as to gain an advantage over him by the methods outlined above.

"There is also on record a number of instances where the agent, often in good faith, has joined with the American concern as part owner of the trade mark and registered it in this way, sometimes adding his own distinctive mark to the goods, and has thus been put in substantially the same position as he would have been had he registered the mark in his own name.

"Every manufacturer and exporter engaged in or intending to develop an export trade should make a point of registering his trade marks in the countries under consideration before approaching any importing agency or representative. Above all things, the registration of trade marks abroad through a foreign agency or representative should be avoided. Such agencies or representatives have an immediate object for registering the marks in their own names. Most solicitors of patents and trade marks in this country have facilities for registering trade marks abroad through foreign associates whose reputations are based upon professional integrity, and whose only interests are those of their clients. Advantage should be taken of this as the safest method of procedure. If those interested will apply the general rule of 'no protection without registration,' the loss of valuable trade mark rights abroad and the business confusion which inevitably follows will be a thing of the past."

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Jones & Baker of this city and Boston have opened a branch stock brokerage office in the Land Title Building, Philadelphia.

Stockholders of the Atlantic Gas & Electric Company have received a circular from Thomas C. Perkins of Hartford, Conn., in which it is stated that an independent committee of shareholders will soon be formed to assist in putting the company on its feet again.

LONDON SEES IMPROVEMENT

Joint Stock Banks Care for Customers as in Ordinary Times.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The week ended calmly here. The news from Antwerp had little effect on business, although sympathy with the unfortunate inhabitants was extremely strong. Cash transactions were small throughout last week, owing to the absence of definite news of the struggle on the Belgian frontier. Quotations, for what little they are worth, are steady, and there has been a small demand for British railway securities.

The monetary situation still shows improvement. The gold now held by the Bank of England and in the Government's currency note reserve would be more than sufficient to redeem the whole of the bank and currency notes now in circulation. Pre-moratorium bills which had been taken to the Bank under the guarantee are being paid off to a satisfactory extent.

The September returns of the joint stock banks show that accommodation is being given to customers on the ordinary scale. The demand for such accommodation is below normal, as shown by the large amount of the "other deposits" item in the bank returns and the reduction on Friday of the rates allowed to depositors to 2 per cent.

This week's issue of £15,000,000 of Treasury bills, making £60,000,000 in all, is changing hands at 3 7-16 per cent. The Clearing House weekly return is still rising. Last week it was £233,000,000, against the lowest during the war of £150,000,000.

BANKERS MEET AT BOURSE.

Transactions in Foreign Exchanges Only—Moratorium Is Unmodified.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—The bankers' room at the Bourse, opened last week for foreign exchanges only, became a meeting place for the idle bankers. It listed New York checks at 5.05 to 5.10, and London checks at 25.07. Spain is obtaining a 2 per cent. premium, owing to France's heavy merchandise purchases.

The bankers' convention of last week was without result in regard to modifying the moratorium measures already established by the decree of Sept. 28, but it was proposed not to reimburse credits representing bills discounted which are uncollectible.

The Government has decreed the seizure of the assets of Austrian and German insurance companies, and has appointed receivers for them.

Up to Oct. 5, 218,000,000 francs of national defense bonds had been subscribed, which is deemed satisfactory.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTION SALES

Monday.

Floyd Grant & Co., 776 Seventh Av.—Furniture; also afternoon and evening dresses, cloaks, and suits.

Tuesday.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—Nine hundred and fifty pieces of worsteds, serges, suitings, overcoatings, broadcloths, dress goods, &c.

Anderson Art Galleries, Madison Av. and Fortieth St.—Afternoon and evening. Books, autographs, views, portraits, and play bills; also standard books and Americana.

Charles Jacobs, 10 Greene St.—General merchandise; also cloaks and suits.

Wednesday.

Burling & Dole—By order of American Woolen Co., 888 pieces men's and women's wear fabrics.

Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, 488 Broadway—Woolens, worsteds, silks, and general merchandise.

The Old Galleries, 43 Liberty St.—Household appointments; sale continues Thursday.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—Women's gowns, cloaks, suits, &c.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 341 Fourth Av.—Jewelry, being collateral of Provident Loan Society.

Silo's Art Galleries, 546 Fifth Av.—Oriental rugs and carpets, both antique and modern. Sale continues Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

Thursday.

Merwin Sales Co., 16 East Fortieth St.—Morning and afternoon, private book collection, comprising Americana, classic authors, biography, history, &c.

Keeler Art Galleries, 12 Vesey St.—Estate's sale of fine paintings. Sale continues Friday.

Darling & Co., 6 East Thirty-third St.—House furnishings.

Underwriters' Salvage Co., 8 Sullivan St.—Cotton and linen piece goods.

Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell—Hosiery, underwear, and general merchandise.

D. Greenwald, 27 Maiden Lane—Stock of canes, umbrellas, and parasols.

A. Kaliski, 88 University Place—Household furniture. Sale continues Friday.

Friday.

Burling & Dole—Retail stock of women's and children's cloaks, suits, rompers, hosiery, &c., and miscellaneous merchandise.

Marine underwriter's sale of dry goods, curtains, sheetings, drills, malines, fancy cotton fabrics; also 20 bales of raw silk.

Trade sale of embroideries, allovers, laces, &c.

YUKON FOXES CHEAPER.

This Is Because of Legislation Delaying Their Export.

Consular Agent E. J. White, White Horse, Canada, writes of fox culture in Yukon as follows:

"While the fox markets of Eastern Canada, principally in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, are practically the same as last year, the prices paid here this season for young foxes were only about one-quarter of those paid last year. This is due to law passed by the Yukon Territorial Legislature in March of this year providing that a fox from the wild state must be kept in captivity for two years before it can be exported. Animals born in captivity may be exported at any time.

"As the majority of young foxes captured are taken by Indians who are not prepared to keep them for any length of time, they are bought by 'fox farmers,' of whom there are now about twelve in Yukon territory, and kept by them until such time as they may be legally exported. The result of the passage of the law forbidding the exportation of captured foxes has prevented outsiders from buying for immediate exportation, as was done in former years, and in consequence prices are now much lower. A silver-gray pup three months old, which one year ago brought from $800 to $1,050, now sells from $150 to $250.

"During the latter part of the Summer and Fall of 1913 more than half the foxes in captivity in Yukon died from some malady that the owners were unable to combat. This season, however, there has been no disease among animals in captivity.

"At present there are about 300 foxes in captivity in Southern Yukon, of which fully 50 per cent. are crosses, the remainder being silver-grays and blacks, the former exceeding the latter in number in the proportion of three to two. In the majority of cases the owners are holding them for breeding purposes."

TO IMPROVE FOREIGN TRADE.

Consuls General to Attend Merchants' Lunch and Discussion.

Foreign trade, with especial reference to the extension of commerce with South America, will be discussed by speakers at the luncheon meeting of the Members' Council of the Merchants' Association to be served on Wednesday at 12:30 o'clock in the Hotel Astor. Invitations to the luncheon have been sent to the foreign Consuls General in New York and many of them, notably those from the South American republics, have accepted. They will be asked to co-operate in advancing the plans to be outlined by the speakers. These Consuls General have accepted invitations to the luncheon:

Francisco Urquidi, Mexico; R. Sanchez-Cruz, Chile; R. Bengoecheo, Guatemala; Francisco Escobar, Colombia; Jose Alfaro Moran, Salvador; M. Gonzalez, Costa Rica; E. Solorzano Diaz, Nicaragua; Eduardo Higginson, Peru; Prof. M. I. Pupin, Servia; Carlos R. de Sampaio, Portugal; A. van de Sande Bakhuysen, the Netherlands; Adolfo Ballivian, Bolivia; George Bech, Denmark; Manuel Quintero, Panama; H. H. Topakyan, Persia; Mario L. Gil, Uruguay; Juan M. Lasso, Ecuador; W. Wallace White, Paraguay; Djelal Bey, Turkey; A. M. Shah-Mir Effendi, Turkey; Pedro R. Rincones, Venezuela; M. A. Molina, Argentina.

Among those who will speak are W. D. Kies, manager of the foreign trade department of the National City Bank, which, under the new national banking law, is entering the South American field; John F. Fowler, Vice President of W. R. Grace & Co., which has had branches in South America for many years, and Charles M. Pepper, foreign adviser to the State Department in the Administration of President Taft. William C. Breed of Breed, Abbott & Morgan, Chairman of the Members' Council of the Merchants' Association, will preside at the luncheon. More than 700 members of the Merchants' Association have announced their intention of attending the meeting.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Oct. 5	$1.09¾	$1.08¼	$1.16	$1.14⅛
Oct. 6	1.09⅝	1.07½	1.16	1.13⅞
Oct. 7	1.08¾	1.07¼	1.14¾	1.13⅛
Oct. 8	1.10¼	1.07⅞	1.16	1.13⅞
Oct. 9	1.10½	1.09⅛	1.16⅝	1.14⅞
Oct. 10	1.10½	1.09⅛	1.15⅞	1.14⅛
Week's range	1.10½	1.07¼	1.16⅝	1.13⅛

CORN.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Oct. 5	68¼	67⅛	71⅛	70
Oct. 6	67⅞	66⅝	70¾	69⅝
Oct. 7	67⅛	66⅛	70	69¼
Oct. 8	67¾	66⅞	70⅜	69⅝
Oct. 9	68⅛	67	70⅝	69¾
Oct. 10	67¼	66⅜	69⅞	69⅜
Week's range	68¼	66⅛	71⅛	69¼

OATS.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Oct. 5	49	48⅛	52	51⅜
Oct. 6	48¼	47⅛	51¾	50⅝
Oct. 7	48⅛	47½	51⅝	51
Oct. 8	48⅜	47⅝	51⅝	50¾
Oct. 9	48⅞	47⅞	51⅝	51
Oct. 10	47⅞	47½	51	50⅝
Week's range	49	47⅛	52	50⅝

Provisions.

LARD.

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Oct. 5	9.60	9.57	9.87	9.82
Oct. 6	9.52	9.45	9.77	9.70
Oct. 7	9.42	9.42	9.70	9.65
Oct. 8	9.72	9.40	[illegible]	9.70
Oct. 9	9.75	9.72	9.90	9.82
Oct. 10	10.05	9.90	9.95	9.87
Week's range	10.05	9.40	9.95	9.65

RIBS.

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Oct. 5	..	..	10.12	10.02
Oct. 6	..	..	10.00	9.75
Oct. 7	10.60	10.60	9.77	9.65
Oct. 8	10.70	10.60	9.90	9.70
Oct. 9	10.80	10.75	9.90	9.77
Oct. 10	10.85	10.85	9.87	9.80
Week's range	10.85	10.60	10.12	9.65

PORK.

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Oct. 5	19.30	19.17
Oct. 6	19.10	18.62
Oct. 7	18.65	18.40
Oct. 8	18.95	18.50
Oct. 9	19.00	18.75
Oct. 10	19.00	18.80
Week's range	19.30	18.40

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con	.01	Justice	.03
Andes	.03	Kentucky Con	.02
Belcher	.85	Occidental Con	.85
Caledonia	.43	Ophir	.08
Con. Cal. & Va.	.07	Overman	.21
Con. Imperial	.01	Seg. Belcher	.04
Crown Point	.35	Sierra Nevada	.11
Gould & Curry	.01	Union Con	.07
Hale & Norcross	.01	Utah Con	.02
Julia	.01	Yellow Jacket	.35

TONOPAH.		C. O. D.	.03
Belmont	4.90	Comb. Fraction	.05
Jim Butler	.75	Diamondf'd Daisy	.03
Midway	.20	Diamondf'd B. B.	.02
Mizpah Ext	.42	Goldfield Con	1.10
Montana	.40	Goldfield Merger	.18
North Star	.10	Jumbo Ext	.47
Rescue Eula	.08	Silver Pick	.04
Tonopah Ext	2.50	Vernal	.04
Tonopah Merger	.24	Nevada Hills	.28
West End	.57	Round Mountain	.28
GOLDFIELD.		MANHATTAN.	
Atlanta	.17	Manhattan Con	.02
Booth	.03		

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	6	6½	Jackpot	5	6
Elkton	43	45	McKinney	32	35
El Paso	100	105	Old Gold	..	2
Findlay	..	2	Portland	100	104
Gold Dollar	2	4	Vindicator	103	108
Isabella	11¼	11½	Rav. B. H.	2	4

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Forecasts:

N. Car.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

S. Car.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Ga.—Fair Mon. Tues. cloudy; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Fla.—Fair Mon. Tues. fair, except showers in extreme n. w.; gentle to moderate e. winds, except s. over n. w.

Ala.—Fair Mon. Tues. unsettled, probably showers; gentle to moderate shifting winds, becoming s.

Miss.—Fair Mon. Tues. showers; cooler in n.; gentle to moderate s. e. to s. winds.

La.—Showers Mon. and probably Tues.; cooler Tues. in w.; moderate s. e. to s. winds.

E. Tex.—Showers Mon. and probably Tues.; cooler Tues.; moderate s. e. to s. winds on the coast.

W. Tex.—Cloudy Mon.; showers and cooler at night or Tues. in n. and on Tues. in s.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, Sept. 5; Hongkong, Sept. 8; Shanghai, Sept. 12, and Yokohama, Sept. 23—which arrived per steamer Yokohama, were dispatched east from Seattle on Oct. 8, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Oct. 13.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:07 | Sun sets..5:27 | Moon rises..11:15

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:24	1:03	6:20	7:31
Governors Island	12:41	1:14	6:50	8:16
Hell Gate	2:31	3:04	8:39	9:56

Arrived—Sunday, Oct. 11.

SS Oosterdyk, Rotterdam, Sept. 27.
SS Duca di Genova, Naples, Sept. 27.
SS Monterey, Havana, Oct. 9.
SS Suruga, Boston, Oct. 9.
SS Vasconia, Philadelphia, Oct. 10.
SS Haakon VII., Zaza, Sept. 22.
SS Apache, Jacksonville, Oct. 8.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, Oct. 8.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
Rochambeau	Havre	Oct. 3
California	Christiania	Sept. 24
Soperga	Naples	Sept. 22
Prins Willem V.	Haiti	Oct. 5
Seguranca	Santiago	Oct. 3
Buenos Aires	Barcelona	Sept. 28
Vauban	Barbados	Oct. 5
Bergensfjord	Bergen	Oct. 3
Trinidad	Bermuda	Oct. 10
Suriname	P. Barrios	Oct. 3
Brazos	San Juan	Oct. 7
Antilles	New Orleans	Oct. 7
El Sol	Galveston	Oct. 7
DUE TOMORROW.		
Hellig Olav	Christiansand	Oct. 3
Finland	Liverpool	Oct. 3
Saratoga	Havana	Oct. 10
Esparta	Port Limon	Oct. 6
City of Savannah	Savannah	Oct. 10
Lenape	Jacksonville	Oct. 10
Rayo	New Orleans	Oct. 5
Herman Frasch	Sabine	Oct. 6
Iroquois	Mobile	Oct. 6
San Jacinto	Galveston	Oct. 7
DUE WEDNESDAY.		
Pannonia	Glasgow	Oct. 3
Mandeville	Jamaica	Oct. 9
Mundale	Matanzas	Oct. 9
Melderskin	Colon	Oct. 4
Comet	Sabine	Oct. 6
El Siglo	Galveston	Oct. 8
DUE THURSDAY.		
Baltic	Liverpool	Oct. 7
Madonna	Marseilles	Sept. 29
Marquette	London	Oct. 3
Verona	Palermo	Oct. 3
Italia	Naples	Sept. 29
San Guglielmo	Naples	Oct. 2
Carolyn	Balboa	Oct. 7
Metapan	Colon	Oct. 8
Philadelphia	San Juan	Oct. 10
Isthmian	Cristobal	Oct. 8
DUE FRIDAY.		
Olympic	Glasgow	Oct. 10
Mauretania	Liverpool	Oct. 10
Maud	Christiania	Sept. 30
Bayamon	Progreso	Oct. 10
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Oct. 13
Altamaha	Port Arthur	Oct. 8
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Oct. 13
Mohawk	Port Arthur	Oct. 8
Momus	New Orleans	Oct. 9
El Dia	Galveston	Oct. 8
DUE SATURDAY.		
Touraine	Havre	Oct. 10
New York	Liverpool	Oct. 10
Themistocles	Patras	Sept. 28
Clio	Lisbon	Oct. 3
Mexico	Vera Cruz	Oct. 10
Alamo	Galveston	Oct. 10

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
Badagri, Liberia	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Ryndam, Rotterdam	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Ikaria, Montevideo	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mayaro, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Korona, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
SAIL WEDNESDAY.		
*Lusitania, Liverpool	—	1:00 A.M.
Celtic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Dwinsk, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Whitgift, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Zulia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Giovanni, Naples	—	12:00 M.
Roma, Marseilles	—	3:00 P.M.
Paloma, Cardenas	—	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
*Mails close 9:30 P. M. Tuesday.		
SAIL THURSDAY.		
Kroonland, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oscar II., Christians'd	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Esparta, Port Limon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Suriname, Belize	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Santa Clara, Havana	—	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
El Rio, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Seguranca, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
SAIL SATURDAY.		
Duca di Genova, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
St. Paul, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Havre	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hostilius, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, S. Domingo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Storbond, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Pannonia, Glasgow	—	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Borinquen, San Juan	—	12:00 M.
Santiago, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	—	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston	—	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., OCT. 18.

SS Buenos Aires, Barcelona to New York, was reported 300 miles E. at 8:30 A. M.; due 12th, afternoon. Spanish Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 150 miles S. at 6 P. M.

SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 158 miles S. at noon.

SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 242 miles S. at noon.

SS Seguranca, Santiago to New York, was 153 miles S. at noon.

SS Borinquen, San Juan to New York, was 54 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Ossabaw, Brunswick to New York, was 220 miles S. W. of Hatteras at noon.

SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 485 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Iroquois, Mobile to New York, was 583 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 581 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Bergensfjord, Bergen to New York, passed Nantucket at 4:40 P. M.

SS El Siglo, Galveston to New York, was 74 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.

SS Comet, Sabine to New York, was 94 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Illinois, Port Arthur to New York, was 28 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.

SS Radiant, Sabine to New York, was 141 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Alamo, Galveston to New York, was 138 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 148 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS City of Savannah, Savannah to New York, was 91 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 55 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Columbia, at Moville, Oct. 11.
SS Ancona, at Genoa, Oct. 11.
SS Narragansett, at London, Oct. 11.
SS San Lorenzo, at Hull, Oct. 11.
SS Salamina, at Gibraltar, Oct. 9.
SS Charcas, at Colon, Oct. 11.
SS Colon, at Colon, Oct. 11.

Sailed.

SS Cameronia, from Moville, Oct. 10.
SS Touraine, from Havre, Oct. 10.
SS Maracas, from Trinidad, Oct. 10.
SS Almirante, from Savanilla, Oct. 10.

Passed.

SS Beacon Light, New York for Falmouth, passed Lizard.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 16, SS St. Paul.
Germany—Service suspended.
France—Service suspended.
Austria—No sailing at present.
Belgium—No sailing at present.
Greece—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 14, SS Kroonland, and at 12 M. Oct. 24, SS Themistocles.
Hungary—No sailing at present.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. Oct. 12, SS Badagri.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 12, SS Ryndam, and at 5 P. M. Oct. 26, SS Potsdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9:30 A. M. Oct. 15, SS Oscar II., and at 9:30 A. M. Oct. 22, SS Hellig Olav.
Norway—Close at 9:30 A. M. Oct. 15, SS Oscar II., and at 9:30 A. M. Oct. 20, SS Bergensfjord.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 14, SS Kroonland; at 5 P. M. Oct. 16, SS Duca di Genova, and at 5 P. M. Oct. 19, SS San Guglielmo.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Corea, and China, (via Seattle)—Yokohama Maru ... Oct. 15
Hawaii, Japan, Corea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru ... Oct. 16
Hawaii, Japan, Corea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Mongol ... Oct. 19
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mails for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sonoma ... Oct. 22
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Talthybus ... Oct. 22
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa ... Oct. 22
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Seattle)—Mexico Maru ... Oct. 22

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.

To whom it may concern:

United States of America, Southern District of New York, ss.:

Whereas a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on the 3rd day of September, 1914, by the Gulf Refining Company, as owner of the Steamship Oklahoma, praying for a limitation of its liability for all loss, damage, destruction, injury, and death occasioned by the wreck and loss of the said Steamship Oklahoma at sea on January 4, 1914; and

Whereas, The petitioner, the Gulf Refining Company, has given a stipulation to abide by and pay the moneys awarded by the final decree rendered by the District Court or by the Appellate Court, if any appeal intervene, to the amount of $90 and interest, being the appraised value of a life-boat, formerly a part of the equipment of the said Steamship Oklahoma, and it appearing from the petition herein, duly verified, that no part of the said Steamship Oklahoma or of her appurtenances, tackle, apparel, or furniture was saved except the said life-boat, and that there was no freight pending;

Now, therefore, In pursuance of a monition, issued by the said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for any and all loss, damage, destruction, injury, or death occasioned by the wreck and loss of the said Steamship Oklahoma, to file and make due proof of their respective claims before Herbert Green, Esq., at his office in No. 1 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of December, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and also to appear before the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York in the Federal Building on the 31st day of December, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and answer the said petition; otherwise they will be defaulted and debarred from participation in this suit.

Dated New York, September 25, 1914.

WILLIAM HENKEL,
United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York.
CONVERS & KIRLIN,
Proctors for Petitioner.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHern District of New York, ss.:

Whereas, a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on the 17th day of October, 1913, by the Deutsch-Amerikanische Petroleum Gesellschaft, as owner of the steamship Mohawk, and the Standard Oil Company, as charterers, concerning the loss, damage, injury or death occasioned by an explosion or accident which happened on the 27th day of June, 1913, and

Whereas, the said Deutsch-Amerikanische Petroleum Gesellschaft, the petitioner, has given an ad interim stipulation for value, executed October 17th, 1913, by the National Surety Company in the sum of $227,000, and filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on October 17th, 1913, undertaking to file in this proceeding a bond for stipulation in the usual form within ten days after the entry of an order fixing the appraised value of the petitioner's interest in the said vessel and her pending freight;

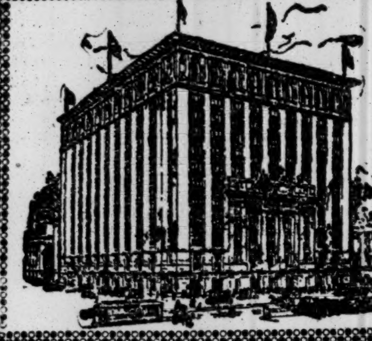
Now, therefore, pursuant to the monition issued by the said court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damage for any and all losses, destruction, damage, injury or death, caused by or resulting from the explosion or accident that occurred on the steamship Mohawk on June 27th, 1913, to appear and make due proof of their respective claims before Edward Sandford, Esq., at his office at 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before December 31st, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and also to appear before the said court, in the Court Rooms, in the Post Office Building, on December 31st, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and answer the said petition, otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in the said suit and in the said stipulation.

Dated New York, September 25, 1914.

WILLIAM HENKEL,
United States Marshal.
CONVERS & KIRLIN, Proctors for Petitioner.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.

Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Advt.



Furniture Manufacturers' Exhibit and Display of Foreign Novelties, AT WHOLESALE.

Dealers permitted to bring their customers.

Merchants & Manufacturers Sales Syndicate, GRAND CENTRAL PALACE.

DIVIDENDS.

The Kansas City Southern Railway Company.

No. 25 Broad St., New York, Sept. 9, 1914.

A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, from surplus earnings of the current fiscal year, payable October 15, 1914, to stockholders of record at 3:00 o'clock P. M. September 30, 1914.

Checks in payment of the dividend will be mailed to stockholders at the addresses last furnished to the Transfer Agent.

G. C. HAND, Secretary.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

Dividend No. 61.

A quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 15, 1914, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business September 26, 1914.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

STEWART MINING COMPANY.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of ten per cent. (10%) and two and one-half per cent. (2½%) extra upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable October 19th, 1914, to Stockholders of Record at the close of business October 8th, 1914. Stock Transfer Books close at three P. M. October 8th, 1914, and reopen at ten A. M. October 20th, 1914.

HIRAM C. TODD, Treasurer.

The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent., being the quarterly dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, has been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable Nov. 25th, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Nov. 2nd, 1914.

Chicago, Oct. 12th, 1914.

L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

New York Produce Exchange Bank.

Sept. 30th, 1914.

Fifty-ninth (59th) Consecutive Dividend.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held today, a Dividend of 4% was declared payable October 15th to Stockholders of Record at the close of business October 7th.

JOHN R. WOOD, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL Bank of Brooklyn, located at 84 Broadway, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

JAMES C. NIGHTINGALE, Cashier.

Dated August 12, 1914.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New York, located at 20 Nassau Street, in the City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

Dated June 19, 1914.

DANIEL J. ROGERS, Cashier.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial War Extra. Remarkable new pictures just received from European war field, beautifully reproduced by Rotogravure process of printing. Great battle scene painted by Alphonse Marie de Neuville—"The Last Cartridge." Twenty-four pages of graphic war scenes. From your newsdealer, or by mail. Price, 10c.—Advt.

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Collected in every State. Small charge. Fidelity Collection Co., 63 Park Row. B'kman 3658.

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AEROPLANE TOYS.
FLYING TOYS that FLY, 10c to $20. Ideal Aeroplane & Supply Co., 84 W. B'way.

APRONS.
1,000 Styles. Send for Catalog. Dean's Lockstitched, 45 E. 17th St.

AUCTIONEERS
DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 13-15 Lispenard St.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 8 Greene St. Tel. Spring 4299.

BELTS.
NEWEST NOVELTIES in GIRDLES & SASHES. SLOTE & SCHAFFER, 49-53 E. 21ST ST.

BLOCK PRINTING ON ALL TEXTILES.
JACOB FEIBEL,
Telephone Spring 1291. 117 Spring St.

BUYERS.
FELLOWS, 31 UNION SQUARE, WANTS LARGE JOBS JEWELRY.

DRESS SUIT CASES and Traveling Bags.
Output for 1913 over 500,000. Ask for Catalogue. Samuel Sherman, 9 Desbrosses St.

EMBROIDERY MATERIALS.
Fancy Linens, Pillow Tops, Worsted Yarns. HENRY E. FRANKENBERG CO., 215 4th Av.

FLOWERS & FEATHERS.
ZUCKER & JOSEPHY,
715-719 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Full Dress and Frock Suits
CHAS. N. MELTSNER & BRO.,
21-23 Waverley Place.

FURNITURE.
Furniture mfgs.' exhibit and display of foreign novelties, wholesale, Grand Central Palace.

LACES H'DK'CHIEFS,
Shadow Laces, Camisoles & Flounces.
Nottingham Lace Works, 17 W. 17th St., N. Y.

LADIES' and MISSES' CLOAKS.
ROTHSCHILD & MITTLEDORF,
144 West 27th Street.
Novelties in Velvets, Plushes, Velours and Cloth.

LADIES' AND MISSES' FALL COATS.
Latest models, newest patterns, newest cloths. $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50. B. Andrews, 4 West 22d.

LETTER AND MAILING SERVICE.
Multigraphing, Typewriting, Addressing. Reliable Service. Bryant 6282. The Kenyon Co., 220 W. 42d.

MULTIGRAPH LETTERS.
30c. hundred, plus 3c.; addressing, typewriting; translations, advertising. Miss Horrigan, 206 Broadway.

NOVELTIES.
10,000 Seasonable Favors and Novelties. B. Shackman & Co., 906 Broadway, N. Y.

RAINCOATS.
B. Boonims, 265 Green, Manufacturer of Raincoats, Gaberdines, and Children's Rain Capes.

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622 Broadway.
624 "
626 "
FRANKENTHALER & FRANKENTHALER.

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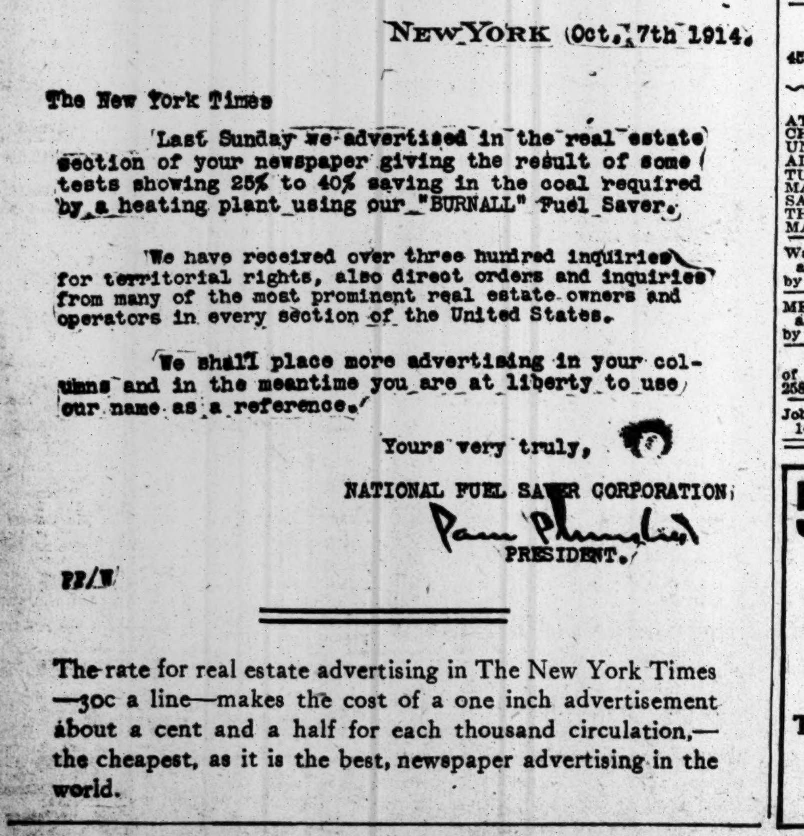
Milton S. Sommerich, Room 1,300, 33 W. 32d, Selling Agt., rep. best makers in all lines of millinery.

VELVETS.
Velvets exclusively, for the Cutting-up and Millinery trades.
M. BRUKENFELD, 710 Broadway, New York.

5c., 10c., AND 25c. GOODS.
The Five and Ten Cent Exchange, 10-16 West 20th St.



NATIONAL FUEL SAVER CORPORATION
EXCLUSIVE OWNERS AND MANUFACTURERS
"BURNALL"
MORE HEAT LESS COAL
103 PARK AVENUE

NEW YORK Oct. 7th 1914.

The New York Times

Last Sunday we advertised in the real estate section of your newspaper giving the result of some tests showing 25% to 40% saving in the coal required by a heating plant using our "BURNALL" Fuel Saver.

We have received over three hundred inquiries for territorial rights, also direct orders and inquiries from the most prominent real estate owners and operators in every section of the United States.

We shall place more advertising in your columns and in the meantime you are at liberty to use our name as a reference.

Yours very truly,

NATIONAL FUEL SAVER CORPORATION.

PRESIDENT.

PP/V

The rate for real estate advertising in The New York Times—30c a line—makes the cost of a one inch advertisement about a cent and a half for each thousand circulation,—the cheapest, as it is the best, newspaper advertising in the world.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—Babbitt & Co.; G. D. Babbitt, clothing, furn. goods; Collingwood.
BALTIMORE—Spear & Katz; A. Spear, neckwear; York.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, house furn. goods; 354 4th Av.
BINGHAMTON—J. S. Carey Co.; R. S. Cory, clothing; 396 B'way.
BOSTON—Wadleigh & Co.; F. Wadleigh, cotton goods; New Victoria.
BOSTON—Sullivan Bros.; J. J. Sullivan, woolens; B'way Central.
BUFFALO—L. Ulrich & Co.; J. May, furn. goods; Bristol.
BOSTON—Wm. Filenes Sons Co.; Mrs. Dana, Mr. Phillips, coats; 116 W. 32d.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; W. R. Betcher, silks; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—M. Ward & Co.; A. J. Giron, clothing; 38 W. 25th.
CHICAGO—L. Goodman, pants; Wellington.
CHICAGO—Emporium World Millinery Co.; J. A. Landau, jobs untrimmed hats; A. R. Stumer, millinery; 621 Broadway.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Miss M. Cohen, house dresses, kimonos, petticoats; Miss Fiehn, ladies' dresses; 71 W. 23d.
DENVER—A. T. Lewis & Son D. G. Co.; Miss M. Maxwell, waists, house dresses; 16 E. 18th.
DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; Miss H. Silberman, infants' wear; 200 5th Av.
DETROIT—Emporium World Millinery Co.; S. Kaufman, millinery; 621 Broadway.
FORT WORTH—S. Bernard, ready to wear; 1,161 Bwy.
FROSTBURG—W. McLukie & Sons; W. E. McLuckie, general mdse.; Gregorian.
HAZLETON—S. & F. L. Smith, carpets; B'way Central.
JACKSONVILLE—Cohen Bros.; M. Cohen, men's wear; 225 5 Av.
JACKSONVILLE—Ritzwaller Bros.; A. Ritzwaller, shoes; Woodward.
KANSAS CITY—Berkson Bros. Cloak & Suit Co.; J. Berkson, cloaks, suits; 7 W. 22d.
LYNCHBURG—C. M. Guggenheimer; Mrs. R. McGehee, millinery; 353 4 Av.
MEMPHIS—Bry-Block Merc. Co.; H. G. Landres, jobs, coats, suits, dresses; 351 4th Av.
MILWAUKEE—E. Schuster & Co.; C. F. Kant, dress goods, silks, woolens; 116 W. 32d.
NEW ORLEANS—L. Goldman, upholstery goods; Flanders.
NORFOLK—W. J. Simmons & Co.; W. F. Dusch, hats; York.
NORWICH—Reid & Hughes Co.; Miss G. I. Kinnon, millinery; 75 Spring.
PEORIA—P. A. Bergner Co.; P. A. Bergner, millinery, cloaks; 220 5 Av.; Park Av.
PHILADELPHIA—Gallen, notions, laces, white goods; Wallicks.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann, Baer & Co.; J. Baer, men's clothing; A. Lapidus, boys' clothing; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; Miss A. Brown, underwear; 214 Church; Collingwood.
PITTSBURGH—M. H. Bash & Sons; H. M. Bash, bargain basement; Miss Silverstein, dresses; 200 5th Av.
PORTLAND, Me.—Coronet Mfg. Co.; M. Maiman, wash goods; 11 W. 25; Hoffman House.
PROVIDENCE—Ogus, Rabinowich & Ogus; W. Zeimer, millinery; 621 B'way.
RICHMOND—Kaufmann & Co.; J. I. Kaufmann, millinery; 621 Broadway.
ROCHESTER—August Bros. & Co.; D. J. August, woolens; Marlborough.
SAN ANTONIO—E. Blum & Co.; E. Blum, ready to wear; 13 E. 22.
SAN ANTONIO—Dalkowitz Bros. & Co.; S. Meyers, job suits, coats, waists, dresses; 1,161 Bwy.
SCRANTON—Lewis & Reilly; W. R. Lewis, shoes; St. Denis.
SPRINGFIELD—Murphy's; N. T. Murphy, coats, suits, dresses; Knickerbocker.
ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; M. J. Donahoe, domestics; G. S. Elder, clothing, muslin underwear, waists; 258 Church.
WASHINGTON—Palais Royal; Mr. Cohen, cloaks, suits; 600 Bwy.
WASHINGTON—Lansburgh Bros.; I. Prosman, laces, trimmings; 148 W. 23.
WASHINGTON—C. King & Sons; H. King, dry goods; Cumberland.
WILKES-BARRE—Fowler, Dick & Walker; J. J. Hefferman, hosiery; A. Morton, furn. and house furn. goods; 212 5 Av.

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

JOBS WANTED

AT ALL TIMES. MEN'S, WOMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S READY-TO-WEAR HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, AND FURNISHINGS OF ALL KINDS, DRAPERIES, RUGS, FURNITURE, ETC. RIBBONS, GLOVES, AND MADE-UP DOMESTICS. SPOT CASH. SEND SAMPLES PARCEL POST. JOB DEPT. THE J. L. CHALIFOUX CO., LOWELL, MASS.

Wanted.—Merchandise on consignment suitable for farming community Middle West by responsible parties. T 103 Times.

MERCHANDISE wanted on consignment suitable for farming community, Middle West, by responsible parties. T 103 Times.

CASH BUYER

of old style merchandise in quantities. K 258 Times Downtown.

Job fine waists to close out. La Premiere, 145 West 28th St.

5-10-25c Goods
350
MANUFACTURERS' Selected Lines
THE FIVE AND TEN CENT EXCHANGE
10-16 WEST 20TH STREET
NEW YORK

Columbus Day Outing Up the Hudson Monday Oct. 12

Enjoy this best Holiday of the year in the open. The river is at its Autumnal climax. The Summer rush is over and a trip now is in the nature of a yachting party.

Special Columbus Day trip to Kingston Point and back, or shorter trips to West Point, Newburgh or Poughkeepsie, on the

Great Steamer WASHINGTON IRVING

Leave Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; West 42d, 10 A. M.; West 129th, 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M.

Also regular service as usual (daily, except Sunday), leaving Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; West 42d St., 9 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany, until October 26th. Music and Restaurant on all Steamers.

Hudson River Day Line
(ALBANY DAY LINE)
Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring. New York.

Low Fall Fares
New York to Albany Troy and the North
Largest and Most Magnificent River Steamers in the World, "Berkshire," "C.W.Morse," "Trojan," "Rensselaer."
Pier 32, N. R., ft. Canal St., 6 P. M. daily; West 132d St., 6:30 P. M.
Phone day or night Spring 9400.
Hudson Navigation Co.

To PORTLAND, Me.
$3.00 MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE.
Single fare.
S. S. NORTH LAND and NORTH STAR
Leave Pier 19, North River, foot of Warren Street, at 5:00 P. M.; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. A delightful 390-mile, 22-hour trip to Portland, the CITY BEAUTIFUL.
Tickets, etc., at the Pier, also at New York Transfer Co., and Tourist offices throughout the city. Through tickets to all points. Baggage checked through.
EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION

FALL RIVER LINE TO BOSTON $4.00
Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily at 5 P. M. Music.
New London (Norwich) Line, via New London. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.

"THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED."
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON Via Boat and Rail $2.75
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.75
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Telephone Spring 9491.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.50 BOSTON $2.50
Worcester, $2.50; Providence direct, $1.50.
Outside Staterooms, $1.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 p. m.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE
*Newburgh, P'keepsie, Kingston and Hudson River landings. Franklin St., 4; W. 129th St., 4:30 P.M.
*Sundays, Franklin St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:30 A.M.

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 20, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M. for CONNECTICUT RIVER LANDINGS.

White Star PIERS 59 & 60, N. R.
OLYMPIC
LONDON
Via Glasgow,
October 21 11:00 A.M.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool
Celtic..Oct. 14, noon | Baltic..Oct. 21, noon
ITALY & GREECE
Via Azores and Gibraltar
UNDER THE AMERICAN FLAG
KROONLAND, Oct. 15 12:00 Noon
Boston—Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—*Genoa
Canopic ......Nov. 6 | *Cretic ......Nov. 21
American Line
Under the American Flag
New York—Liverpool
St. Paul. Oct. 17, n'n | New York. Oct. 24, n'n
Atlantic Transport Line
New York—London
Min'waska, Oct. 24, 10am | Min'haha, Oct. 31, 6:30am
Company's Office, 9 Broadway, New York.

THE GREAT WHITE FLEET
Only first-class passengers carried on these cruises
Under the American Flag
REGULAR PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE
from New York (Pier 16 East River, foot Fulton St.) to CUBA, JAMAICA, PANAMA CANAL, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.
Sailings every Wednesday at noon to JAMAICA, PANAMA, COLOMBIA.
Sailings fortnightly Thursdays P.M., to SANTIAGO, CUBA, BARRIOS, GUATEMALA, CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS.
Reduced fares for 22 and 24 day cruises, $115.00 minimum fare. Short tours to JAMAICA only and return $75.00 minimum fare.
Additional weekly sailings from Boston, New Orleans, to HAVANA, PANAMA and CENTRAL AMERICA. Connections at Colon for Pacific Coast ports of Central and South America. Write for booklets.
United Fruit Company Steamship Service
17 Battery Place, New York

CUNARD
Established 1840
Fastest Steamers in the World.
Aquitania, Lusitania, Mauretania
SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL
(Subject to Change)
LUSITANIA...Wed., Oct. 14, 1 a.m.
MAURETANIA.Wed., Oct. 21, 1 a.m.
Franconia.....Sat., Oct. 31, 10 a.m.
LUSITANIA...Wed., Nov. 4, 1 a.m.
Laconia.. ...Sat., Nov. 14, 10 a.m.
Transylvania...Sat., Nov. 21, 10 a.m.
GENOA, NAPLES, MALTA, PATRAS
CARPATHIA, Sat., Oct. 31
Cunard Steamship Company, Ltd.,
21-24 State Street, New York

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE.
Sailings for **HAVRE**
ROCHAMBEAU . Oct. 17, 3 P. M.
LA TOURAINE . Oct. 24, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO . . . Oct. 31, 3 P. M.
ROCHAMBEAU . Nov. 14, 3 P. M.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
Company's Office, 19 State St., N. Y.

FABRE LINES
The Southern Routes to the Azores, Lisbon, Barcelona, and Marseilles, and to Algiers, Naples, Nice, and Marseilles.
ROMA, Oct. 14. | MADONNA, Oct. 30.
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N.Y.

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships
GLASGOW via Moville LONDONDERRY
From Pier 56, N. R., (foot W. 14th St.)
Pannonia, Oct. 17, Noon.
From Pier 64, N. R., (foot W. 24th St.)
Cameronia, Oct. 24, noon | Columbia, Oct. 31, noon
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 21-24 State St.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE
21-24 State St., N. Y.
Sailing Under Neutral Flag.
DIRECT TO ROTTERDAM.
Twin Screw Sailings Carry U. S. Mail.
Ryndam, Oct. 13, 10 AM | Potsdam..........Oct. 31
Rotterdam, Oct. 28, 10 AM | New Amsterdam, Nov. 3

STEAMSHIP TICKETS to any port. Official Agent All Lines.
Raymond & Whitcomb Co., 225 5th Av., N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE For All Points SOUTH.
New York Office, 501 Fifth Avenue.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.
Regular sailings to Bermuda and West Indies. Sanderson & Son, Gen. Agts., 22 State St.

FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESORTS.

SAVOY HOTEL
LONDON, ENGLAND.
THE FAVORITE RESORT OF ALL AMERICANS IN EUROPE.

651,886,671 A YEAR USE INTERBOROUGH

Of the Four Elevated Lines the Third Avenue Shows the Greatest Increase.

SIXTH AVE. TRAFFIC DROPS

New Harlem Station Changes Travel Route—Demand for Third Tracks.

The Public Service Commission has just published the results of the operations of the four elevated lines of Manhattan and the Bronx for the year ending June 30, 1914. From this it appears that, although there was a considerable decrease on the Sixth Avenue line, there was, on the whole, an increase of 4,628,562 passengers carried during the year, and that the total number of passengers on the elevated lines in the year was 311,473,568. With these figures may be compared the record made by the Subway for the same period. It carried 340,413,103 passengers, or 1,001,215 a day, which means that the Interborough system is used every day of the year by 1,917,313 passengers, or 651,886,671 in the year, counting 340 days to the year.

Taking the four elevated lines separately, it is seen that the Third Avenue has been very much more prosperous than the others. It actually carried 4,260,856 more passengers in 1914 than in 1913, a daily increase of 12,532, almost three times as heavy an increase as that of the preceding twelve months. As the line has now reached the saturation point and the Interborough has stated on several occasions that it is impossible to run more trains or cars over it, the extent of the increase measures the importance of the third-tracking construction which is now in progress. This will be the first part of the improvements of the Interborough system to be put in operation, and it is believed by the Interborough officials that the relief which it will afford to the traffic conditions of the city will be great.

Fewer on Sixth Avenue.

On the other hand, the Sixth Avenue line, with which the Public Service Commission reckons the west side elevated north of Fifty-third Street, shows a decrease. Last year it carried 497,248 fewer passengers than in 1913, and its record of 255,173 passengers a day was not only 1,463 less than in 1913 but 721 less than in 1912. It was suggested at the offices of the Public Service Commission yesterday that part of this decline might be traced to the growing popularity of the Subway, which in the same two years had grown by 110,116 passengers a day, and it was also pointed out that the change in the shopping district, which used to be so largely served by the particular elevated, should be taken into account.

In fact, the decline of once popular shopping stations amounts to 764,264 for the year, a total which more than accounts for the loss of the line for the year. Against this must be placed the advance made by the most prosperous portion of the entire line, that extending from Thirty-third Street to Fiftieth Street, which serves the Times and Herald Square districts. They scored 1,079,376 more passengers in 1914 than in 1913, showing conclusively how the tide of travel has turned in that direction.

An interesting study in this district, moreover, is the effect produced by the establishment of the new station at Thirty-eighth Street on Jan. 31, 1914. Its average for the period, in which it was open, was only 5,321 passengers a day, compared with the 11,535 of Forty-second Street and 20,661 of Thirty-third Street, the stations on either side of it. This is explained by the fact that there has not yet been time for its existence to produce any effect on the development of its immediate neighborhood and by the unfamiliarity of the traveling public with it. It must, however, be remembered that it takes away necessarily from both Forty-second Street and Thirty-third Street, the stations at which passengers using it would have had to buy their tickets if it had not been constructed. Consequently it is fair to assume that the growth of 484 daily seen in Forty-second Street and 262 in Thirty-third Street would have been considerably larger if it had not been set up.

Changes in East Harlem.

The same kind of results are to be noted on the East Side through the interposition on April 1, 1913, of the 105th Street station between the 99th and 111th Street stations of the Second Avenue line. Last year this station made the extraordinary gain of 1,102,745, and this apparently drew largely from the 106th Street station of the Third Avenue line, which fell off by 600,622. For it appears that taking the district bounded by Ninety-ninth and 117th Streets and served by the Second and Third Avenue lines, there has been a slow steady decrease in the last three years from 65,807 daily passengers to 65,128, but there has been nothing to account for the spectacular fall of one particular station, such as 106th Street and Third Avenue, in the last twelve months.

Both the Second and Ninth Avenue lines gained moderately last year, the former scoring a 595,660 and the latter a 269,294 increase in the year's total over the preceding twelve months. On the Second Avenue line the decrease was in the main north of Eightieth Street and was set off by the gain of the Third Avenue line in the same region. On the other hand the Ninth Avenue line seems to have suffered mainly below the numbered streets and again in the short section from Forty-second to Fifty-ninth Street. Thus it records decreases at Rector, Barclay, Warren, Desbrosses, Houston and Christopher Streets, and again at Forty-second, Fiftieth and Fifty-ninth Streets, but Fourteenth Street showed the very big increase of 479 a day during the last year.

BRITISH TRADE SPIRIT.

Able to Attend to Both War and Business at Same Time.

That the war abroad is by no means upsetting British industries, as is more or less popularly supposed, is shown by the special Autumn number of The Drapers' Record, a dry goods trade publication that is published in London. This issue, which contains well over 200 pages, was brought out in the ninth week of the war, and has just been received here. The present activity of the British wholesalers and manufacturers in the textile and other dry goods lines is shown by the fact that approximately 150 pages of the issue are devoted to advertising their wares.

The most forceful thing the issue contains in the way of text is an editorial that is headed "John Bull Wants Business," the sub-head reading: "Messrs. John Bull & Co. hereby give notice to the world that, while strictly attending to the military side of their business, their other numerous departments are all active and ready for more trade." In part, the editorial reads as follows:

"Our special Autmn number is issued this year at a moment when traders are facing many new problems. It demonstrates very strikingly the determination of British merchants to grapple with and overcome all the difficulties of the situation and to profit to the full of the new opportunities. The courage that distinguishes our soldiers in the field is shared by their countrymen at home. There is calm confidence in the ability of our navy and the allied armies to overcome the powers that threaten civilization. Not the boastful, swaggering attitude of the bully or the frothy braggadocio, but the quiet, forceful strength of the man who knows he is in the right—that is the distinguishing characteristic of our people in this time of supreme trial.

"This special Autumn and World Export number will carry the announcements of British firms to the buyers in all the markets overseas. An examination of our advertisement pages should suffice to dispel any impression that the European war is paralyzing our industries. We are aware that such rumors have been circulated abroad. We can assure our colonial and foreign readers that they are without foundation. Great Britain is not waiting till the war is over to demonstrate the value of her productions. She sees no reason for delay. Britannia is mistress of the seas, and all trade routes are clear. The issue of the great war is certain. The cause of liberty must prevail. For a time, at any rate, Germany is commercially disabled, and ceases to be a competitor.

"To sum up in a sentence—British merchants are 'carrying on,' and are determined to 'carry on,' however long the war may last."

SEES GOOD TIMES AHEAD.

S. H. Church of Pittsburgh Says Business Suffers from Fright.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Oct. 11.—The Union Steel Casting Company of Pittsburgh yesterday declared its usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. S. H. Church, Vice President of the company, said the Directors gave careful consideration to the tendency in some industrial quarters to postpone the payment of dividends, but as the company had not failed during the last ten years to pay a 2 per cent. quarterly dividend, and as it had earned a sufficient surplus for this quarter, the dividend was ordered paid.

"It is only too true," he said, "that business since the outbreak of the war has fallen greatly below the normal output. But the low point seems to have been reached on Oct. 1, and on that date an improvement set in, which we all hope will go right on until normal conditions are again reached. If we would only realize that nothing has happened to us, all would be well, but nearly everything in this country is at a standstill because we are frightened. Here is nearly the whole of Europe in a state of war, with all that that implies, destroying not only hundreds of thousands of human lives, but also hundreds of millions in property, with all production stopped, while America is at peace with the whole world and is destroying neither lives nor property. We have the greatest crop in the history of our country, and everything is sound in our business conditions, with the whole world ready to buy our output. This situation gives America an advantage which has never been equalled, but it requires both brains and courage to rise to the opportunity. The whole trouble is that capital is the most timid thing in the world, and everybody is waiting for some one else to do something.

"American prosperity must always begin and end with the railroads, and if the Government would only clear the way for the railroads to resume their essential development, we would soon find every mill in America running to its full capacity, and our whole population in the midst of an industrial and agricultural prosperity which this country has never known before."

Thrown Silks in Moderate Call.

A moderate demand, especially for future deliveries, continues to feature the local thrown silk market, according to the report of John Dunlop's Sons. Prices have reached such an attractive level that manufacturers, in spite of the very poor business now being experienced by them, are inclined to cover a part of their future requirements in the belief that Spring business will be good with them.

INSTRUCTION.

THE BROWN SCHOOL OF TUTORING

Boys' School & Office, 241 West 75th Street. Girls' School, 239 West 75th Street.
Phone Col. 8894.

Founded 1906. Positively only one at a time with a teacher enables brilliant, handicapped, and average to do at least 2 years' work in one. All advantages, and more, of class schools; none of the disadvantages. Pupils taught how to study. Study supervision. 15 teachers, each with at least 12 years' experience. Personal interviews at home or school welcomed.

"A School with an Atmosphere of Work."

The Leete School

A PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
CHARLES H. LEETE, PH. D., Principal
MISS MARY EDWARDS CALHOUN, A. M., Associate Principal.
PREPARES FOR ALL COLLEGES.
Academic Course, Languages, Art. Domestic Science.
MONTESSORI CLASS.
Conducted by Miss Margaret Naumburg and Miss Claire Raphael.
No. 17 EAST 60TH STREET.
Opens October 5th.

The Barnard School of HOUSEHOLD ARTS 226 W. 79th St.

Decorative Art: Designing and harmonizing line and color for decorating the home. Arts and Crafts.

Practical courses in Dressmaking, Cooking, Millinery, Household Accounts, Conversational French, English, including Dramatic Art. Part time courses.

Many Boys Fail to Pass

REGENTS' AND COLLEGE ENTRANCE examinations, not because they are stupid, but because the grade system of nearly all schools prevents individual instruction.

A bright boy can easily make sixty counts between October and June, and a backward pupil will find that he can do two years' work in one.

THE GROFF SCHOOL

Boarding and Day School. Unexcelled Facilities.
259 West 75th St., N. Y. Phone 744 Columbus.

Berkeley School

Boarding and Day School for Boys
35TH YEAR
Prepares Boys thoroughly for all Colleges and Technical Schools
Up-to-date modern equipment.
New all-light school rooms.
Individual instruction in small classes.
For illustrated catalogue address
72d Street and West End Av., New York

IRVING SCHOOL L. D. RAY

35 West 84th St. Tel. 4636 Schuyler.

Boys carefully taught how to learn and cared for from 9 to 5:30, and on Saturday mornings. Lessons studied in School.
A 60-foot gymnasium on the premises.
A staff of 12 professional teachers.
SEND FOR YEAR-BOOK.
The School building will be open Monday morning, October 12th.

The Berlitz School of Languages

Madison Square, (1,122 Broadway.)
Harlem Branch, 343 Lenox Av., nr. 127th St.
Brooklyn " 218-220 Livingston St.
New classes constantly forming.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL For Boys

Thorough training from Primary to College. Individual attention. Classes limited to ten students. Established 1902.
HARLEM PREPARATORY SCHOOL.
N. E. Cor. 122d St. and 7th Av.

CUTLER SCHOOL

REMOVED TO
49 and 51 East 61st Street
Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 30th. Completely equipped classrooms, laboratories, gymnasium, and open-air court for sports.

FRENCH COURSES Gentlemen only.

An OPPORTUNITY to learn French among French people. Elementary and advanced. Monday, Thursday evenings. NOW OPEN. Terms moderate. Prospectus. FRENCH Y. M. C. A., 109 West 54th St.

PACKARD COMMERCIAL SCHOOL

255 Lexington Ave. (35th St.)
Commercial, Stenographic and Secretarial Courses.
Individual instruction. Enter at any time.
Send for Prospectus. No solicitors.
Courses in Higher Accounting and Auditing—a thorough preparation for C. P. A. Examinations.

PENSION TIDE NOW EBBS.

Payments Fall $2,000,000 from the High Water Mark.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The report of Gaylord M. Saltzgaber, Commissioner of Pensions, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, shows that the high-water mark in expenditures for pensions in the United States has been passed. In the year 785,239 pensioners received from the Government $172,417,546.26, at an administrative cost of over $2,000,000. The total of pensions paid marks a decline of about $2,000,000 from the preceding year, when the rolls were heavily recruited under the Old Age Pension act of 1912.

"This shows," says Mr. Saltzgaber's report, "that the largest amount ever paid out was expended in 1913. Up to that time there had been a gradual ascent, but the summit has been passed, and a decrease in the amount may be expected to continue."

Since 1866 the Government has paid in pensions a grand total of $4,761,450,399.50. Because of the deaths of veterans and new economies in administration, the Pension Office paid out about $7,658,000 less than was appropriated last year.

In the year $1,166,753.35 was paid to pensioners living abroad—or about $200,000 more than was sent out of the country in the same way in the preceding year. The average age of the 395,750 survivors of the Mexican and civil wars admitted to the rolls under the act of 1912 down to June 30, 1913, was about 71 years. Of these pensioners two were 99 years old, one was 102, and one was 103. No survivor of the war of 1812 is now on the rolls, but the Government still pays pensions to 170 widows of veterans of that war. There were last year 893 survivors of the Mexican war still drawing pensions, as were 4,699 widows of veterans of that war.

RAILWAY CUTS SALARIES.

President Harrison of Southern Starts Retrenchment by Cutting Own Pay.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Heading the list with a 20 per cent. reduction of his own salary, President Fairfax Harrison of the Southern Railway, it was announced tonight, has inaugurated a retrenchment plan which is designed to affect equally all officers and interests in the corporation. Reductions of all salaries above $2,500 a year, and a reduction of the dividend of the preferred stockholders from 5 to 4½ per cent., payable in deferred scrip, are included in the plan.

"President Harrison has deemed it only fair," the railroad statement says, "that officers of the company should share the sacrifice."

Curtailment was made necessary, it adds, by the "current depression of business," and brought a "consequent reduction in the opportunity of many hundreds of employes to earn the wages to which they have been accustomed."

Under the plan salaries of $2,700 would be reduced 2 per cent., and the statement declares all officers affected "accepted the situation with loyal appreciation of the necessity in a spirit of mutual sacrifice."

ICHTHYOL FOUND HERE.

Necessity Mother of Discovery as Well as of Invention.

Following the announcement in a recently issued bulletin of the United States Geological Survey to the effect that ichthyol oil, a valuable medicament, has been, along with many other products, cut off by the war and that an imitation oil is now being made to take its place, comes the announcement from a local source that the real ichthyol has been found in this country. Samples of the fossiliferous deposits in which the oil is found were recently brought to the attention of a well-known technical chemist in this city, and he reported that these deposits were identical in every respect to those existing in the Austrian Tyrol, from which place the world's supply of ichthyol has so far been obtained.

The deposits in question are under the direction of the chemist referred to, and are now being developed by New York interests which have secured control of the properties and expect to get handsome returns on their investment. The properties cover some 800 acres. This is apparently another case where the war has brought attention to the need of development of a property containing a valuable product which has hitherto been supplied from abroad.

ASKS $100,000 AS PROMOTER

County Chairman Black Sues Inventor of Street Cleaning Device.

Chairman William Harmon Black of the Democratic County Committee has begun suit in the Supreme Court against Alfred S. Emerson, the inventor of a street-cleaning device, for $100,000 which he says is due him under an agreement made on June 18, 1909, that Black should induce men to finance the Emerson Contracting Company to procure contracts with the city.

It was agreed that the patents should be turned over to the proposed company, which should be capitalized at $500,000, and that Black should have part of the stock and $20,000 in cash for his work. Mr. Black said the defendant failed to keep the agreement.

In his answer Emerson said that the Emerson Company was formed about March 10, 1910, after he had waited nine months for the plaintiff to keep his part of the agreement, and that the company was organized without the aid of the plaintiff.

CONSUMERS' LEAGUES MEET

Delegates Discuss Plans for Co-operative Federation.

Delegates from seventeen consumers' co-operative societies in New York, New Jersey, and New England met yesterday to discuss a co-operative federation.

It was decided that the body should avoid politics, and committees were appointed to plan a central federation and to arrange for co-operative buying at wholesale.

The societies represented do $1,000,000 business a year and deal in meats, groceries, and bakery products.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, Rogers, JJ.—P. O. Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar:
Stern<United States.
Columbia Co<Adriance
Columbia Co<Rubsam.
Stern<USA.
Gallagher<Tug Lizzie D.
Morrell<same.
General calendar:
Maxwell<Abrast Rlty.
Boyce<Stewart-Warner.
Re Mitchell.
Am Agricultural Chem<Tug Richards.
Robinson<Postal Life.
Millon<USA.
Frankel<Levin.
Mygatt<Schaffer, (2 acts.)
Locker<Am Tobacco.
Freibacher Chemische Werke<Roessler & Hasslacher.
Bull<Ins Co of N Am.
Re Kesner Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—P. O. Bldg.—At 10 A. M. Bankruptcy.
Discharges:
Geo W Copley,
Rozofsky Bros.
Chas Koster.
Emil Miller,
Aaron Littman.
Cases under objection:
Wm Stone,
Chas F Wildey,
Silberstein & Jacoby,
Adjourned cases:
Chas M Myers,
Michael Karp,
Saml Sindeband,
Chas A Nones,
Jacob Steinberg,
Emily Landau,
Abraham Seideman,
Washburn & Holton,
Moritz & Glaxon,
G H & S F Sutton.
S H Golden & Co.
Motions:
Rosenthal & Lipsitz,
I Lewis & Sons,
Emily Landau,
Jos Schultz,
Max Posnick,
J M Costume Co.
Re Merchants Motor Sale.
Re Michael Gerstel,
Re Adolf Mandel,
Re Ettor Realty Co,
Re Gaspare Caleca,
Re Adolf Mandel,
Re Glassberg & Gartner,
Re Smith & Hessler Co.
Re H R Plumb Supply Co,
Re Samuel Moskowitz,
Re Elias Tannenbaum,
Re Fredk Meyer,
Re Eugene Kurka,
Re I Lewis & Sons,
Re Morris Merinsky,
Re Social Reform Press,
Re Merritt Const Co,
Re Samuel Moskowitz,
Re Reiser Hat Co,
Re Jos Kopold,
Re Pell & Co (4.)
Re Martin J Condon,
Re Ohio Cop Mining,
Re Adolf Prince & Co,
Re Adolf Mandel,
Re John V Schenck,
Re Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Re Maurice Pearl.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—P. O. Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. Preferred causes:
Mosley<Mon Plaster.
Prima<Leh V RR.
Un Roofing & Mfg<Bouchower.
Mullee<Oceanic S Nav
Megrue<Madden, (2 acts.)
Clarke<Lumber Sec.
Clarke<Muller.
Pay-as-You-Enter<Robinson.
Werner<Nesbitt, (2 acts.)

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—No. 3, Woolworth Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar. Howland<Corn.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Admiralty calendar.
Mayhew<Thurlow.
Riley<Peter Dahl.
Burke<same.
Nilsen<Ranger.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

The Court of Appeals will take up the call of the calendar which it had prepared on May 4 last, on Monday.

DAY CALENDAR—
People<The Journal.
People ex rel W. A. De Groot<James F. McLaughlin.
People<Del & H Co.
People<NYC & H R R Co. (Herkimer Co. No. 2.)
E. D. Taussig<Carnegie Tr Co & an.
People<NYC & H R R Co., (Franklin Co. 2)
J. J. Jackson<SNY.
U S Fid & Guar Co<Borough Bank of B'klyn and an.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Appellate Division.

The Committee on Charter having certified to the Appellate Division, First Dept., that the following-named persons are of good moral character and fitness, they will present themselves at the Court House of the Appellate Division, Madison Square, on Monday, Oct. 12, at 10 A. M., to be sworn in as attorneys and counselors at law:
Battle, J. M.
Batt, David.
Bates, Lindell P.
Budner, H. S.
Bernstein, Benjamin.
Babcock, F. H.
Compton, George B.
Cohen, David C.
Caplow, Samuel N.
Carlin, Frank A.
Chapin, L. H. P.
Cherurg, George.
Donovan, John P.
Epstein, H. M.
Ewald, Adam A.
Ebert, Joseph F.
Fales, De Coursey.
Flaum, Harry.
Fitzpatrick, John R.
Frankenberg, Isidore.
Greenebaum, H. M.
Greenberg, Nahum.
Gollieb, Samuel.
Grant, Havens.
Grenthal, Abraham.
Goldenberg, Charles.
Hall, Henry T.
Hirsch, Morse S.
Junger, Morris J.
Jackson, Samuel L.
Jewell, T. B., Jr.
Jewell, Ralph H.
Kuschner, Julius.
Kenyon, T. S.
Kent, Stephen G.
Keyes, Carlyle M.
Klein, David.
Katz, Sidney F.
Livingston, R. R.
Morningstar, J., Jr.
Mandeltort, A. H.
Mathewson, S. A.
Murdock, A. H.
Neuling, A. F.
Pullen, Clifford K.
Philson, Benjamin.
Paul, Randolph E.
Philbin, E. R.
Porter, James J.
Ryder, Robert C.
Reich, Lorenz, Jr.
Rapp, Stephen K.
Rosenschein, C. S.
Remsen, William.
Silverman, Avel B.
Samuels, S. L.
Silberstein, H. A.
Seligman, E.
Solomon, D. B.
Schwartz, I. L.
Shenfeld, Lazarus.
Skidmore, L., Jr.
Souffront, R. N.
Schreiber, Jacob.
Weis, Walter M.
Wellins, Philip.
Wells, Benjamin W.
Worthington, W. W.
Warwick, A. B.
Zabriskie, George G.
On motion:
Arnold, John B.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Mills, J.
Chedsey<Oakland B'ch
Dehman<same.
Zuickgraf<Schramm.

PARTS I. and II.—Recess until Tuesday.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

For Fall and Winter; engagements now made; large, well-heated house; large dining room; spacious ballroom; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. Highcliffe Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y. Phone 2161.

Larchmont Manor, N. Y.
"Schuyler Cottage."
Desirable sunny rooms, house steam heated; express service; 40 minutes from Grand Central Terminal.
Tel. 81 Larchmont. Mrs. I. F. Cassidy.

NEW JERSEY.

Ye Old Park House

SUMMIT, N. J.
Open the year round under same management. Rates reduced for the Winter. Room for one from $12 up; rooms for two from $20 up. Good family table; home cooking. Address JOHN D. BAILEY, Manager.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL and COTTAGES
on the Beach Atlantic City.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR. CAPACITY 600.
"NEW ARBOR DANSANT."
A Delightful Place to spend the Fall and Winter Months.

HOTEL DENNIS

Atlantic City, N. J.,
IN AUTUMN
Provides a charm of comfort and ease amidst characteristic environment that has established it as an ideal seashore home.
Directly on the ocean front.
Capacity 600.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

HOTEL RUDOLF

On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

Laurel-in-the-Pines
Lakewood, N. J.
A highly attractive and healthful resort for Fall and Winter sojourn.
An abundance of lakeside walks and drives.
Private tennis courts and putting greens.
18-hole golf course.
Daily orchestral concerts.
NOW OPEN
FRANK F. SHUTE, Mgr.

Times Building
Times Square

Unsurpassed for business purposes.
Unequaled for light and ventilation.
Most accessible office building in the city.
Subway station in basement. Elevated railroad a block off.
Surface cars to every section. Centre of theatre, hotel, and restaurant activities. Open day and night.
RENTS FROM $30 A MONTH.
A Few Suites Vacant.
RENTAL AGENT IN BUILDING—ROOM 406.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

West Side.

West 12th St., Between 5th and 6th Avs.
Plot 109.6x103 and 58.6x103.
Ripe for Improvement
will exchange equity for investment property.
H. J. SACHS & CO.,
28 WEST 22D ST.
Full commission to brokers.

Store & Loft Building
STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
All rented; shows over 7½ per cent. net. May take in exchange city residence or other property. Full commission to brokers.
REFFON REALTY CO.,
28 West 22d St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PETER J. COLLINS' NEW
RUTLAND ROAD HOUSES
Near Flatbush Av., block from Prospect Park express station, Brighton "L" and six car lines; one-family brick and stucco, 9 rooms and bath; price, $8,750; terms to suit.

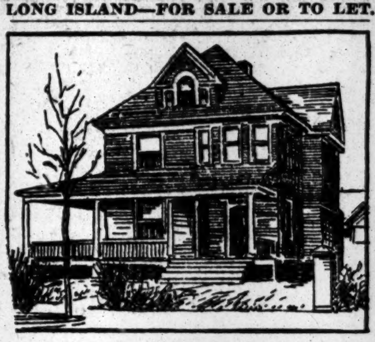
WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

Rye, 418 Forest Ave.
Charming Dutch Colonial house, one acre, with garage; sale or rent, furnished or unfurnished; other very desirable places.
STEWART C. SCHENCK,
503 5th Av., New York.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Rutherford, N. J. Beautiful Houses. All Latest Improvements.
9 to 10 rooms, 2 and 3 baths; most excellent location. Worth from $9,000 to $11,000. I must have cash; will sacrifice them for $6,000 to $7,000. Can be seen by appointment only. Phone MURDOCH, (675 Montclair,) opp. Lackawanna Terminal, Montclair, N. J.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



Bayview (Freeport, L. I.)
Queen Anne Cottage; 8 rooms, bath, attic, large barn, plot 70x140. Every improvement; parked streets. Best tennis court on Long Island; near the Bay.
$500 Cash, Balance as Rent
A. A. SEALY, FREEPORT, L. I., or 44 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Brooklyn.

Beautiful Brick Houses
FOR RENT, $30.
Semi-detached brick and stone, 7 rooms, bath, elegantly decorated; send for booklet. MANAGER, 60-A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cort. 2552.

MODERN FLATBUSH HOME
just fitted up for owner, with every modern convenience, will be sold or rented; 11 rooms and 2 baths. Call 466 East 18th St., Brooklyn. Telephone 2281 M Flatbush.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished

226 WEST 70TH ST.
Bet. Broadway & West End Ave.
Fireproof Elevator Apartments Just Completed.
5 & 6 Rooms and Baths
RENTS $1,250 TO $1,400
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS
With every improvement that is looked for in the modern type apartments.
STRICTLY PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK.
JUST A STEP TO SUBWAY AND "L."

MANHATTAN—West Side.

NEW BUILDING.
135 West 79th St
Bet. Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.
Subway Station on Corner.
RECENTLY COMPLETED.
3 and 4 extra large rooms
Now Ready for Occupancy.
New Idea Small Apartments.
Special Features:—
Completely equipped kitchens.
Extra Maids' Rooms if Desired.
Rent $840 to $1,300.
APPLY SUPT. ON PREMISES, OR
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.
Telephone, 6410—Bryant.

New Fireproof Building
Just Completed
302 West 87th St
Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive. Subway Station at 86th St.
8 ROOMS & 3 BATHS.
RENTS
$1,900 Upward.
Unusually large rooms with ample closets. Two apartments on each floor. Separate service elevator.
Coast Construction Co.
(S. G. Hess.)
Agent on Premises.
Tel. 6040 Schuyler.

86th Street & West End Ave.
Southeast Corner.
Two High Class Apartments.
10 Rooms, 4 Baths.
Your inspection is respectfully invited.
Superintendent lives on premises.

3 & 4 ROOMS
Unfurnished, $60 to $85.
Furnished, $72.50 to $102.50.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Living rooms about 19 ft. square.
Exceptional closet space.
THE STANWOOD,
321 West 55th.
One block West of B'way.
Superintendent on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

250 West 88th St.
Bet. West End Av. and B'way
Metropolitan Apt. House
6-7 rooms; closets special feature; conducted by resident owner, catering to those seeking homelike comfort and best service. Choice location. Rents moderate.

3 ROOM APARTMENTS DOCTOR'S APT. and STUDIOS
NEW BUILDING.
329 WEST 57th ST.
Every Modern Equipment. Rents $50 to $75.
JOHN J. CLANCY & CO., Agents.
900 7th Ave., cor. 57th St.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient Subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,200-$1,800. Inquire Superintendent.

COBURG,
215-221 West 34th Street.
Apartments of 6 and 7 rooms and bath, with every modern convenience; electric lights; electric elevator; steam heat; hot water; telephone service, &c.; with rentals from $60 to $80. Apply Supt., on premises, or POST & REESE, agents, 2 Rector St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

166 W. 72d St.
Superb Apartments
FOUR ROOMS
EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE
Unobstructed light. Particularly fine bathrooms with tiled alcove shower. Kitchens are tiled and exceptionally well appointed. Ice refrigeration Service of highest standard. Location and accessibility unsurpassed. Maids' service if desired.
4 Rooms and bath $1400 to $1800
MAID'S ROOM, $120 PER ANNUM
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

"309 West 86th St."
Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive
New Fireproof Apartment Hotel.
MAID SERVICE INCLUDED IN RENT.
1 Room and Bath, $35.00 to $42.50 Per Month.
2 Rooms and Bath, $55.00 to $75.00 Per Month.
3 Rooms and Bath, $85.00 to $120.00 Per Month.
Representative on premises or
SHARP & CO.,
Broadway and 99th St. Tel. Riverside 4546.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
B'WAY AT 69TH ST.
Southeast Corner.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations. Maid service included and all meals served in apartments.
Every Room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most convenient location in city.
RENTAL $900 to $1,500
Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt. on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Apply at Office,
175 West 58th St.

Gainsborough Studios
222 West 59th St.
Studio with north light for rent also. Apartment of three rooms and bath, furnished; ideal for bachelor or couple.
JAMES E. BALL, Manager.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NO. 227, CORNER 95TH ST.
"The HUDSON"
NEW BATHS FOR MAIDS.
Attractive, fireproof, modern elevator Apartments; also service elevator; rents $840 to $1,200; cheapest rents on Riverside Drive; five to seven rooms. HARRY E. HAYES, 30 East 42d St. Tel. 342 Murray Hill, or Supt.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th
Seven large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,300. Supt. on premises.

BRYANT PARK STUDIOS
80 WEST 40th ST.
One very desirable direct north light Studio Apartment, four ROOMS AND BATH. Immediate possession. Supt. on premises.

3 Rooms, $60.
All front apartments; all modern improvements; two elevators; private street.
55 West 95th St.

11TH ST., 70 WEST
Six and seven large, light rooms, bath.
Rents $50-$60.
Apply Janitor. Phone Chelsea 8485.

7 Rooms, $55.
Modern improvements; electric light; near Central Park and "L" Station.
38 West 93d St.

8 Rooms, $1600
New elevator apartment, 6th floor, outside rooms; fine location.
55 West 95th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

HAMILTON
One of the New and Finest Fireproof Apartments on Riverside Drive.
North Corner 114th St.
8 Rooms, Large Foyer, 3 Baths.
Corner. All Southern and Western Exposure.
6 Rooms, Large Foyer, 2 Baths.
Southern Exposure.
Immediate Occupancy.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents
162 West Seventy-Second Street,
Or Representative on Premises.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Curlew
Broadway, S. W. Cor. 78th St.
Attractive apartments possessing every up-to-date convenience, excepting elevator service.

2 Rooms	$47.50
3 Rooms	$45 to $50
4 Rooms	$45 to $60

With Bath, Kitchen, and Kitchenettes.

400 Riverside Drive
Corner 112th St.
A Modern, High Class Building Situated at the most picturesque part of the Drive.
5 Rooms & Bath, $780-$900
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,400-$1,500

250 West 104th St.
Between Broadway & West End Av.
New Fireproof Building.
Large rooms, excellent floor plan.
5 Rooms & Bath, $1050-$1150
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,200-$1,450
Apply on premises, or
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning
Phone 8380 River. B'way, cor. 105th St.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
High Class Elevator Apartments,
2-3-4 Rooms & Bath
Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
$28 to $48 Per Month.
Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space.
'Phone 3927 Morningside.

159 W. 145th St.
CONVENIENT TO EVERYTHING.
Elevator Apartments
6 AND 7 ROOMS WITH BATH.
Only $65 to $75 Monthly
SUPERINTENDENT, OR
LEONARD MORGAN, Agent,
104 WEST 42D ST.

GRAMPION
MODERN FAMILY HOTEL,
182 ST. NICHOLAS AV.
One, two and three rooms, private baths, furnished or unfurnished; full service; rents moderate. Superintendent on premises, or
WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7th Av., at 125th St.

VALLAMONT
CORNER ST. NICHOLAS AV. AND 119TH ST. Especially desirable and attractive to conservative homeseeking families; seven extra large, light rooms and closets; full service; rents extremely low: only $50 and $65. Diagrams of Superintendent, on premises, or
WILCOX & SHELTON, 2107 7th Av., at 125th.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
353 WEST 117TH ST.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath; telephone; uniform service; electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

427 to 441 Fort Washington Av.
179th to 180th St.
Four to six rooms, $40 to $60, in most modern high-class elevator house; Subway express; exceptional values. Owner on premises.

BIG CONCESSIONS
365 WEST 118TH.
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
Seven and eight large light rooms, bath; newly decorated; Superintendent on premises.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Finest Non-Elevator Apartments in Manhattan
Convent Avenue
(Whole Block)
128th to 129th St.
New Apartments
Unusually Attractive
3 and 4 Rooms
All night telephone service.
Within three minutes of 6th and 9th Av. L and Subway.
Rents, $24 to $35
Office 29 Convent Av. Phone 8420 Morningside.
Can be seen evenings.
These apartments are under the direct supervision of owner, thereby assuring tenants best possible service.

Finest on the West Side
HAS NO COMPARISON
Living Rooms with 3 windows facing Drive, 24.9x16.0.
The SHORE VIEW
448 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Near 116th St.
7-8-9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS
$1,200 AND UP.
Passenger and Service Elevators.
Separate servants' entrance to each apartment.
Superintendent on premises.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Agents,
72d St. and Columbus Av.
'Phone, 2750—Columbus.

528 Riverside Drive
Opposite Grant's Tomb.
127th St. Subway Sta.
5, 6, 7 Rooms, $60-$75.

West 80th and B'way
Roycroft, 219-221 W. 80th St.
Subway and Elevated Sta.
Five light Rooms, $55-$75.

536 W. 111th St.
AMELE HALL.
Superb apartments, one door from Broadway. Modern fireproof building. Attractively arranged. Fixtures and appointments of highest standard. Most rooms have direct outside exposure.
4 Rooms, Bath, $690 to $780.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,050 to $1,150.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

The Endymion
352 WEST 117TH ST.,
close to transit lines and park; refined home apartment; very moderate rent; seven rooms; modern appointments; only $45 and $55; diagrams, &c., of Superintendent on premises or
Wilcox & Shelton, Mgrs.,
2,107 7th Av., at 125th St.

MANHATTAN—East side.

ON ACCOUNT OF GENERAL CONDITIONS
HAVE REDUCED RENTS
FROM $4,000 TO $3,250
of the REMAINING 2 APARTMENTS,
NEW DUPLEX
128 East 60th St.
11 Rooms and 3 Baths
E. de FOREST SIMMONS, 2 East 58th St.

STRICTLY NEW ENGLAND FIREPROOF
43, 47, 51 East 58th, 480 Park Av., 54 East 59th.

6-7 Rooms and 2 Baths	$1,100-$1,450
3 Rooms and Bath	$600

All improvements. Standard service.
Broadway. REMCO 98th St.,
or Superintendent, on premises.

AN Apartment of seven large rooms and four baths fronting on 5th Av. for rent on desirable terms.
THE LORRAINE,
5th Av. and 45th St.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Castleton & St. Marks Apartments

FIREPROOF AND ELEVATORS.

St. George, S. I., New York City
DON'T HANG ON STRAPS IN SUBWAYS
20 minutes' delightful sail over New York Bay, in City-owned ferryboats.
Day and night service, 5c. fare; includes transfers on surface cars to and from upper Manhattan.
7 minutes' walk from Park to Ferry.
In Our Beautiful Private Park
On a 300-foot eminence of our Bay, commanding a grand view of the ocean and Orange Mountains, with roof gardens, summer houses, tennis, croquet and children's grounds; making it a charming home of refinement and exclusiveness with every feature and freedom of a beautiful suburb.
Choice Apartments
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms to Lease.
St. George Is the Ideal Home for Suburbanites.
CASTLETON HOTEL AND REALTY CO.
PHONE TOMPKINSVILLE 1122 FOR BOOKLET

BROOKLYN.

Dorothy Court
2317-2323 Newkirk Av.,
West of Flatbush Av.
To the man who is seeking a home of elegance and distinction, these apartments gratify every possible requirement for an exclusive and comfortable home for men and women of refined taste. It is within five minutes' walk of Newkirk Av. station of Brighton Beach L road, express train to Manhattan 25 minutes, 15 minutes to Brighton Beach, within three minutes' walk of Flatbush Av. surface cars.
Open for Inspection.
Suites of 4 and 5 Rooms
Rents $32 to $45
Renting agents on premises, or
BROOKLYN UNION BUILDING CO.,
44 Court St., Brooklyn; tel. Main 7050.

"We think that The New York Times Index is steadily improving."—Robert Wilson, Vice President and General Manager, The Credit & Audit Company of America, New York.—(Published quarterly; $2 a volume, $8 a year.)—Advt.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

166 WEST 72D ST.
An apartment of four rooms, all outside, consisting of very large living room, 15.6x24; bedroom, 13.6x18.6; dining room; large tiled kitchen with ice refrigeration and bathroom with alcove shower; dining room can be used as extra bedroom if necessary, as living room can be utilized as combination dining and living room; this apartment is sumptuously furnished and will be leased for winter months; rent $225 per month.
MAID SERVICE SUPPLIED IF DESIRED.
APPLY TO MANAGER, ON PREMISES.

61-65 E. 59TH ST.
Apartment Hotel
Three rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; hotel service; rents $55 to $70. Supt. on premises.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

512 Fifth Ave.
Southwest Corner 43d St.
APARTMENTS

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The Western disturbance that was over Northeast Michigan Saturday night has continued northeastward, and is apparently central tonight north of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It caused showers during Saturday night from the upper Lake region eastward, except on the Atlantic Coast, and also some local showers in Ohio and the Virginias, but during Sunday the weather cleared generally, so that fair weather prevailed east of the Mississippi River, except in the South, where there were some scattered thunder showers. In the East the weather will be fair Monday and Tuesday, except in the South Atlantic States, where there will be showers Monday.

It will also be somewhat cooler Tuesday in the Atlantic States and warmer in the Northwest and extreme West.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, Eastern New York, and New England.—Generally fair and cooler Monday. Tuesday fair.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York.—Fair Monday. Tuesday unsettled.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	62	67	4 P. M.	63	80
6 A. M.	62	65	6 P. M.	62	77
9 A. M.	62	71	9 P. M.	63	73
12 M.	65	78	11 P. M.	63	71

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 72; for the corresponding date last year it was 64; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 58.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 68; at 8 P. M. it was 76. Maximum temperature, 80 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 65 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 83 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 45 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.94 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.94 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
5:25—103 2 Av.; R. Belliznak	Slight
6:15—247 E. 46 St.; E. McLoughlin	Slight
11:10—Morningside Pk., 117 & 118 Sts.; Park Dept.	Two trees burned
P. M.	
1:35—11 Audubon Av.; Mrs. Burke	Slight
2:30—Varick & Dominick Sts.; Degnon Cont. Co.	$75
5:15—Billboard, W. side B'way, 122 & 123 Sts.; N. Y. Bill Posting Co.	$100
5:30—310 W. 145 St.; Mrs. S. Coulter	$2,000
5:45—229 E. 84 St.; A. Edelman	$5
6:15—480 E. 183 St.; A. Wendlorne	Slight
8:55—57 E. 102 St.; R. Gensberg	Slight
10:35—211 Stanton St.; not given	$50
10:50—112 Av. C; H. Alcurt	Slight
10:45—221 Christy St.; Father Walsh	Slight
11:25—48 E. 10 St.; Arasnogor Bros.	Not given

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cents a line.

MORTGAGE INVESTMENTS.
First mortgages paying 5½% interest on strictly high-grade improved real estate in the Borough of Queens, New York City. Consult George L. Hobart, Rooms 43-49, Queens County Trust Building, Jamaica, N. Y.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Fine duplex house, fully rented, near dual subway; sacrifice; only $3,000 required. Westwood Realty Co., 685 Flatbush Av.

To Let—Furnished.

HANDSOME 7-ROOM HOUSE; all improvements, including bath, gas, water heater, steam heat, wash tubs, open fire place, electric light, with fine dining room dome; beautiful water views; bathing and boating privileges; easy terms. S. Eichen, 243 W. 34th St., N. Y. City. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

A number of
VERY ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED HOUSES
for rent for the Winter.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
41 East 41st St. and 20 Nassau St.

To Let—Unfurnished.

36 EAST 49TH ST.
Four-story 21.6 house; 15 rooms, 4 baths, extension; newly decorated; doctor, residence, or business; low rent; commission to brokers.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
41 East 41st St. and 20 Nassau St.

West 88th St., 125.—Four-story American basement house; 10 rooms, 2 baths; rent, $1,500. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Having just completed very pretty up-to-date all-year bungalow on fine plot in ideal location on north shore of Long Island, only 50 minutes out, find owing to circumstances can not occupy, so will sell at a big loss to quick buyer; this is an exceptional opportunity to get a handsome home very cheap; must have $200 at once; balance $15 or $18 a month; title guaranteed. C. Welch, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

$16 a month will buy this little farm with fine new 6-room house with improvements; dandy stable, hennery, and outbuildings; good garden soil; one hour from city; this is a rare opportunity to start in poultry raising; big business town; all-year work to be had. C. McCaw, 243 West 84th St., N. Y.

New York State—For Sale or To Let

House in Troy, N. Y.—New business section, next to Proctor's new theatre; lot 30x180 ft. from street to alley; for sale or to lease for a term of years. Inquire Kehn Ruff Realty, 80 4th St., Troy, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

BARGAIN—$7,000, EASY TERMS, CRAFTSMAN HOME. — High in healthy Orange Mountains; superb views; huge living rooms, with open fireplace; dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, four large bedrooms and tiled bath; electric light, steam heat; parquet floors, beamed ceilings; laundry and extra toilet in cellar; 35 min. on Lackawanna R. R. to N. Y.; near express station, golf course; neighborhood tennis club, also country club; 20 min. to lake; select neighborhood. Address Room 804, 41 Park Row, New York.

I need $800 cash; for a quick sale I will cut $500 from price of my suburban home to $4,500; 8 large rooms and bath; all improvements; lot, 50x122; 35 feet from nearest house; 20 minutes from Jersey City on Erie R. R.; fine neighborhood for children. Phone me at 3645W Bloomfield, N. J.

EAST ORANGE.—PRIVATE RESIDENCE ELEVEN ROOMS; ELECTRICITY, HARDWOOD FLOORS, OPEN FIRES; TILED BATH; EXTRA TOILET. 16 LENOX AV., ANY AGENT OR OWNER, 75 LENOX AV. TELEPHONE ORANGE 5075.

Cottages and semi-bungalows; fine location; 5 minutes from station; large plots; all improvements; guaranteed to please; one visit will convince; may be rented with purchase option. Send for photos. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale—About 3 ACRES, with good 5-room cottage, ON WATER; near trolley; picturesque; $3,000; half cash. Lawrence Agency, South Norwalk, Conn.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted.—To purchase in Rochester, N. Y., modern residence with five sleeping rooms and two servants' rooms. Address Modern, X 270 Times Annex.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will sublease one-half or all (about 3,600 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

79TH, 142 E., COR. LEX.—Rent, $700.
Suitable for PHYSICIAN, DENTIST, or Dressmaker.
Parlor floor, 6 corner light rooms; all imps.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau.

Part of store, basement, or desk room; hardware district. Walls, 83 Walker St.

Apartments Wanted — Unfurnished

Thirty cents a line.

Wanted — A business woman, with young daughter, wishes an unfurnished bedroom, parlor, and bath for $500 a year on west side, between 70th and 90th Sts.; references exchanged. Address Southerner, F 69 Times Annex.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SINCLAIR TOUSEY, Bankrupt. Notice is given that on October 26th, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., at 539 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, the undersigned Trustee will sell, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, all his right, title, and interest in and to the equity in two hundred and fifty (250) shares of the capital stock of Frank Tousey, Publisher, a corporation, certificates for which are now in a vault of the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company in escrow under agreement dated June 19, 1909, which stock is pledged as security for indebtedness to the Lincoln Trust Company and Norma Hastings as Executors and Trustees, and said sale will be subject thereto.
Dated October 10th, 1914.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
ROBERT G. PERRY, Trustee, 55 John Street,
Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A family leaving city will sublet at once beautiful furnished 6 room, 2 bath high class elevator apartment; southern exposure; furnished in mahogany; piano; complete; corner Broadway, 225 West 80th; references, Bicknell.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d to 73d St.; 6, 8, and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to Manager, on premises. Tel. Col. 3547.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
Specify requirements, will send list.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
Tel. 4520 Murray Hill. 507 Fifth Av.

An attractive 4-room apartment, furnished, to rent at $90. 250 West 78th, corner of Broadway. See Superintendent, on premises.

126 Riverside Drive.—Beautiful, light, eight-room, completely furnished apartment for rent. Telephone 6272 Schuyler.

High-class studio living apartment; two light rooms, bath. Fay, 301 West 57th St.

92d St., 3 West.—Six rooms, nicely furnished; Park view; southern exposure; elevator.

43d St., 118 West.—Large, elegant room; first class; kitchenette; moderate.

Furnished apartments; choice localities; long, short leases. Claremont Morris, 30 East 42d.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; at bargain prices; now ready for occupancy for Fall and Winter. Two rooms and bath, $55-$60 month. Three rooms and bath, $90 up.
HOTEL OXFORD, 35 East 27th St.
HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

MADISON AV., 348, (44TH.)—Two, three rooms; bath; redecorated; strictly first class.

Elegantly furnished apartment; Park Av. corner; eight rooms. 75 East 81st St.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

Wanted for a few months by two adults, furnished six-room-and-bath apartment, all modern improvements; references exchanged. Address Box 107, Elberon, N. J.

Have number of desirable clients wanting high-class furnished apartments; choice localities. Telephone Murray Hill 5392.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
At Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

94th St., 306-308 West.—The Earl's Court and Norfolk, near Riverside and Subway express; finest location; six large, light rooms, bath 2 toilets and 8 rooms; extra large, light; first floor, 2 baths; modern improvements; day and night hall, elevator service.

43 WEST 52D ST.,
near 5th Av.; one room and bath, $42 to $50 a month; rent includes maid service in the care of the apartment; meals served in room when desired. Apply on premises or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St. Phone 5700 John.

4 large housekeeping rooms, $40.
5 large housekeeping rooms, $55.
6 large housekeeping rooms, $60.
Elevator building. Restaurant optional.
40 Morningside Av., cor. West 118th St.

Fully furnished corner apartment to subrent, Forrest Chambers, Broadway and 113th St.; 7 rooms, 2 baths, Apt. 2 C; rent $2,200; can be seen between 9 and 5. Apply at office of building.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON,
318-328 W. 51st. Attractive Elevator Apts.
6-7-8 rooms. Rent, $720-$1,000.
WALDRON & FREEDMAN, 489 FIFTH AV.

Courtwood, (Broadway and 169th.)—High-class elevator apartments; 5, 6, 7 rooms; reasonable prices; exceptional service; Subway 168th St.

At the Manitou.—Elevator apartments, 4-6; 8-room light, beautiful suites, $32-$45; concessions; also doctor's apartment. 221 West 141st, (7th Av.) Phone Audubon 2030.

Large and attractive 7-room apartment to sublet; overlooking Central Park; elevator; conveniently situated. Apply Wollstein, 325 Central Park West.

Entire floor, luxurious bath, private house, furnished or unfurnished; electricity; perfect service; $100 per month. Phone 9485 Columbus.

Will sublet a $65 large, light four-room and bath apartment for $50 at Cambridge Hall, 456 Riverside Drive. Apt. 8C, Voigtlander.

12th St., 132 West.—Six nice rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water supply; rents, $45 up. Janitor.

56th, 59 West.—Floor in private house; decorations to suit; references.

315 West 89th St., Bet. West End Av. and Riverside Drive.—Rents, $2,300 to $2,500.

148th, 562 West.—Sunny 5, 6 rooms; complete housekeeping; piano; elevator; $60.

Doctor's Office, Two Rooms and Bath.
112 West 47th St. Rent $720.

East Side.

173 MADISON AV.,
between 33d and 34th Sts.
Conveniently located in the centre of the hotel and shopping district; two rooms and bath; two rooms, kitchen, and bath; three rooms and bath; seven rooms and bath; rent includes maid service, care of apartments; meals served in rooms when desired. Apply on premises or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.

939 MADISON AVENUE,
between 74th and 75th Sts.; 1 and 2 rooms and bath, $35 to $70 month; suitable for occupancy by one or two persons; rent includes maid service in the care of the apartments; meals served in rooms when desired. Apply on premises, or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 62 Cedar St. 'Phone 5700 John.

HOLWORTHY CHAMBERS,
N. W. Cor. Madison Av. and 32d St.
Apartments for bachelors, 1 and 3 rooms and bath, $20 to $100 per month; rent includes maid service in the care of the apartment; valet. Apply on premises, or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

77 IRVING PLACE,
Corner 19th St., overlooking Gramercy Park; 3 rooms and bath, $65 a month; rent includes maid service in the care of the apartment; meals served in rooms when desired. Apply on premises, or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 62 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

48 EAST 89TH ST.,
southeast corner Madison Av.—Light apartments of 7, 8 rooms; $600, $960.

Elegant apartment, suitable for residential or business purposes. 10 East 50th St., near 5th Av.; reasonable rent.

348 Madison Av., (44th.)—Two, three rooms, bath, redecorated; strictly first class.

410 Park Avenue, Corner 55th St.—12 to 19 rooms, 8 to 8 Baths; $4,000 to $11,000.

Bronx.

Up to date 6-room apartment, all modern improvements, $36 and up; one block and a half east of Simpson St. Subway station. Apply 1,045 Hoe Av.

Up-to-date 7-room apartment with all modern improvements; $50 and up; 1 block and a half east of Simpson St. Subway Station. Apply 1,056 Hoe Av.

Up to date 7-room apartment, all modern improvements, $45; two blocks east of Simpson St. Subway station. Apply 1,057 Faile St.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive steam heated room; private baths; table board.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table board; telephone.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable double rooms, board, for two; others; private family.

19TH ST., 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Connecting and single rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; telephone; references.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large rooms, private bath; steam; excellent table.

34TH, 117-119 East.—Attractive rooms, with board; private bath.

36TH, 146 EAST.—Newly decorated house; private bath; excellent table; parlor dining room.

73D, 12 EAST.—Two large double rooms, handsomely furnished; running water; references exchanged.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms, furnished, unfurnished; ideal location; board optional.

86TH, 58 EAST.—Desirable, sunny, double rooms; home cooking; comforts; gentlemen, couple.

MADISON AV., 295.—Beautifully furnished suite; 2 rooms, bath, shower; electricity; Subway.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

ONE OR TWO gentlemen can find desirable accommodations with private family; excellent table; modern elevator apartment; Park Av.; convenient to "L." T 69 Times.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; private baths; unexcelled table; billiard room.

16TH, 20 WEST.—Large room, second floor; private bath; unexcelled board; telephone.

20TH ST., 356 WEST, (Chelsea Square.)—Physician, couple; spacious parlors, bath, reception room; southern, northern exposure; single room; home table. 4554 Chelsea.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

46TH ST., 300 WEST.—Single, double rooms; well heated house; good table; reasonable.

53D ST., 64 WEST.—Rooms, suites, private baths; electricity; table guests; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; table board; references required.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large room; private bath; good board; electricity, telephone; references.

57TH, 317 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; excellent board; reference.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private baths; table unexcelled; accessible.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, also, hall room; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 25 WEST.—NEWLY OPENED, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE; EVERY CONVENIENCE.

68TH ST., 56 WEST.—Artistically furnished large room; private bath; suit select people desiring high-class accommodations with family owning beautiful home; Southern cooking; references.

68TH, 74 WEST. — Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations in a homelike house; table guests accommodated.

69TH ST., 103 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; private baths; board optional.

71ST ST., 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM; ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

71ST ST., 185 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM; ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; superior table; references; table guests accommodated.

73D ST., 112 WEST.—Desirable room; elevator and Subway express; references; table board.

73D, 181 WEST.—Subway express; desirable vacancies facing Sherman Square; American family.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

75TH, 111 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, also hall room; homelike; excellent table; reasonable. Telephone 10177—Schuyler. Parlor dining room.

75TH ST., 20 WEST.—Attractive rooms; desirable location; parlor dining room; table guests.

76TH, 243 WEST.—Attractive, large and medium-sized rooms; superior table; parlor dining room; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; also back room; excellent table.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; exceptional table; parlor, dining; reasonable.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Exclusive private house; large, sunny room; connecting shower; gentleman.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable large rooms; parlor; dining; references.

77TH ST., 116 WEST.—Medium room; pleasant; running water; references exchanged; table guests.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; private bath; refined, quiet; newly renovated throughout.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable, large, sunny, front room; second floor; generous table.

80TH, 129 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Light, attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST, THE HOUSE RICHARDS.—A satisfactory home for refined people; high type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

81ST ST., 129 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; southern exposure; references; moderate.

82D, 50 AND 52 WEST.—Large and small rooms; baths, electricity, telephone.

82D ST., 64 WEST.—Large rooms, newly decorated; bath; single room; excellent table.

83D ST., 40 WEST.
Beautifully furnished room, table guests; references.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; private baths; modern improvements; table unsurpassed; reference.

84TH, 46 WEST.—Newly decorated, well-appointed room; southern exposure; home cooking.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Reasonable; high-class home; beautiful suite or singly; Jewish.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—One large and one small room; references.

88TH ST., 180 WEST.—Bell 2; gentleman would share parlor, three bedrooms, bath, with congenial party; electricity; exceptional meals.

88TH, 180 WEST.—Exceptional accommodations for particular, home-loving people. Bell 2.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; steam, electricity; table a specialty.

91ST, 149 WEST.—Rooms, large, small; front hall room, suitable two; references.

93D ST., 29 WEST.—Large, small rooms; suitable business people; good meals; table guests; references.

93D, 126 WEST.—Refined home; back parlor; private bath; other rooms; references.

93D, 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; well appointed house; excellent board; references.

94TH, 147 WEST.—Desirable room; exceptional table; private bath; telephone, gas, and electricity.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Newly renovated house; electric lights; reference. Telephone 7442 River.

94TH, 142 WEST.—Satisfactory home for refined people; wholesome food; table guests.

103D, 250 WEST.—Unusual suite; accommodate gentlemen; families, seeking refined home; references.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; private bath; suites; parlor dining room; refined service; $7 up.

121ST ST., 139 WEST.—Desirable accommodations in newly opened, homelike house; showers, telephone; table guests.

122D, 156 WEST.—Well furnished rooms; refined house; reference; table guests.

122D ST., 150 WEST.—Large front room; pleasant surroundings; excellent table; references.

122D, 239 WEST.—Large, small rooms; home cooking; parlor; phone; reasonable.

129TH ST., 25 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; single, adjoining; excellent table; phone.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

145TH, 623 WEST.—A cosy room with board in lovely home, corner Riverside Drive; near Subway station; moderate.

HOTEL EARLE, 103 Waverley Place, New York, (one door from Washington Square North.)—Live on the American plan. Beautifully appointed single rooms and suites for the Winter season to rent.

"ROCKHURST."—Comfortable country home, city limits; Grand Central, Subway. Lesley, Spuyten Duyvil.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Board Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

Young gentleman desires pleasant room, good table; private family; moderate rate; central west side. Barnett, 158 West 131st St.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

Fall and Winter engagements now made; large, well-heated house; large dining room, beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. Highcliffe Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y. Tel. 2161 Yonkers.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST.—Large rooms; running water; also small rooms.

15TH ST., 105 EAST, (Apartment 61.)—Two handsomely furnished rooms; elevator apartment; all conveniences; Subway; business men; references exchanged.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; square room; breakfast optional; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.)—Homelike room; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select.

MADISON AV., 527.—Large room; steam heat, electricity; conveniences.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—High-class bachelor apartments, one, two rooms; electricity; telephone; references.

11TH ST., 21 WEST.—Large room; gentleman; closet, running water; refined surroundings.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Two rooms, private bath; other rooms; steam, electricity. 'Phone Chelsea 7541.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

12TH, 126 WEST.—Single room; southern exposure; closets, running water, telephone; references.

22D, 249 WEST.—Beautifully furnished parlor, with piano; other rooms with running water.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms, with private bath, $10 and $12 per week; same rate for one or two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

32D ST., Hotel Strand, Just East of Broadway.—Rooms, with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, $60 per month; same price for one or two persons.

38TH ST., (Corner Broadway.)—Rooms with hot and cold running water, $7 to $10 per week; with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in rooms; Hotel Normandie.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with or without bath; gentlemen.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; equipped doctor's office; large rooms; private bath.

55TH ST., 61 WEST.—Large room, private bath; hall room; gentlemen.

55TH, 329 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; clean, quiet house; all improvements; telephone.

55TH, 359 WEST.—Handsome front parlors; twin beds; piano; running water; $6.50.

56TH, 55 WEST.—Small room, steam heat, electricity; gentleman; references.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Handsome room, private bath; electric lights; also other rooms.

58TH, 15 WEST.—Two suites, sitting room, bedroom and bath; commercial gentlemen preferred; references.

58TH, 101 WEST.—Outside, southern exposure; running water; scrupulously clean; gentlemen. Kimball.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome, large room and alcove; select location; modern conveniences. 2303 Columbus.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; kitchenette; electricity; telephone; excellent location; $6, $7, $8, $11, $12.

61ST, 31 WEST.—A1 rooms, newly furnished; private house; running water; references; moderate. Kennedy.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Large back parlor; private bath; kitchenette.

273 WEST 70TH ST.
Large rooms; private bath; electricity; references.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms, adjoining bath; continuous hot water; reference.

70TH, 117 WEST.—Newly renovated medium rooms; suitable one or two gentlemen; also small room; telephone; references.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened; newly decorated and furnished; large, small rooms; beautiful home; hot water; telephone; reference.

71ST ST., 106 WEST.—A nicely furnished large room with all conveniences with or without board.

71ST., 104 WEST.—Large, bright, well-furnished; private family.

71ST, 214 WEST.—Large room, with alcove, bath adjoining; moderate.

72D, 147 WEST.—Private family will accommodate refined people; exquisitely furnished rooms; southern exposure; private baths; all conveniences.

72D, WEST.—Good home for one, two gentlemen; call today. Columbus 10280.

72D, 131 WEST.—Newly opened; attractive rooms; parlor floor; private bath; suitable physician.

72D, 248 WEST.—Rooms, single, en suite; also front basement; finest appointments; telephone.

72D, 123 WEST.—Physician's office; large, small rooms; owner's residence.

73D ST., 112 WEST.—Desirable room; near "L" and Subway express; references; table board.

73D, 155 WEST.—Handsomely, fully furnished rooms; electricity; every convenience; owner's residence.

73D, 272 WEST.—Large double rooms; private baths, showers, electricity; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable one or two; private baths, references.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Attractive, large room; southern exposure; continuous hot water; reasonable.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms, next bath; all conveniences; private home.

75TH ST., 116 WEST.—Choice rooms; private house; electricity, steam heat; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms; bath adjoining; electric light, telephone.

76TH, 100 WEST.—Large double room, three windows; elevator; sixth floor. Henderson.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; an entire floor; board optional; references.

76TH ST., 9 WEST.—Room, with dressing room; beautifully decorated; newly furnished; scrupulously clean; electricity; fire logs; bath, &c.; exclusive neighborhood; comfortable; convenient; references.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms; gentlemen; physician's office.

77TH, 123 WEST.—Desirable rooms; board optional; front parlor; moderate; references.

77TH ST., 158 WEST.—Attractive large room, with private bath; electric light; references.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Exceptionally large, well-furnished rooms, near Subway; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive rooms; southern exposure; refined home; phone; references.

78TH, 114 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable large and single rooms, bath adjoining; references.

79TH, 169 WEST.—Large, medium-sized, sunny front room; one with private bath; Subway.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful, large room; southern exposure; small room; Subway; references.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single, en suite; private bath; all conveniences.

80TH, 141-143 WEST.—Suite with private bath; small rooms; moderate; references.

80TH, 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished parlor and bedroom; suitable for two; also single rooms; all conveniences. Koenig.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished large rooms; private bath; lavatory; private house.

81ST ST., 119 WEST.—Newly renovated private house; large, small rooms, well furnished, telephone; moderate; references; parlor suitable dentist.

82D, 11 WEST.—Select accommodations; refined surroundings; rooms singly or en suite; reasonable.

82D, 152 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable, desirable rooms; well furnished; all conveniences; telephone.

82D, 47 WEST.—Two beautifully furnished rooms, connecting with bath; also single room; telephone pay station.

82D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, medium; reasonable; telephone; private house; references.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, newly decorated rooms; private bath; special rates.

84TH, 115 WEST.—Choice room; running water; phone; with responsible private family; $4. Mayer.

84TH ST., 14 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large, medium-sized front rooms; refined surroundings; board optional.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Private house; exceptionally attractive; second-story front room; references.

85TH ST., (near Broadway.)—Beautiful rooms with lovely Southern family. T 33 Times.

341 WEST 86TH ST.
Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; exclusive neighborhood; near Riverside, Subway.

86TH ST., (537 West End Av.)—Attractive rooms; convenient Subway, "L"; exclusive neighborhood.

88TH, 180 WEST.—Would share suite, (parlor, three bedrooms, bath,) with two congenial gentlemen; exceptional accommodations. Bell 2.

91ST, 122 WEST.—Scrupulously clean suite of two rooms, or single. Reinhold.

92D ST., 40 WEST, (Park.)—Large, medium, comfortably furnished rooms; private house; phone.

93D, 148 WEST.—Newly decorated house; sanitary; large room, adjoining bath; beautifully furnished; inspection invited.

94TH, 131 WEST.—Attractive medium room, conveniences; private house; refined environment; gentleman.

94TH, 100 WEST.—Beautiful room; very reasonable; near Subway or "L" station. Mrs. E. Burns.

94TH, 315 WEST.—Very attractive front suite; elevator apartment; single rooms. Dahl.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Desirable furnished room; one minute from Subway express. McFarland.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Quiet home, attractive single room; bath adjoining. Apartment 41.

97TH, 230 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Beautiful large front room; twin beds; exclusive elevator apartment; meals optional. Apartment 7 C.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well-furnished room; bath; telephone.

97TH, 230 WEST, (Corner of Broadway.)—Newly furnished single room; steam heat, running water; meals optional. Apt. 7C.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive rooms. Telephone 3249 Riverside.

103D ST., 128 WEST.—At last, just the kind of room you want; one, two persons; conveniences; $5, $6.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

103D, 145 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, suitable for gentlemen; private house; telephone; references.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Private family; elevator apartment; front suite, all singly; home comforts; board optional. Phillips.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished, outside room in elevator apartment with strictly private family; references. Apartment 35.

107TH, 202 WEST.—One or two rooms, ground floor; telephone; elevator apartment; $4, $5; gentleman; references essential. Apt. 1E.

107TH STREET 237 WEST.
Large light room; one or two gentlemen; elevator. Apt. 17.

110TH, 200 WEST.—Front room, handsomely furnished; private family; high class. Apt. 5 C.

111TH, 610 WEST.—Clean, attractive, sunny room; elevator; bath; references. Bishop.

113TH, 622 WEST.—Desirable room for gentleman; private family; references. Apt. 43.

113TH, 502 WEST.—Light single room; private family; clean. Apartment 6 E.

114TH, (1,090 Amsterdam.)—Large, attractive, next bath; Subway, elevated; only roomer. Howard.

114TH, 610 WEST.—Double, single rooms; baths; running water; steam, electricity; reasonable.

116TH, 620 WEST, (Apt. 3.)—Attractive, sunny room; small family; Riverside; Subway.

118TH, 401 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Southeast corner rooms, overlooking Drive; two rooms, with private bath and kitchen; near Columbia, Subway; $6-$7. Apt. 51.

118TH ST., 366 WEST.—Suite connecting rooms; gentleman or couple; all conveniences; references.

118TH, 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Attractive, home-like rooms; reasonable; elevator; telephone. Smith.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Attractively furnished, decorated, large and small rooms; splendid restaurant. Dameron.

118TH, (439 Manhattan Av.)—Corner room; southern exposure; high class. Apartment 44.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Light, attractive single rooms; elevator; shower; electricity. Apartment 32.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Business men, students; neatly furnished rooms. Apt. 61.

120TH, 423 WEST. — Handsomely furnished room; new, high-class apartment. Apt. 107.

122D, 523 WEST.—Single, double rooms, also small suites; kitchen privileges. Sherman.

135TH, 601 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable room, independent entrance, private family elevator. Carroll.

139TH ST., 601 WEST.—Handsomely furnished bed and living room; front; southern exposure, with or without meals; high-class elevator apartment; exclusive. Apartment 61.

157TH, 544 WEST, (Apartment 2.)—Large, light, outside room, adjoining bath, for couple or two gentlemen; private Christian family; no other roomers; near subway.

A.—A.—A.— HOTEL MIRA.
61 WEST 39TH ST.
Furnished rooms, with or without private bath; rates per day, $1 up; weekly, $5 up.
Telephone 2411 Bryant.

AMSTERDAM, 1,084, (114th.)—Extra large room; family 2; telephone, electricity; $3.50. Nicoll.

BANK ST., 27, (Near West 11th.) — Nicely furnished large front rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences; refined surroundings; 'phone.

BROADWAY, 2,787.—Gentleman or two can have a truly exceptional suite with unusually large sitting room; bath; telephone; four windows; absolute privacy; clean. Nulsen.

BROADWAY, 3,089, (122d.)—Attractive, newly furnished rooms; sunny, clean, refined; reasonable. Brown.

CLAREMONT AV., 200, (West 127th St.)—One block from Riverside Drive, near Subway station, attractive room to rent, Apt. 37; kitchen privileges.

COLUMBUS AV., 302.—Large room, with private family; references; reasonable. Smeltzer.

FRANKLIN AV., 1,275, (169th St.)—Sunny rooms, private house; German cooking; steam.

LARGE, bright room and bath; 52d St., near 5th Av.; furnished or unfurnished. For information telephone Plaza 1805.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106, (Corner 121st.)—Delightful outside room, corner apartment, overlooking Hudson, Morningside Park, Apartment 81. Southern exposure.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th St.)—Attractive large and small room; gentlemen. Apartment 53.

Nicely furnished room, connecting private bath; hot, cold water; in private family. Phone Riverside 8064. X 286 Times Annex.

PHYSICIAN AND WIFE, having spacious house in West 88th St., would rent homelike room, private lavatory, to gentleman or couple. Phone Schuyler 4307.

PRIVATE ROOM, carpeted; beautifully furnished; faces 42d St.; prestige Broadway address; phone exchange; large, modern offices; $30. 1,101 Times Building.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (corner 136th St.)—Handsomely furnished room with private family for gentleman. Apartment 2C.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, (corner 135th St.)—Sunny room; all conveniences; private family; $4. Apartment 45.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790, (cor. 157th.)—Outside room; breakfast optional. Apt. 3D.

THE NORWOOD, 174 West 126th St., corner 7th Av.—Every room newly renovated and steam heated; reasonable rates; refined location; convenient cars.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, No. 1 University Place.—Large double and single rooms; private baths; corner house; all light rooms.

WEST END, 611.—Magnificent room, elegantly furnished; private family; private bath; electricity; also smaller room; 91st subway; references.

Brooklyn.

ASSOCIATION CLUB BUILDING.—Rooms for young men; steam heat, electric light, hot and cold water, telephone in each room; all finely furnished; elevator service; gymnasium, swimming pool, all kinds of baths, bowling alley, billiard room, and all club privileges; room, $2.75 to $4 per week. Apply at once, Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av. and Monroe St.

PIERREPONT ST., 48, (Brooklyn.)—Handsomely furnished rooms, bachelors, single or en suite; 15 minutes from Wall St.; references exchanged.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

50th St., 60 West.—Magnificent large room, private bath; exclusive private dwelling.

Large front room, first floor, for studio or private business. 350 Madison Av.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

Furnished.

ACCOMMODATIONS WANTED.
List your vacant furnished rooms with us; we guarantee applicants without publicity. Write or telephone Bryant 5683.
RELIANCE LEASING CO., 25 West 45th St.

Young Southerner wants 1 large or 2 small connecting rooms on Washington Heights; would like quiet place; private American home; permanent; state possible terms to Right Party. 255 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN wishes large room, with or without board, in private family; state full particulars. I 106 Times.

TWO ROOMS for two gentlemen, near bath; 42d and 72d; near Subway; $10 to $15. K 261 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished.

Wanted — A business woman, with young daughter, wishes an unfurnished bedroom, parlor, and bath for $500 a year on west side, between 70th and 90th Sts.; references exchanged. Address Southerner, F 69 Times Annex.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents a line.

GOLD WORKER.—A GOOD GOLD WORKER WANTED FOR A DENTAL LABORATORY. WE WILL PAY A GOOD SALARY TO THE RIGHT MAN. ANSWER BY MAIL. H. E. MARSHALL, CARE OF McALPIN HOTEL.

REAL ESTATE SALESMEN. — Intelligent men to learn the real estate business; will be given an exceptional opportunity and receive a thorough sales training by an old, established firm; commission. Apply McKnight Realty Co., 347 5th Av.

SALESMEN WANTED.—Desirable side line for salesmen now calling on and acquainted with department store, book and stationery buyers; drawing account, commission. Water Color Art Co., 432 4th Av., N. Y.

Instruction.

Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL, No. 27 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. AUTOMOBILE School. Owners' courses featured. Prepare for good positions, chauffeurs, mechanics, salesmen. Employment Department for graduates. Write for free booklet and visitors' pass to school. Monroe Street and Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents a line.

STENOGRAPHER.—A banking firm requires services of an experienced stenographer; one who has been receiving salary of at least $80 per month, but who is in a position to work on half salary until financial conditions improve; good opportunity; applicants will not receive attention unless they state full particulars of past employment and work. T 4 Times.

TYPIST.—Practiced in copyright handwritten mauscripts, accuracy, and speed essential; permanent position; State salary. L 30 Times.

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Three Months' course. Students subject to probation. Graduates registered.
AEOLIAN HALL, 27 WEST 42D STREET.
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A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES,
at a reliable school. Registered and Inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Male.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, audited, untangled; labor and expense saving systems installed; investigations; certified statements rendered; rates moderate. Louis Gross, 132 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 2960—1.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, RESULTS CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized; $5 monthly upward; trial balance; financial statements. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone 2351 John.

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR, 25, experienced and efficient, desires position demanding skill and study; highest credentials. Typist-Stenographer, S 132 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Opens, systematizes, audits books; evenings and Saturday; charges reasonable. C 105 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and exceptionally competent all-around office worker; conscientious, reliable, and accustomed to hard work and long hours; very good penman; moderate salary. Joseph L. Levy, 135 West 112th St.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER. — Ambitious young man, experienced assistant bookkeeper, stenographer, wishes position reliable firm offering chance for advancement; excellent references. G 257 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man possessing exceptional ability as a bookkeeper seeks position; have a fair literary education, having attended high school for three and one-half years; am graduate of a commercial college in New Orleans; can furnish the best of references as to my integrity and ability. Address William Kelly, 311-A Brown St., Union Hill, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER or JUNIOR ACCOUNTANT, (23,) thoroughly experienced, capable taking full charge, trial balance, financial statements rendered; good correspondent, excellent references. Brundage, 1,226 Evergreen Av., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER.—25; seven years' thorough and varied experience; complete knowledge controlling accounts, balance, sheets, trial balance; correspondent, seeks permanent business connection; highest references. L 26 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, young man, 23, all around office; five years with one firm; willing to start for moderate salary in position with advancement; high school graduate. W. P., 612 5th Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert, 23; good figurer; 5 years' manufacturing experience; conversant general bookkeeping; moderate salary. H 242 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, CORRESPONDENT, (32;) married, thoroughly efficient; capable assuming full charge; familiar modern methods; highly indorsed; moderate. S 59 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 34; double entry, cost accounting, trial balance; six years' experience in large concern; take full charge or assist; best references. T 33 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and ACCOUNTANT.—Married, age 28, 12 years' experience, good correspondent, seeks connection with good house. T 66 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, correspondent, notary public, six years Secretary present concern, desires change; salary, $30. A. B., 270 West 23d St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; recommended; capable; hard worker and trustworthy; moderate salary. S 169 Times.

BRASSIERE line wanted by experienced corset man; Middle and North West. S 164 Times.

BUTLER AND VALET.—Japanese, thoroughly experienced butler and valet, wishes position for single gentleman or family; has best city references. Write or apply to present employer, F. Gottschalk, 210 W. 107th St.

BUTLER, &c.—Japanese wants position as butler or help work; country, city; $32. O. H., 102 West 123d St.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.—Norwegian, age 27, wishes position with private family; five years' experience; willing to be useful; honest, sober, careful driver; go anywhere, city or country; can drive any car; good references. T 43 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, (32,) married, expert driver and mechanic, 12 years' experience, wishes to hear from private family willing to pay a fair salary to A1 man with best city references to take full charge of one or more cars, foreign or domestic. C. H. Rutter, 141 West 145th St.

CHAUFFEUR, (ENGLISH,)
First-class man wants situation with private family; fourteen years' continuous experience; highest city references as head tester for importing company; also as chauffeur for private city families. F. Brown, 315 West 100th St., city.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, 28; experienced, sober man, open for position with private family; on foreign and domestic cars for past 8 years; best references. George Andes, 342 West 48th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 6 years' experience, careful driver, strictly temperate, all repairs, generally useful, drive any car, wishes private position; references. Chauffeur, 643 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR or FOOTMAN.—Young man, with thorough experience, wants place as second chauffeur or footman; country or city. S 176 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, light colored, desires position with private family or commercial; best reference; moderate salary. T 14 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; 11 years' careful city driving; references. R., 312 East 163d.

CHEF (colored) wants situation; 11 years' personal reference. A. Smith, 115 West 46th.

COOK and BUTLER.—Couple, good cook and butler; best references; $75. Schuldes, 55 Washington St. Flushing.

COOK.—First-class Japanese cook; city, country; good reference. O'Hara, 624 Lexington Av.

COUPLE.—Man careful chauffeur, wife waitress, chambermaid; references. Cal. 108 West 83d.

DRAUGHTSMAN, mechanical, wants position. H. J. S., 549 70th St., Brooklyn.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT. — Business college graduate wishes to enter firm as foreign correspondent. T 81 Times.

HOUSEMAN. — Understands running steam, hot-water boilers; reference. Henry, 146 West 46th.

HOUSEWORKER.—Japanese, wants position with small family, city. T 52 Times.

I HAVE an established following among the leading manufacturers in State of New Jersey; am desirous of connecting with suitable firm for purpose of carrying their product as a side line. For interview address Box L 56 Times.

JANITOR-SUPERINTENDENT wishes elevator house; experienced mechanic, electricity, boilers, pumps; repairs; references. Superintendent, 51 East 96th.

JAPANESE college student wants work, return for board. Sagami, 102 West 123d.

PORTER (colored) wishes position; good, clean worker; apartment house or office building; references. Advertising, E., 304 West 145th.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Highest credentials; moderate. X 288 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Shirtwaist salesman, Pennsylvania, 8 years' experience; strong, popular-priced line. Address Y. E., 3,525 Broadway.

SPANISH YOUNG MAN offers services as Spanish correspondent or translator; knowledge office work; experienced; references. Olvera, 238 East 89th St.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST.—Competent, industrious; textile business preferred; moderate. T 26 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT or assistant superintendent building and concrete construction; 12 years' practical experience, 3 years' technical college training, 11 years Superintendent with one firm; unquestionable references as to character, honesty, and ability; available at once. Address X 305 Times Annex.

UNIVERSITY STUDENT seeks employment for evenings; anything. Louis Gollomp, 310 East 91st.

USEFUL MAN, HOUSEMAN.—Single, (30;) sober, steady; references. Fisher, 210 West 14th St.

YOUNG MAN, 21, wishes position in shipping department with chance for advancement; references. Philip Schuster, 288 2d St., city.

YOUNG COLLEGE MAN, (23,) hard, intelligent worker, seeks permanent business connection. C 107 Times.

YOUNG MAN seeks clerical evening work; excellent bookkeeper, all languages. S 136 Times.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty cents a line.

CLEARANCE SALE USED CARS.
Three 1913 and four 1914 Paige 36 touring cars, one 1915 demonstrator, one 1914 Paige 25 touring, one 1913 Cole 40, one 1913 Overland. All in good condition and equipped with electric starting and lighting systems. Also an assortment of cars from $125 to $375; Fords, Maxwells nad Corbins; one Buick delivery truck and one Indian motocycle delivery outfit; all in A1 condition and ready for the road. Several 1914 Ford touring bodies at a sacrifice.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
18 Halsey St., Brooklyn. Phone Bedford 3902.
Agents Ford, Paige and Cole motor cars.

Hupmobile 1913 "32" roadster	$550
Hupmobile 1912 "32" roadster	$450
Hupmobile 1913 "32" touring car	$575
Hupmobile 1914 "32" touring car, with electric lighting and starting system	$775
Paige-Detroit 1914 "36" roadster, with electric lighting and starting system	$650
Fiat four-passenger roadster	$400
Marmon 1910 roadster	$350
National 1911 roadster	$550
National 1911 touring car	$450

CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., Inc.,
1,690 Broadway, at 53d St.

Hupmobiles, 32 H. P.; touring cars and roadsters, 1912, 1913, and 1914 models; all are in excellent condition throughout and guaranteed like new; have every equipment and many extras; no reasonable offers refused. Diuguid Brothers, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Mercer limousine, Rauch & Lang brougham, and several other electric broughams; excellent condition; bargain prices. Rauch & Lang Carriage Co., 1,800 Broadway. Col. 7110.

We have two Pathfinder touring cars, which have been thoroughly overhauled and repainted, for sale at decided bargains; usual guarantee. Pathfinder Motor Car Co., 1,892 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone 1546 Prospect.

Roadster, 1914, recently overhauled; excellent condition; electrically equipped; driven seven thousand miles only; speedy and powerful; original price $2,150; sacrifice $600. N 123 Times.

Cole Special 30; light touring, 1913 model, fully equipped; electric dynamo; first-class condition; sacrifice, $550. Harris, 236 5th Av., rug store.

Thirty-horse-power Buick in perfect condition; $275. Bejulio, 146 Troy Av., Brooklyn. Tel. 7334 Bedford.

New or used motor trucks in first-class condition on easy terms; immediate delivery. L 20 Times.

Dandy 1913 Velie touring car; electric lights, starter, &c., at great sacrifice. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn. Tel. Prospect 7846.

Private 1910 Peerless, good condition, $650. Box 53, Newburgh, N. Y.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL. 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. "Chartered by N. Y. State Board of Regents."

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Automobiles for Rent.

For Rent—Packard landaulet, first class; owner drives; reasonable. Duff, 127 East 83d St. 'Phone Lenox 6073.

Packard limousine or landaulet to rent; late models; A1 condition. Waters, 205 East 38th. Murray Hill 4627.

Beautiful Packard, $2 hourly upward, $275 monthly; owner drives; references. Columbus 7954.

Beautiful private seven-passenger touring, $2 per hour; owner drive. Phone Decatur 4012 W.

Elegant Packard touring, day, week, month; reasonable rates; excellent service. Morningside 2850.

Ford delivery, panel body, for hire with chauffeur; reasonable. S. E., Times Harlem.

Packard landaulet town cars; up to date; also electric landaulet; best references. Shickell, 115 West 52d St. Col. 7046.

Rent.—Packard touring car; day, week, month; owner drive. Gilbert 9186 Columbus.

Automobile Storage.

Dead storage, $3 monthly; live, $10 to $15. Fordham Garage, 561-563 Fordham Road.

Automobile Supplies.

Automobiles, bodies, tires, tubes, sundries; lowest prices anywhere. 1,763 Broadway, (upstairs.)

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

BOOKKEEPER expert; trial balance, controlling accounts; modern methods; typist; $12. P 308 Times.

BUSINESS WOMAN, capable, 4 languages; no canvassing. 104 East 20th, Unitarian Headquarters. Grammercy 2343.

CHAMBERMAID. — A respectable German girl wishes position as chambermaid. Call or write 588 Humboldt St., Greenpoint, Brooklyn.

COMPANION.—Refined girl, (21,) just back from abroad, speaking German, English, French fluently, seeks occupation afternoons with good family or as companion for couple traveling. Miss J. Hall, 330 West 102d St., City.

COOKS.—Two first class cooks wish position in city or country, small hotel; good references; also one colored maid. Apply 107 West 53d St. Carter.

DAY'S WORK.—Colored girl, few hours morning or day's work. Mapp, 6 West 99th.

DESIGNER of children's coats would like to connect with reliable concern making medium and fine grade goods. Miss C. Ruhl, 63 West 183d St.

DRESSMAKER.—French; chic gowns, alterations, remodeling; references. Mme. Bertha, 552 West 141st St.

DRESSMAKER.—High class dressmaker, home or out; references. Write S. A., 1,335 3d Av.

DRESSMAKER, colored; expert cutter, fitter; highest references. 261 West 134th. Apartment 26.

DRESSMAKER and LADIES' TAILOR.—Remodeling; reasonable. Telephone 3224 Greeley. 116 West 34th St.

GOVERNESS.—Visiting; very successful with backward children; references. Address Miss L. Richmond, 14 Irving Place.

GOVERNESS.—German, visiting, excellent references, desires engagement, forenoon. H. A., 556 9th Av.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Spanish, Irish, German; neat young girls; references; wages, $25-$30. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9136.

HOUSEKEEPER, respectable German woman, good cook, seamstress, desires position family of 2; best references. Nikols, 39 Bennett Av.

HOUSEWORK.—American girl wishes housework, small family, apartment; $25. Smith, 235 West 125th St.

LAUNDRESS, colored, wishes washing home, out; open drying. Hinds, 67 West 99th St.

LAUNDRESS wants family hamper washing at home; open-air drying; private house; references. Address Mrs. Reed, 862 East 224th St.

LAUNDRESS, high class, wishes family washing, home or out; owns her own private home. M. C., 4,521 Carpenter Av., Bronx.

LAUNDRESS.—Obliging woman wants position; best reference. 318 East 55th St. Dorcy's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—From Berlin; fine ladies' and family work. Kott, 325 East 78th St.

MANAGER.—Refined lady, just back from abroad, speaking German, French, English, with long years' experience as boarding-house manager, wishes position in return for 3 housekeeping rooms or salary. W., 411 West 21st St. Tel. 8455 Chelsea.

MASSEUSE.—Swedish method; $1 hour; ladies' residences. Address "Rex," 212 West 84th St.

MASSAGE. — Battle Creek graduate masseuse wishes patients. Howard, 101 West 63d St.

OFFICE WORK.—Few years' practical experience; understands office work; references; $8. K 242 Times Downtown.

REFINED GIRL, speaking English, French, German, just returned from abroad, wishes position in good family; urgent. K., 411 West 21st St. Tel. 8455 Chelsea.

REFUGEE, French, 35, widow, experienced teacher, wishes tuitions or position. For references apply to the Rev. Wm. Sullivan, 419 West 110th. Morningside 7700.

SECRETARY.—Young lady, possessing exceptional ability, seeks position in newspaper or magazine; have had eight years' business experience and now hold the position as secretary to a Principal of one of New Jersey's public schools; can furnish excellent references as to my character, honesty, and ability. Address G. Scully, 93 West 8th St., Bayonne, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—Young lady wishes position as stenographer and typist in office with chance for advancement; have had one year's practical experience; would be willing to accept a moderate salary; can furnish excellent references as to my character, ability, and honesty. Address Miss D. Franklin, 155 East 4th St., city.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, ambitious, desires position with a busy office, with advancement. Rose Freudel, 15 East 101st St.

Lost and Found

Thirty-five Cents per agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—Friday, corner 96th and Broadway, black dress suit case marked C. McK. J. J. McKelvey, 84 William St., receive reward.

LOST—Saturday, in Subway or 125th St., eyeglasses in case. Return 609 West 127th, Apartment 4E; reward.

LOST—Wide mesh bracelet, yellow and red gold. Reward if returned to 135 West 79th, care of Mrs. Beall.

LOST.—Macy's, nurse's pin, value only to owner. Write Mrs. Byrnes, 41 East 131st.

LOST.—Oct. 3, in Far Rockaway, gold neck-chain, 14 pearls. Reward. 51 East 75th.

WOMAN seen receiving lost purse Saturday night, Meyer's confectionery store, 181st St. Subway, telephone Audubon 2736, Apartment 2. Reward.

Lost and Found. Cats and Dogs.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Schools

Thirty cents a line.

TEACHER.—French, English, Spanish, German; daily, permanent; companion; references. G., T 101 Times.

Musical.

Academy of Musical Art, 220 Lenox Av., (121st.)—Faculty, Hans Kronald, Leopold Winkler, Franz Kaltenborn, Mme. Wulff, Directress, pupil of Raphael Joseffy; Lena Lankow.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents a line.

Philadelphia Representation.—Thoroughly experienced salesman, adept in handling sales forces, with most desirable, fully equipped offices in the business centre of Philadelphia, wishes to represent strictly reliable manufacturer who is desirous of extending his business in this locality. Only high-class proposition, with complete co-operation, capable of netting $5,000 per year and up, will be entertained. Correspondence solicited. Address 1,829 Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Penn.

A SPLENDID opportunity to buy a vaudeville act; easy to run by any layman owing to its mechanism—been booked consecutively for several years, with immense success; owner is obliged to go to Europe on the 20th inst. Price, $3,000, one-half of year's profit. Frenchman, T 105 Times.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.
A growing manufacturing business, having monopoly of a product in great demand, desires sales manager and treasurer; only young man with some technical knowledge who can invest $15,000 need apply; highest references required. T 70 Times.

USE YOUR SPARE TIME to build up a mail order business of your own; we help you start for a share in profits; 27 opportunities; particulars free. Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

MANUFACTURERS. I have six men selling specialties in Eastern Ontario, Canada, and desire additional lines. Correspondence and catalogues solicited. Apply F. R. Burgess, Ottawa, Canada.

Millinery, gown establishment located heart of Broadway; 10-year lease; large following; ill-health reason selling; will refuse no reasonable offer. Mascot, T 108 Times.

Treasurer desired in successful manufacturing business. Bradstreet's references; investment required. X 296 Times Annex.

Well-established art glass business for sale. X 306 Times Annex.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents a line.

Detectives.

Detectives, licensed and bonded; investigations, matrimonial matters, shadowing; employes investigated; confidential. Malta Detective Bureau, 261 Broadway, New York City. Telephone 5647 Barclay.

Jewelry.

Diamonds at Wholesale.—Bought, sold, and appraised. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane.

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SANITARY work; quick service; collections. Custom Laundry, 870 9th Av. Col. 4829.

Pianos and Organs.

RENT A PIANO.
We have large stock to select from; small and medium size; many new; woods, mahogany, walnut, oak, art finishes; rents $3.50 up.
Used Uprights, Players, Baby Grands.
$75. $300 $450.
Quality Bargains for the critical.
JAMES & HOLMSTROM, (Mfrs.),
23 East 14th St.

Stammering.

DO YOU STAMMER? A thorough, efficient method of correction; cure assured in 3 to 4 weeks; no operation performed; write for appointment. C. Pferdmenges, 72 West 94th.

Business Loans.

Forty-five cents a line.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Manufacturers, merchants, wholesalers, outstanding accounts financed, notes discounted. Kutyn, Germania Bank Building.

Make loans outstanding accounts, notes, bank books. Security Finance Co., 149 Broadway.

Printing and Multigraphing.

Forty-five cents a line.

Multigraph letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau. Room 1,005.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty cents a line.

Pawn tickets bought. Gold,
Diamonds, Oriental pearls. Silver,
Estates appraised and purchased. Platinum.
Benjamin Feingold, 491½ 6th Av.,
between 29th and 30th Sts.
Established 19 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq.

Will buy contents houses, flats; pianos, carpets. George, 155 E. 125th. Tel. 1290 Harlem.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner; capable; not afraid of hard work; excellent qualifications. Hannah Lublin, 605 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; fine penmanship; very ambitious; references; very capable and efficient. K 240 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year experience; rapid, reliable; $7. Room 908, 1 West 34th St.

STENOGRAPHER, obliging; no clock-watcher; educated, natty, beginner; $6-$8. H 104 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; executive, constructive ability; charge correspondence, office; $12-$15. L 207 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, brainy, businesslike; good grammarian, speller; accurate transcriber; $10-$12. A 109 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced; understands office details; refined American; references; $8. K 208 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, capable beginner; business school graduate; $6. K 209 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, confidential secretary; two years' experience insurance broker's office; reference. T 74 Times.

TEACHER.—Experienced college graduate; public school methods; all branches; coaching. Progress, Times Harlem.

TYPEWRITER.—Office position wanted, clerical work of any kind, bookkeeping, stenography, typewriter, &c. D. R. L., T 89 Times.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER.—Young woman wants situation as working housekeeper; good cook; city or country. Write A. K., 1,094 Amsterdam Av.

Employment Agencies.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,418 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

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SHOWS UP TRICKS OF LOAN SHARKS

Head of Whitman's Usury Bureau Tells Steps Taken to Protect Borrowers.

MANY DRIVEN TO THE WALL

Statute Closing the Mails to Usurors Will Stop Only Remaining Means of Evading the Law.

Walter S. Heilborn, head of the Usury Bureau in the District Attorney's office, made a report to Mr. Whitman on Saturday in which he pointed out many of the devices used by loan sharks to circumvent the law.

The lender who does business by mail from a neighboring State is still a menace, Mr. Heilborn reports, and to reach him a Federal statute is being prepared, which makes it illegal to use the mail to evade the usury laws. A large traffic in jewelry sold at excessive profits and bought to be pawned is difficult to check, because it is hard to prove that it is understood between the seller and the buyer that the article is to be pawned.

Apart from these evasions open and notorious money lending at usurious rates in this county has ceased, Mr. Heilborn asserts. Usury is confined now to selected borrowers, he asserts, who may be relied on not to "squeal." This result has been accomplished by employing not only the criminal, but also the civil law, for the legal consequences of a usurious loan are twofold—the loan itself is void, and the lender is a criminal.

"One device used," according to Mr. Heilborn, "consists in charging attorney fees at the rate of 10 per cent. a month on the amount of the loan. This method was used by the Star Finance Company. After the Star Finance Company had agreed to make a loan, the borrower was taken into an adjoining office in the same building, and introduced to an attorney, who made out several documents to be signed. His fee added to the legal charge for the loan made the rate of interest about 140 per cent. per annum, as the loan was usually for the period of one month. The Court of Appeals has decided that such a charge is a direct violation of the law.

"The Star Finance Company lent largely to employes of the city, and took a confession of judgment from each borrower. On default judgment had been entered in an up-State county, costs added, and then execution issued against the salary of the borrower. On entering office I approached the Controller of the city and persuaded him not to pay any money on executions issued on such confessions of judgment. The lender must then bring suit against the city and the usury defense may be introduced.

"Another device, more ingenious and apparently unassailable, was operated by a New York corporation, Brenton & Co., of which Arthur C. Conable was President and Tobias Stapleton Vice President. They operated in conjunction with one Zenith Cline, who conducted business under the name of George Gardner. Gardner advertised to loan money at the legal rate. The prospective borrower, having been accepted, was asked by Gardner whether he had any security to offer on his loan. Answering in the negative, the borrower was referred to Brenton & Co., who sold him a share or two or three of some listed stock, taking as security for the payment an assignment or power of attorney to assign the borrower's salary. If a borrower desired $24 stock was sold to him for which he agreed to pay about $30, repayable in twelve weekly installments. The stock was sold at a price about 10 per cent. over the market value. The buyer would return to Gardner and get a loan of about 90 per cent. of the market value. The interest charge on the transaction figures in excess of 250 per cent. per annum.

Conable and Cline were brought to trial and both pleaded guilty. Sentence was suspended on their agreement to retire from business, to make no further claims on employers, to collect no more than the sum actually advanced from any borrower, and not to collect from any borrower who resisted payment.

"Open and notorious lending of money at illegal rates can be stopped only if the loan shark knows that his liberty and property are in danger," Mr. Heilborn concludes. "It is therefore necessary that the loan shark know that the prosecutor has made especial and deliberate plan to punish evasion of the law. Vigorous enforcement of the law and fear of immediate punishment are making New York County free of the loan shark."

TAKES POISON IN STATION.

Young Woman Attempts Suicide at Grand Central.

D. de Ribcowsky, an artist of 24 West Sixtieth Street, who was waiting at the Grand Central Station early last evening to see a young woman off on a train to Montreal, became worried when she remained in the woman's room. He started to ask an attendant to inquire about her, when he saw two uniformed men carrying her into the waiting room. She had been found in a hysterical condition with a bottle containing bichloride of mercury tablets open beside her. At the Flower Hospital it was said she had a chance of recover.

De Ribcowsky said he had met the woman a year ago in Chicago, and she had recognized him on Friday evening in the Fourteenth Street Subway station. He took her to a restaurant and started to walk home with her, but she stopped him at University Place, he said, and told him that he could go no further with her because it would compromise her. The artist told the police he had asked her name, but she had told him to wait until they were better acquainted. He knew her, he said, only as "Nina." The couple went to Coney Island yesterday morning.

The young woman carried only a small grip containing a few articles of clothing. She had not bought a ticket, and had only $1, while the fare to Montreal is $8.50. No identifying marks were on her clothing.

CHINESE STUDENTS TO WED.

Daughter of Rev. Huie Kin to be Bride of Yale Man.

The engagement of Miss Harriet Louise Huie, daughter of the Rev. Huie Kin, pastor of the First Chinese Presbyterian Church, 223 East Thirty-first Street, to Fa Liang Chang of Shanghai, China, was announced yesterday by Miss Huie's parents.

Fa Liang Chang is a post-graduate student of forestry at Yale, having been graduated last year. He was sent to America by the Chinese Government, and will return to Shanghai within a year or two to give his services to the Government.

Miss Huie is 20 years old, and has been a public school kindergarten teacher since her graduation from Hunter College. She first met Fa Liang Chang at a Summer conference of Chinese students in America a few seasons ago. The couple will live in China, it is said.

BEATEN AT THEATRE DOOR.

Manager and "Detective" Locked Up for Assault in Street.

Calman Sapperstein, a livery stable owner, of 212 South Street, who as an official of the Horse Owners' Association was prominent in the recent East Side horse poisoning expose, was badly beaten in front of the Grand Street Theatre, near the Bowery, last night. He also lost his wallet containing about $200 and a gold watch.

Hyman Albert, the theatre "detective," and J. Rovinger, manager of the theatre, are locked up at Police Headquarters, charged with felonious assault. Rovinger is also charged with threatening "to break" the policemen who arrested him, one of whom was Lieut. Sullivan of headquarters.

The police say Rovinger has been arrested many times before, and that he is on the records under the alises of "Charles Little" and as "Big Head." They say he has served two sentences in the work house for disorderly conduct.

Consul Home with Wife's Body.

David F. Wilber, U. S. Consul General at Zurich arrived yesterday on the Italian liner Duca di Genova from Genoa bringing the body of his wife for interment at Oneonta, N. Y. He said that not more than 1,200 Americans were left in Switzerland and that they were, mostly invalids and residents. Mr. Wilber will return to Zurich after the funeral.

6 HURT, 2 FATALLY, BY A SHORT CIRCUIT

11,000 Volts Go Through Man's Body When He Falls Against Interborough Switchboard.

ONE DIES IN HOSPITAL

Workmen Knocked Unconscious and Their Bodies Blackened by Electric Discharge.

Six men were burned by electricity yesterday afternoon, one of whom died later in the hospital, in the power house of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, at Seventy-fourth Street and the East River, by a short circuit in a switchboard controlling 11,000 volts of electric current, against which a man's body was thrown. The dead man was William Byrnes, 26 years old, of 312 West 127th Street. He died in Flower Hospital twelve hours after the accident. Three others who were taken to Flower Hospital were:

BORAK, ANTHONY, 34 years old, of 548 East Eighty-second Street, probably fatally burned about the body.

DOWD, JAMES, 28 years old, of 103 Jackson Street, Long Island City, burns on the legs, arms, and body.

MONAHAN, PETER, 22 years old, of 338 East Ninety-sixth Street, burns on the arms, chest, and face.

The two others burned—William Bell, 19 years old, of 1,305 East Ninety-fourth Street, Brooklyn, and John Kruk, 20 years old, of 534 West Fiftieth Street—were able to go to their homes after treatment.

All of the workmen were installing machinery on the third floor of the power house. They were using a large hoisting crane to move the machinery about, when one of its taut cables snapped without warning. An end of wire rope swung through the air and struck one of the men—Byrnes or Borak, it it not known which—across the chest. He was thrown against the switchboard, and, until his body fell to the floor, it was the conductor for a powerful electric current that leaped in sparks and flashes of fire across the room. The several currents, each controlled by a little lever on the board, were suddenly united and grounded through the man's body.

The other five workmen in the room were blinded and burned by the electrical discharge, those nearest the switchboard suffering the most. All became unconscious, and were found so by other workmen who ran to them when the flash and sharp report of the discharge startled them. The bodies of Byrnes and Borak were blackened, and, with Monahan and Dowd, they were unconscious for hours after the accident. Bell and Kruk recovered before the arrival of Dr. Hayes, who was summoned from the Reception Hospital.

No disturbance to the Interborough system followed the accident, as the machinery was not damaged. The current of electricity that ran through the switchboard was cut off and the connections were carefully examined. It was found that the short circuit had lasted only as long as the man's body was against the board, and that nothing that could not be repaired at once had been disturbed.

HOLY NAME PARADES HELD.

Marches in Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, and Other Cities.

More than 30,000 men and boys took part in the Holy Name parades held in Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, Hackensack, and the Oranges yesterday. The Newark parade was held by the Essex County Division of the Federated Holy Name Societies and was participated in by 15,000 men and boys. Thirty-seven Holy Name Societies, in six divisions, marched to the grounds adjoining the Cathedral, where the Rev. Father James J. Sheehan was master of ceremonies. Addresses were made by the Rev. Cornelius Clifford and Arthur J. Hilley. The singing was directed by the Rev. John E. Kiernan of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The parade in Paterson, like that in Jersey City, marshaled 8,000 marchers. In the Oranges about 7,000 paraded, including societies from Montclair, Short Hills, Orange, Ampere, Caldwell, Bloomfield, East, South, and West Orange.

In the Hackensack parade 2,000 persons took part. The largest delegations were from Englewood, Fort Lee, and Hackensack.

20-TON ROCK HITS TRAIN.

Plunges Through Car Roof and Kills Three Passengers.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Oct. 11.—Three passengers were killed and fourteen others were injured today near Grand Junction when a boulder weighing twenty tons fell upon a Denver & Rio Grande train. The great piece of stone fell from a precipice 100 feet high and crashed through the roof of the day coach.

Those killed were Harry Braddock of Chicago, T. C. Linkens of Grand Junction, and H. R. Holingsberry of Pueblo.

A small boulder first tumbled from the precipice and cut the coupling between the passenger coach and the locomotive tender. Then the great rock came crashing down. Among the passengers in the coach were many women and children.

George W. White of Old Guard Dead

George Willis White, a retired merchant, who fought through the civil war as a member of the Harris Light Cavalry and the Iron Brigade, died yesterday at his home, 262 West Ninety-ninth Street, of hardening of the arteries. He was 72 years old, and was born in Connecticut. Mr. White retired in 1904, when he was in the stone business, with which he had been identified for twenty-eight years. Before this he had been connected with the Produce Exchange. He was a member of the Old Guard and the New England Society. Mr. White left a wife.

GIRL TICKET AGENT ROBBED AND BOUND

Miss Merritt Finds Her Revolver at Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., Is Unloaded.

PULLS TRIGGER ON BANDIT

Intruder Then Makes Her Prisoner, Gathers Up $4.50 in Booty, and Bids Her Good-bye.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 11.—Failure to keep her military establishment in a state of preparedness brought misfortune today to Miss Helen Merritt, 18 years old, station agent for the New Jersey & New York Railroad at Williams Avenue, Hasbrouck Heights. The station is in the meadow region, half a mile from the nearest house, and her friends often have advised her to keep a loaded revolver. There was a revolver in the station, and without examining its condition Miss Merritt relied on it for protection in emergency.

At about noon today, when the station was deserted and no passengers in sight, a well-dressed man suddenly appeared in the waiting room, walked over to the ticket window, and with a pleasant smile pointed a revolver at Miss Merritt and demanded all the money in the cash drawer. The girl started back; whereat the intruder remarked:

"Now, don't yell, young lady, or I'll have to hurt you."

To show her what he could do if he tried he fired a shot through the ticket window; then, assuming that he had terrified the girl, he turned around to make sure that no one was approaching.

Miss Merritt saw her chance. While his head was turned she snatched the old revolver off the shelf, pointed it at the robber, and bade him throw up his hands. Instead he raised his gun again and she pulled the trigger. But the revolver was empty; and the robber, finding somewhat to his surprise that he was unhurt, broke into the office, and as a matter of regrettable necessity tied Miss Merritt's hands and feet. Then he carried her to an adjoining baggage room, gagged her with a green and white signal flag, and returned to the ticket office. Here he ransacked the room and found $4.50, but the smallness of the return for his labor did not make him lose his temper, and he politely bade Miss Merritt good afternoon as he went away.

The girl was left bound and gagged in the baggage room. Here she lay unnoticed while the train from Jersey City passed through at 12:58, but a few minutes later an eastbound train pulled in and Andrew Price, a trainman, got off with a suitcase which was to be left at the station. He missed the girl in the ticket office, so searched the premises and found her nearly strangled in the baggage room.

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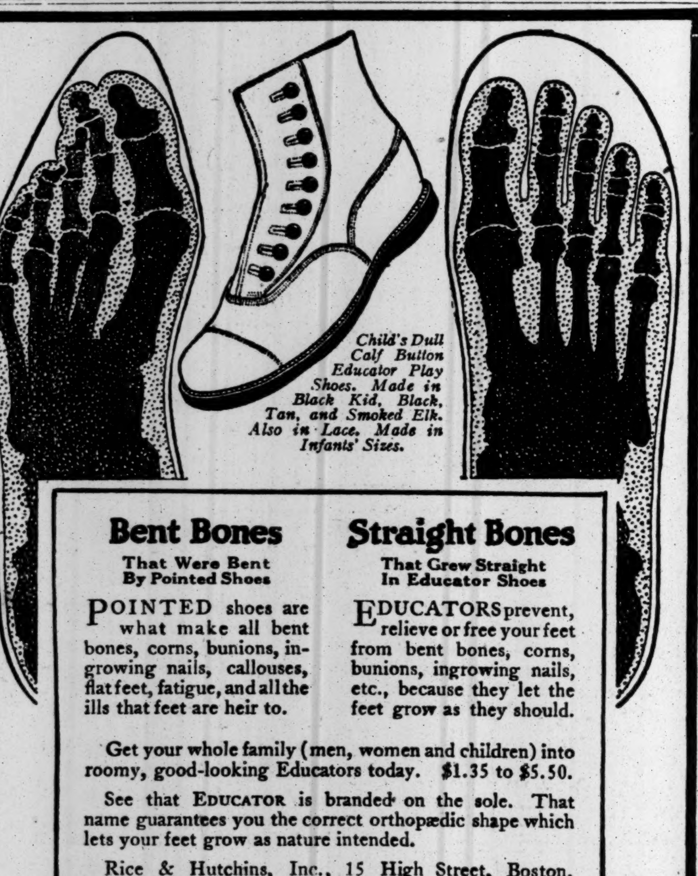
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JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN
THE GIRL FROM UTAH

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LEW FIELDS in
THE HIGH COST OF LOVING

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HE COMES UP SMILING

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ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES
NIGHTLY (Except Sunday) 9:30. Atop New Amsterdam Theatre. Phone 3093 Bryant.

BELASCO 44th St., E. of Broadway. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Today, Thurs. & Sat., 2:20.
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LEO DITRICHSTEIN
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Greatest Living Spanish Violinist, MANUEL QUIROGA
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Walker Whiteside in Mr. Wu Seats Now.

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A Play of Heart Throbs and Sentiment.
EVIDENCE
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Columbus Day Mat. Today, $1.50.
Hit of New York & London Season. CONSEQUENCES

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Mat. Tomorrow. Best Orch. Seats $1 and $1.50.

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Staged by Frank Vernon.

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Fritzi Scheff in Pretty Mrs. Smith

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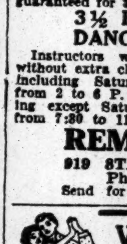

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